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## FINAL REPORT

### Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Project in Mali

**May 2017**

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# **BASELINE STUDY OF THE FOOD FOR PEACE DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECT IN MALI**

May 2017

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Photo credit: Women wash clothes in the Niger River near Mopti, Mali. © 2001 Sara A. Holtz, Courtesy of Photoshare.

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# ACRONYMS

ANC	antenatal care
BMI	body mass index
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EA	enumeration area
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project
FAO	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	USAID Office of Food for Peace
<i>HARANDE</i>	Human Capital, Accountability and Resilience Advancing Nutrition Security, Diversified Livelihoods and Empowerment
GOM	Government of Mali
GPS	global positioning system
HDDS	household dietary diversity score
HHS	household hunger scale
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MCHN	maternal and child health and nutrition
MDD-W	minimum dietary diversity–women
MDHS	Mali Demographic and Health Survey
NRM	natural resource management
OFSP	orange flesh sweet potato
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PPP	purchasing power parity
SBCC	social and behavior change communication
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## OVERVIEW OF THE BASELINE STUDY

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP) awarded a contract for a development food assistance project in Mali in fiscal year (FY) 2015 to CARE International. The Human Capital, Accountability and Resilience Advancing Nutrition Security, Diversified Livelihoods and Empowerment (HARANDE) Project is implemented by CARE and its partners: Save the Children; Helen Keller International; *Yam Giribolo Tumo*; Sahel-Eco; and the Research and Technical Applications Group. The goal of the HARANDE Project—which means food security in Peulh—is to provide access to sustainable food, nutrition, and income security for 310,855 vulnerable household members in four districts (Bandiagara, Douentza, Tenenkou, and Youwarou) of the Mopti region in Mali by 2020. FFP contracted ICF to conduct a baseline study of the HARANDE Project in 2016 as the first phase of a pre-post evaluation cycle. The second phase will include a final evaluation, inclusive of an endline survey, in approximately five years. The baseline study includes a representative population-based household survey to collect data for key FFP indicators and a qualitative study to add context, richness, and depth to the findings from the household survey. The sample for the population-based household survey was selected using a multistage-clustered sampling approach to be statistically representative of the HARANDE Project area. The survey questionnaire was developed through a series of consultations with FFP, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, CARE and its partners, and USAID/Mali. ICF conducted the training, pre-test, and pilot test to test the questionnaire and ensure the preparedness of the data collection team. Fieldwork took place during a five-week period from May 3 to June 5, 2016. Interviews were conducted in 2,162 households, with a household response rate of 95.4 percent. The qualitative study was designed to run concurrently with the household survey. The qualitative study consisted of 13 focus group discussions, 9 program-level interviews, and 28 household-level interviews. Data were collected from May 4 to 17, 2016, in two communes in each of the four districts in the HARANDE Project area.

## KEY FINDINGS

Following is a summary of the characteristics of the study population and baseline indicator estimates on food security; poverty; water, sanitation, and hygiene practices; agriculture; women's and children's health and nutrition; gender; and resilience. Based on the key findings, ICF provides recommendations for program targeting and design.

**Characteristics of the Study Population:** The project area includes an estimated 325,357 people and 50,014 households. The population in the project area is 20 percent children under 5 years of age and 48 percent adults (15 years of age or older). Women of reproductive age account for more than a third of the population (39.4 percent), and nearly two-thirds have had a live birth in the past 5 years. The average household includes 6.5 household members, and each household comprises an average of 3.2 adults. About three-quarters of all households have children under 5 years of age. The majority of households (90.7 percent) include at least one adult male and one adult female, and the sociodemographic characteristics of heads of households do not vary much: about 90 percent of households are headed by males, and nearly 90 percent of all heads of household have no schooling. The project area includes a diversity of ethnic groups: 31 percent of household heads are Peuhl, 31 percent are Dogon, and 14 percent are Bozo. The remaining one-quarter of household heads belong to various ethnic groups, including Bambara, Sarakole, Songhay, Touareg, and others. Peuhl, also known as Fulani, are predominantly herdsmen.



**Household Hunger and Dietary Diversity:** A total of 7 percent of households reported experiencing moderate or severe hunger. This finding stands in stark contrast to FFP baseline estimates of poverty and children's nutrition and health in the project area, which underscore a chronic state of food insecurity. Because the measure is based on self-perception and the data were collected at the end of the harvest period for rice—a food item that is commonly consumed and filling—this measure is likely to underestimate the prevalence of food insecurity. The average household dietary diversity score (6.7 out of 12 food groups) underscores moderate access to food. Results of the qualitative study confirm that most households generally consumed three meals a day; however, they rely heavily on cereals, which is probably due to the data collection coinciding with the end of the harvest period for rice. More than half of all households consumed fruits and vegetables. Consumption of meat or poultry is relatively low but is offset by the consumption of fish. Lakes, riverbeds, and small ponds, which the participants referred to as “stagnant waters,” were identified as specific sources for subsistence fishing in the region, where communities of fishermen and fisherwomen, and often families working together, are actively involved in catching fish. Ethnic differences in food consumption patterns are related to the ecological area in which the groups reside.

**Poverty Levels:** Average per capita daily consumption expenditures in the project area is \$1.83 in constant 2010 USD. Using the \$1.90 international poverty line at 2011 purchasing power parity, 60.1 percent of households in the project area live below the poverty line. Food expenditures account for the largest share of household consumption (69.4 percent) and do not differ by gendered household type. Daily per capita consumption expenditures, the prevalence of poverty, and mean depth of poverty differ by district, ecological area, and urban or rural location. Results from the qualitative study note the seasonality of some work and availability of off-farm work, and also underscore that some of this work, such as manual labor, rarely brings in sufficient income, which may partially explain the lack of association between livelihood activities and daily per capita consumption expenditures.

**Household Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Practices:** A little more than one-third of households in the project area (35.8 percent) use an improved water source, and 16.4 percent of households practice correct use of water treatment technologies. About 1 in 10 households (13.5 percent) use an improved toilet facility, and nearly two-fifths practice open defecation (41.2 percent). Participants in the qualitative study indicated that poor sanitation practices could be explained by the difficulty of digging toilets, emptying pit latrines, and overcoming preference. Only 1.7 percent of households in the project area have a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent. Some participants in the qualitative study understood the importance of handwashing but could not identify critical times to do so. Barriers to good handwashing practices included the prohibitive cost of soap.

**Agriculture:** The most commonly planted crops are millet, rice, sorghum, beans, peanuts, okra, onions, and shallots. The choice of what to grow is related to the ecological area. Farmers in dry areas are more likely to grow millet, sorghum, onions and shallots, beans, *fonio*, and peanuts; farmers in the wetlands are more likely to grow rice and vegetables. A little more than one-quarter of farmers used any financial service, which includes borrowing, saving, or taking out agriculture insurance. Male farmers are more likely to use financial services than female farmers. About half of the farmers practice at least one value chain activity, about half use an improved storage practice, and nearly two-thirds use at least three sustainable agricultural practices that will be promoted by the HARANDE Project. Compared to farmers with no access to any type of financial services, farmers who used any type of financial service were: (1) more likely to practice a value chain activity, (2) more likely to use at least two sustainable crop practices, (3) more likely to use at least two natural resource management (NRM) practices, and (4) more likely to use at least one improved storage practice. The most commonly used crop practice (manure) is labor intensive, and the most common NRM practice (use of small dikes) is time consuming to maintain. Although the survey data illustrate that some of the practices farmers are using mitigate

against climate change, the qualitative findings suggest that farmers are not necessarily aware that these sustainable agricultural practices could be used to address climate change.

Male farmers are more likely to use a value-added practice, a sustainable crop practice, a sustainable livestock practice, an NRM practice, or an improved storage practice than female farmers. Some of the crop practices that male farmers are more likely to use compared to female farmers require inputs or technologies, such as improved seed varieties, irrigation, or sprinklers. The qualitative study results indicate that men tend to own the land and the equipment. Household responsibilities are another factor that impede the ability of female farmers to take advantage of opportunities that enhance agricultural productivity or generate more income.

**Women and Children's Health and Nutrition:** Although 12 percent of women in the project area are underweight, 16 percent of women are overweight, and 1 percent of women are obese. Two-thirds of women of reproductive age have a normal body mass index (BMI), but only 45.2 percent of women meet the minimum requirements for a nutritious diet, which is defined as consumption of 5 or more of 10 food groups. The average diet for women lacks nuts and seeds, dairy products, and eggs; most consume grains, roots, and tubers, which are filling but may contribute to overweight and obesity. Women's BMI, the prevalence of underweight, and women with a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) did not differ by ecological area. Qualitative study participants had a limited understanding of healthy diets. Lack of resources prevented consumption of a diversified diet for some participants who understood the benefits. In the project area, 28.1 percent of women who gave birth in the past five years received at least four ANC visits, as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. Contraceptive prevalence rate in the project area (6.1 percent) is low. The results of the qualitative study indicate that although women have an understanding of the benefits of family planning, among some participants, traditional gender norms require women to get the husbands' permission to travel to health centers or to use contraception.

About a third of children under 5 years of age are stunted, slightly more than a quarter are underweight, and more than 1 in 10 are wasted. It is noteworthy that, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a global acute malnutrition rate ranging between 10–14 percent is considered a serious public health concern warranting immediate response (UNHCR, n.d.). The prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 years of age is relatively high (23 percent), and oral rehydration therapy was used to treat only 16.2 percent of children with diarrhea. The implications of the poor status of household WASH practices on children's health and nutrition is reflected in the high prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 years of age in the project area, as well as the prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting. Children in households with an improved toilet facility have a lower prevalence of diarrhea (18.4 percent) than children in households with an unimproved sanitation facility (81.6 percent). Children living in households with an improved water source were about 26 percent less likely to be underweight. Children living in households with an improved sanitation facility were about 23 percent less likely to be underweight. Children living in households with a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent were 51 percent less likely to be underweight and 45 percent less likely to be stunted than children living in households lacking a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent.

A total of 18 percent of children 6-23 months of age received a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). Children living in households with a higher household dietary diversity score (HDDS), a proxy for socioeconomic status, are more likely to receive a MAD. A MAD is based on both dietary diversity and meal frequency, and the low prevalence of a MAD may be due to lack of availability of diverse foods and feeding on hunger cues. In addition to supporting measures that enhance the overall food security of households, the low prevalence of a MAD can be addressed by improving understanding among mothers and fathers of how often to feed children and how much to feed them. Breastfed children who are 6-8 months of age are the least likely to achieve a MAD, suggesting a lack of understanding of when to

transition children from breastmilk to complementary feeding. Exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months of age is generally low (16.7 percent), and more than half of children under 6 months of age receive breastmilk and plain water. Complementary feeding before the WHO-recommended age of 6 months is common: 6.4 percent of infants under 2 months of age receive complementary foods, 12 percent of infants 2-3 months of age receive complementary foods, and 18.6 percent of infants 4-5 months of age receive complementary foods. The results of the qualitative study indicate a general understanding of the importance of breastfeeding and also indicated support for it, but the definition of what constitutes exclusive breastfeeding was not well understood.

The importance of improving food, nutrition, and income security for households as a pathway to better health and nutrition of women and children is underscored by several findings in the baseline study. Women who live in households that use at least one type of financial service are 35 percent more likely to achieve a MDD-W even after controlling for the use of sustainable agriculture practices, use of value chain activities, use of improved methods of storage, the type and number of household livelihood activities, daily per capita expenditures, the composition of the household, and women's own characteristics. Children in households that practice at least one value chain activity are twice as likely to achieve a MAD, compared to children in households that do not practice value chain activities, even after controlling for other factors that influence children's nutrition. Multivariate results also show a positive association between children's MAD and the sale and production of agricultural products after controlling for other factors that can also influence children's nutrition.

**Gender:** Agriculture is a primary livelihood for both women and men, but women are less likely to engage in paid work than men. It is not the norm for married couples to make joint decisions, and men often decide alone because tradition recognizes them as the final decision makers. Most men make decisions alone on the health practices of their spouse and children, with no input from their wife, and a considerable percentage of women (71.1 percent) have no say in the health and nutrition practices of their children. It is, however, culturally acceptable for women to decide alone on how to spend their own cash earnings, which reflects the traditional belief that men are the providers and that women's earnings are extraneous. When decisions about self-earned cash are made jointly, it is usually the wife who involves the husband and not the other way around. Although more than two-thirds of women who earn cash decide alone how to spend their earnings, nearly a quarter of women who engage in paid work have no control over how their money is spent, compared to men who earn cash and typically decide alone how to spend their earnings. About 6 percent of women decide with their spouses how to spend their own income and 0.6 percent of women decide with someone else.

**Receipt of and Satisfaction with Community Service Providers:** Nearly two-thirds of individuals in the project area accessed one or more providers of food security and agriculture, health and nutrition, or income security services. Individuals who accessed services tended to be satisfied with the services they received. In general, women and men did not differ in their use or satisfaction with service providers, except for food security and agriculture providers. Women were about 23 percent less likely to use food security or agriculture service providers and about 40 percent less likely to be satisfied with the services. Further analysis is needed to determine the barriers that individuals experience in general in accessing such services, and the challenges that women in particular face. The results of the qualitative study suggest that cultural restrictions on women's mobility and gender norms that require women to seek husbands' permission to go to places, such as health clinics, or get husbands' consent, for example, to use family planning, are also likely to determine the extent to which women are able to access food security or agriculture service providers.

**Resilience:** About 70 percent of the households in the project area experienced at least one shock in the year preceding the survey. About two-thirds of households experienced natural disaster-related shocks. Households in the project area show moderate ability to recover from shocks (ability to recover index=47.5, scale of 0-100). They have moderate absorptive (46.4) and adaptive capacities

(42.5), but their transformative capacity is even lower at 29.5. Households that have higher overall resilience capacities tend to have a higher HDDS and lower likelihood of being poor. For most households, the main source of livelihood is farming, making them especially vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters. Half of households rely on only one or two livelihood activities; however, the number of livelihood activities is not correlated with higher daily per capita consumption expenditures, suggesting that increasing the number of livelihood activities that households partake in does not alone improve their fallback position unless these livelihood activities generate sufficient income and are substantially different from each other in their seasonality or vulnerability to shocks. About one-quarter of households are engaged in the production and sale of fish and other products (seedlings, seeds, animal feed, firewood, charcoal, poles, timber, and wild products). These households are relatively poor and food-insecure, and women living in those households are less likely to achieve a MDD-W. This suggests that these livelihood activities do not generate sufficient income, a notion that was underscored by participants in the qualitative study.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Financial support and training opportunities are needed to improve the use of value chain practices and purchase productivity-enhancing inputs. There is a need to improve understanding of the utility of agricultural credit or insurance and to improve access to credit at reasonable interest rates to allow farmers to buy needed inputs or technologies that can foster better collection, warehousing, and marketing practices. Improving female farmers' access to financial services and training them on sustainable agriculture practices will need sensitive approaches that work around traditional gender norms that require women to seek their husbands' permission to leave their homes. To help alleviate women's time constraints and engage men and boys at multiple levels, the *HARANDE* Project is encouraging men and boys to participate in household chores and responsibilities. In addition, program interventions should focus on agriculture methods that are labor-saving to improve efficiency and facilitate participation in other income-generating activities.

As part of its social and behavior change communications (SBCC) strategy, the project should focus on the following: how to improve knowledge of nutritious foods; when to transition children to complementary foods; how many times per day to feed them; what types of food to feed them —soft, semi-solid, solid—and diversity of food groups; how to continue breastfeeding (i.e., feed before or after or in between meals); how to explain the linkages between WASH practices and nutrition; how to highlight critical times for handwashing; how to provide guidance on when to seek treatment for diarrheal diseases; and how to underscore the importance of preventative health care and key milestones for children to be seen by a health care practitioner. The *HARANDE* Project aims to facilitate Community-led Total Sanitation to reduce open defecation and build or rehabilitate clean drinking water facilities. Improvements to sanitation infrastructure are needed to help reduce the prevalence of diarrheal diseases and the prevalence of stunting, underweight, and wasting. Counseling to health staff should include training in effective communication approaches. Improving access to basic services can improve households' transformative capacities and ability to better withstand shocks. There is a need to identify key obstacles to service use, which could include accessibility, cost, and trust; lack of information about the availability of services; or lack of knowledge on the benefits of using the services. Interventions should also consider improving access to formal safety nets and reducing vulnerability to hazards that affect farming activities. Cash-for-work opportunities should focus on non-farming activities as a way to diversify livelihoods. Programming approaches should be sensitive to unintended negative consequences of interventions aimed at improving gender equality, such as gender-based violence, further restrictions on women's movements outside of the household, and the exclusion of women from public spaces or decision making within the household and community. One approach to transforming gender attitudes could be to adopt SBCC messaging that emphasizes the economic and social benefits to households of more equitable decision making and access to and control over resources.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## I.1 OVERVIEW OF THE BASELINE STUDY

In fiscal year (FY) 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP) awarded a contract for the development food assistance project in Mali to CARE International. The Human Capital, Accountability and Resilience Advancing Nutrition Security, Diversified Livelihoods and Empowerment (HARANDE) Project will be implemented by CARE International and its partners: Save the Children; Helen Keller International; *Yam Giribolo Tumo* (Organization for Women's Promotion); Sahel-Eco; and the Research and Technical Applications Group.

The *HARANDE* Project will be implemented in Mali in the semi-arid zone in the region of Mopti. *HARANDE* in Peulh means food security. The goal of the *HARANDE* Project is to provide access to sustainable food, nutrition, and income security for 310,855 vulnerable household members in the Bandiagara, Douentza, Tenenkou, and Youwarou districts by 2020 (CARE International, 2015).

FFP contracted with ICF to carry out an independent baseline study of the *HARANDE* Project (see Annex I, Statement of Work). This baseline study, conducted in 2016, is the first phase of a pre-post evaluation cycle. The second phase will involve a final evaluation at the end of the *HARANDE* Project. The baseline study includes: (1) a representative population-based household survey to collect data for key FFP and project-specific indicators, and (2) a qualitative study to gather additional data that adds context, richness, and depth to the findings from the household survey. The baseline study results will be used for the following purposes:

- To provide a baseline for impact and outcome indicators as a comparison for a final evaluation;
- To inform program targeting and, where possible, program design.

The U.S. Government global food security strategy established the following definition for food security: “access to—and availability, utilization, and stability of— sufficient food to meet caloric and nutritional needs for an active and healthy life” (U.S Government, 2016; 10). This underscores the four pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization, and stability (FAO 2009).

The baseline study, designed to provide information on all four elements of food security, investigates household hunger and food access; expenditures and assets; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices; agriculture; women's and children's health and nutrition; gender differences in decision making for cash earners and parents of children under 2 years of age; and resilience.

This report begins with an overview of the current food security situation in Mali, followed by a description of the methods used for the population-based household survey and qualitative study. The findings from the household survey are presented and integrated with the qualitative study results, followed by conclusions and recommendations based on key findings.

## I.2 OVERVIEW OF CURRENT FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

### A. Background

Mali is a landlocked country with about two-thirds of the land falling in the Sahel desert, making it structurally vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. Approximately 60 percent of the population in Mali resides in rural areas (UNDESA, 2016), and the livelihoods of 80 percent of the population depends on agriculture (USAID, n.d.). In 2011, 49.3 percent of the national population lived on less than



USD \$1.90 per day (World Bank, n.d.). The 2012-2013 Mali Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) found that a third of the population in the Mopti region is in the lowest quintile of economic well-being, making it one of the poorest regions in the country (Cellule de Planification et de Statistique, Institut National de la Statistique, INFO-STAT, & ICF International, 2014).

In the last 10 years alone, Mali has faced four acute food security and humanitarian crises, and in 2014, Mali received emergency food assistance for 1.4 million people (Mathys, Murphy, & Woldt, 2015). These food crises are often exacerbated by threats to livelihoods of the population in rural Mali, including scarce arable land, unpredictable weather, and natural disasters, such as drought, floods, and pest infestations. In the 2016 National Food and Nutritional Security Survey (Enquête Nationale sur la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle), two-thirds of the households surveyed reported having suffered a shock (WFP, 2016). The principal shocks that contribute to food insecurity in Mali are adverse climate and rainfall events, especially drought; market shocks, especially increases in the price of rice, millet, and non-food commodities, such as cotton and petroleum; and conflict (USAID, 2015). The areas with the highest exposure to conflict and drought are in the north, including the Mopti region.

Most households in Mali own some kind of livestock, with the size and type varying with wealth. Oxen, donkeys, and horses are used as draft animals and are common in all agricultural areas. Other livestock that are typically raised by households are cattle and small ruminants. Livestock also form the center of livelihoods for mobile and transhumant pastoralists (WFP, 2016).

The staple crops are millet, maize, sorghum, and fruit in the southwest, and millet and sorghum in the west and center (Food Security Cluster, 2016). Rice is also a staple in the center. The lean season—when crops are in the vegetative state—typically extends from July to September, when grain stocks are exhausted. In March 2015, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs estimated that nearly one 1 of every 6 households would need support for their livelihood during the 2015 lean season, including about 410,000 people in the northern regions who required immediate food assistance (Humanitarian Response, 2015).

In addition to food security challenges, Mali has faced significant political instability in recent years, which has added to the disruption of food distribution channels and cut off access to supplies. The food security challenges, exacerbated by political unrest and climate change, are reflected in the latest hunger and nutrition indicators. The global hunger index score in Mali went from 13 in 2014 (International Food Policy Research Institute, 2014) to 29.6 in 2015, a level that is classified as “serious” (International Food Policy Research Institute, 2015). According to the 2012-2013 MDHS, more than a third (38.3 percent) of children in Mali who are under 5 years of age are stunted. In the Mopti region, where the project is being implemented, almost half (46.5 percent) of children are stunted.

## **B. Current Food Security Summary**

**Food availability and food access:** Data were collected for the FFP baseline study from May to June 2016. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) indicated average to above-average food availability throughout Mali during February to September 2016 as a result of the favorable 2015–2016 crop production, which was 25 percent above the 5-year average (FEWS NET, 2016). Production for off-season cereal and vegetable crops is expected to be average, particularly for vegetable crops. The harvests are improving household food consumption, and average to above-average crop sales are increasing the income and purchasing power of farming households. Lower than average price levels for major staple foods, together with the availability of household food stocks and wild foods, are supporting households’ improved food access (FEWS NET, 2016).

**Government programs:** The Government of Mali (GOM) has a range of key policies and strategies in place that aim to strengthen food availability and access. The foundational legal document is the Agricultural Orientation Law, which sets out a decentralized, private sector-oriented, and modern vision

for the role of the GOM in Mali's agricultural development (Mathys, Murphy, & Woldt, 2015). In March 2011, the GOM also joined the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, a renewed effort to eliminate all forms of malnutrition by bringing together governments, civil societies, the United Nations, donors, businesses, and scientists in a collective action to improve nutrition.

In addition to FFP projects and the USAID Feed the Future Initiative, of which FFP is a part, other major U.S. Government-funded projects operate in the country. These projects are related to agriculture, economic development, trade, and markets, and they are implemented under the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food for Progress Program and McGovern-Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program. Regional U.S. Government-funded programs that serve Mali are the West Africa Trade Hub and Feed the Future (Mathys, Murphy, & Woldt, 2015). The goal of the USAID/Mali Health Strategy for 2013–2018 is “sustained improvements in health through increased use of high impact health services and healthy behaviors” (USAID, 2013). The strategy includes programming in three key areas: delivery of an integrated package of high-impact health services at the community level, social and behavior change communication, and health systems strengthening.

Following is a list of other donors and projects operating in the Mopti region:

- HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation: main goal is to help communities to improve their livelihoods
- Action Agro Allemande: emergency food security
- Wetland: climate change and environment
- Chemonics: climate change adaptation
- ACDI/VOCA: cereal value chain
- AECOM: livestock for growth
- Helen Keller International: nutrition
- Save the Children: emergency and literacy
- Catholic Relief Services: agriculture, education, and health
- CARE International: agriculture, food security, WASH and education, and women and girl's empowerment

## **2. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS**

### **2.1 METHODS FOR POPULATION-BASED HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

#### **A. Study Design and Objectives**

The primary objective of the population-based household survey is to assess the status of key FFP and project indicators before project implementation begins. These baseline measurements will be used to calculate changes in these indicators and statistically test differences at the end of the project cycle, when the same survey will be conducted again. This pre-post design will measure changes in indicators between the baseline and final survey, but is not designed to allow for statements about attribution or causation because data are not collected for a control group.



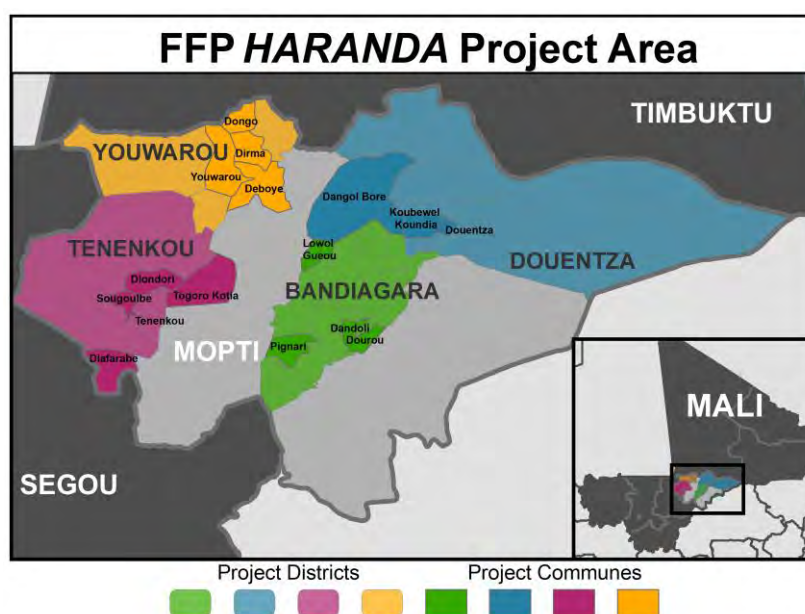
## B. Sample Design

The sample for the population-based household survey was selected using a multistage-clustered sampling approach to provide a statistically representative sample of the *HARANDE* Project's target areas. The sampling frame comprised enumeration areas (EA) in the project areas based on the last census in Mali, Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat, conducted by l'Institut National de la Statistique in 2009. The Mali census has the following administrative levels: region, district, commune, and EA.

The *HARANDE* Project implementation area comprises 16 primarily rural communes in 4 districts in the Mopti region (see Figure 2.1).<sup>1</sup> The sampling frame consists of all 410 EAs in these communes (43 urban and 367 rural). Some of the results for the baseline indicators are presented for urban and rural areas. The final data sets will include a variable for urban/rural to facilitate further analyses.

The sample size for the baseline study was derived based on adequately powering a statistical test of differences in the prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age, because stunting is one of several key measures of food security. ICF sampled 74 EAs, with 30 households sampled in each EA, resulting in a sample size of 2,220 households. This household sample size was based on a required sample of 1,627 children under 5 years of age for the assessment of stunting. To ensure representation in each district, the sampling frame of EAs was stratified by district, and the EAs to be sampled were allocated proportionately to districts based on the overall distribution of households across all districts. Annex 2 provides a detailed description of the sampling methodology, including household definitions and specific household selection procedures.

**Figure 2.1. Districts and communes in the *HARANDE* Project area.**



The sample was selected in three stages. For the first stage, 74 EAs were randomly selected from the sampling frame using probability proportional to size.

The second stage of sampling entailed selecting 30 households in each EA. INFO-STAT, ICF's in-country subcontractor, conducted a listing exercise of the households in each selected EA. The name of the head

<sup>1</sup> The commune of Pignari Bana in the District of Bandiagara is not included in the project area.

of household was recorded for each identified household. From the list of identified households, 30 households were systematically sampled in each EA.

The third stage of sampling involved selecting eligible individuals in each household. The household survey contains several modules. Different individuals were eligible for interview, depending on the target group relevant for each chosen module. ICF used a “take all” approach that selected all eligible individuals per household for each module. For example, the women’s module was administered to women of reproductive age (15-49 years), which meant that all women in the household who met the criteria were selected and interviewed. Because all individuals who met the eligibility criteria for each survey module were selected, this level effectively had no further random sampling.

## C. Questionnaire

ICF developed the survey questionnaire (see Annexes 3a and 3b) through a series of consultations with FFP, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA), the implementing partners, and USAID/Mali before, during, and after the in-country planning workshop in February 2016. During the workshop, all stakeholders shared information about the baseline study and FFP projects and collaborated to finalize the study design and survey instrument.

Before the workshop, ICF developed a preliminary questionnaire based on the selected FFP indicators and guidelines described in the *FFP Standard Indicators Handbook* (FANTA III, 2015). The questionnaire consisted of separate modules<sup>2</sup> for the following topics:

- Module A: Household identification and informed consent
- Module B: Household roster
- Module C: Food access
- Module D: Children’s nutrition, feeding practices, and health
- Module E: Women’s nutrition, breastfeeding, and antenatal care
- Module F: Household water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Module G: Agriculture
- Module H: Household consumption expenditures
- Module J: Gender–cash
- Module K: Gender–maternal and children’s health and nutrition
- Module L: Satisfaction with services
- Module R: Resilience

Definitions for FFP maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) indicators (Modules D and E), FFP agricultural indicators (Module G), FFP poverty indicators (Module H), and project-specific indicators (Module L) were discussed and confirmed during the workshop. Questions that required adaptation to the Mali context, such as those that involved food as part of modules C, E, and H, were also defined in consultation with the implementing partners, USAID/Mali, FFP, and FANTA.

Questionnaires for Modules A through G and J and K were adapted using questionnaires from the *FFP Standard Indicators Handbook* and the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) questionnaire (DHS, 2012). Questionnaires for Module H were adapted from the 2014 Mali Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée aux Conditions de Vie des Ménages (Mali EAC-I 2014) household survey questionnaire. CARE International provided the questionnaires for Module L, and the resilience module questionnaire was developed by USAID/Mali, the Regional FFP Office in Dakar, and the Bureau of Food Security’s Center for Resilience.

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<sup>2</sup> To avoid confusion between the number 1 and the letter I, a Module I was not included

## **D. Field Procedures**

### ***Household Listing Exercise***

To conduct the household listing exercise, INFO-STAT obtained maps from l'Institut National de la Statistique, the national statistical office, for each of the randomly sampled EAs. INFO-STAT's study director and field coordinators trained the listing agents who travelled to the sampled EAs from March 15 to 31, 2016, to conduct the exercise. The listing agents accomplished the following tasks in each of the selected EAs:

- Visited the local government authorities to inform them of the listing activity and to gain their acceptance and cooperation.
- Confirmed the limits of the EA and established a location map with a detailed description and directions to access and navigate throughout the EA.
- Listed all households in the EA systematically using the prescribed household definition criteria and assigned a sequential order number to each dwelling structure and household counted.
- Completed a household listing form for each EA that provided basic information on all households within the EA.
- Collected global positioning system (GPS) latitude and longitude coordinates at the center of each EA.

### ***Training, Piloting, and Pretesting***

ICF developed training manuals, based on FFP and DHS guidelines, for training and for use in the field: a supervisor manual, an interviewer manual including a question-by-question guide, and an anthropometry manual.

The ICF field manager, the ICF in-country coordinator, and the INFO-STAT technical team conducted a pretest and questionnaire training for a select group of experienced interviewers from April 4 to 7. The training covered an in-depth review of the approved questionnaire. After the training, the interviewers pre-tested the questionnaire in non-sampled rural EAs (about 50 km from Bamako) on April 8. The pretest tested the soundness of the questionnaire and identified potential problem areas relating to skip patterns, wording, sequencing of questions, instructions to interviewers, and clarity of the questionnaire for coding. It also ascertained if any questions were particularly difficult or sensitive. Based on the pretest results and discussions at the debriefing session held on April 9, ICF revised the questionnaire and obtained final approval from USAID before the interviewer training began.

The interviewer training was held at training facilities in Bamako from April 13 to 23. The ICF field manager, ICF in-country coordinator, and INFO-STAT technical team (survey director and field coordinators) led the interviewer training on the roles and responsibilities of interviewers; rules, behaviors, and ethics; and respondent selection mechanisms. The trainers led an in-depth review of the household questionnaire and conducted group practices, mock interviews, and role playing. Following the interviewer training, the supervisors and field editors were selected from the group of interviewer trainees. The supervisors and field editors then received a focused supervisor and field editor training on April 23. The supervisor and field editor training covered the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and field editors; rules, behaviors, and ethics; quality control procedures; household identification mechanisms; respondent selection mechanisms; use of the field control sheet, maps, and GPS; and data collection procedures. The training also reviewed the methodology for callbacks and field editing.

The anthropometry training, conducted from April 12 to 18, included classroom and practical training for 10 individuals who served as anthropometry specialists. It also included a training session for field editors, supervisors, and interviewers who could serve as anthropometry assistants during fieldwork. The ICF anthropometry trainer and the INFO-STAT anthropometry counterpart led the training and

practice sessions on the measurements of standing height, recumbent length, and weight of all children under 5 years of age and women 15-49 years of age who are not pregnant. Supervisors and field editors received training in the use of the World Health Organization (WHO) Growth Charts to determine if a weight or height measurement of a child appeared to be out of the normal range and whether a child should be referred to a local health clinic for potential treatment of acute malnutrition (based on evidence of severe wasting or bilateral pedal edema). Anthropometry training was followed by standardization testing, which took place from April 19 to 21. For the testing, all anthropometry specialists took independent repeated measures of 10 subjects for maternal height and weight and children's standing and recumbent height/length and weight. The results were compared with those of the lead trainer's (used as the "gold standard"). In addition, the anthropometry specialists were rated on their ability to replicate their own measurements successfully. All anthropometry specialists were required to pass the standardization tests before they were permitted to engage in fieldwork.

The pilot test was conducted in non-sampled rural EAs from April 26 to 27. All interview team members, which included interviewers, supervisors, field editors, and anthropometry specialists, participated in the pilot test. The pilot test provided an opportunity for interviewers to improve interviewing skills before actual data collection commenced. All interviewers received feedback on their performance during the pilot test so that they could modify or correct faulty interviewing or data collection methods, as necessary. The pilot test also gave the ICF and INFO-STAT technical team an opportunity to observe the preparedness of the interview teams, their contact strategies, their familiarity with the questionnaires, and their comprehension of the household sampling process. The ICF field manager, ICF in-country coordinator, and INFO-STAT technical team held a debriefing to address difficulties observed during the pilot tests.

### **Fieldwork**

Fieldwork took place during a 5-week period from May 3 to June 5. The baseline study data collection team members included 1 survey director, 2 field coordinators, 1 anthropometry counterpart, 8 supervisors, 8 field editors, 32 interviewers, and 8 anthropometry specialists. The 8 interview teams had 7 members each: 1 supervisor, 1 field editor, 4 interviewers, and 1 anthropometry specialist. In each team, a supervisor and the field editor conducted field editing of the questionnaires, which were administered using a paper-based instrument. Data collection for the baseline study was conducted in a number of local languages of the study areas, including Bambara, Bozo, and Dogon.

During critical periods, including training, anthropometry standardization, questionnaire piloting, pretesting, and the beginning of fieldwork, the ICF field manager was present in-country to coordinate and supervise activities. The ICF in-country coordinator provided supervision during the entire fieldwork period. The ICF in-country coordinator and INFO-STAT's field coordinators visited all interview teams to observe the interviews, identify and correct mistakes, and provide feedback and guidance for improvement. ICF implemented anthropometry supervision by having the ICF anthropometry expert and counterpart monitor anthropometry activities during fieldwork.

For quality control purposes, supervisors kept fieldwork control sheets to record household contact information and GPS data for each household. The supervisors also used these sheets to record the number of attempts to reach each household, the number of households and individuals interviewed in each household, and reasons for non-response in households where interviews were not obtained. Supervisors conducted spot checks of at least 15 percent of all interviews. As a part of this quality control process, supervisors verified the following: (1) that the interview took place, (2) the approximate duration of the interview, (3) that the information on the household roster was accurate, (4) the proper administration of the various sections of the questionnaires, and (5) interviewers' general adherence to professional standards. Field editors also reviewed every completed questionnaire on the same day of data collection and checked for adequate completion of all fields in the questionnaires,

missing data, and legibility of open-ended items. Interviewers were required to make corrections or to return to sampled households for subsequent interviews after the reviews, if necessary.

## E. Data Processing and Analysis

When all survey forms for an EA were cleared through field quality control procedures, the forms were packaged and forwarded to the INFO-STAT data processing office in Bamako. All survey forms were double-keyed using CSPro data entry software that ICF developed and tailored to the household survey questionnaire. The ICF data entry consultant travelled to Mali and worked with local staff to install and test the CSPro data entry software and provide training on its use. The hands-on training included instruction on how to resolve any inconsistencies flagged by the software during the data entry process. INFO-STAT submitted data from the first five sampled EAs for quality review approximately two weeks after data entry started, and ICF ran quality control checks and frequencies on the raw data to ensure that the data were complete. Final review of the full data set took place at ICF in Rockville, MD.

### Sampling Weights

Sampling weights were applied for all analyses. The sampling weights were calculated for each indicator by taking the inverse of the product of the probabilities of selection from each stage of sampling (EA selection, household selection, and individual selection (for Module L only). Weights were derived according to the unique sampling scheme that was relevant to the associated sampled household or individual, and then adjustments were made to compensate for household and individual level non-response, as shown in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1. Household Survey Response Rates, FFP Baseline Study [Mali 2016]**

	Number Sampled	Number Interviewed	Response Rate (%)
Households (Modules C, F, H, and R)	2,220	2,162	95.4
Children 0-59 months of age (Module D) <sup>1</sup>	2,849	2,814	98.8
Women 15-49 years of age (Module E) <sup>2</sup>	2,870	2,768	96.4
Non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age (Anthropometry)	2,341	2,304	98.4
Farmers (Module G)	3,336	3,316	99.4
Cash earners, married or in a union (Module J)	3,191	2,991	93.7
Parents of children under 2 years of age (Module K)	1,979	1,865	94.2
Adults 15 years of age and older (Module L)	2,162	2,029	93.8

Notes:

<sup>1</sup>The portion of Module D pertaining to exclusive breastfeeding and minimum acceptable diet was administered only for children under 2 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> The portion of Module E relating to contraception was administered only to women 15-49 years of age who are currently married, and the portion related to antenatal care was administered only to women 15-49 years of age who had a live birth in the past five years.

### Indicator Definitions and Tabulations

Definitions and methods for tabulation of all FFP and project-specific indicators are presented in the Data Treatment and Analysis Plan (see Annex 4). The basis for tabulating the child stunting and underweight indicator values is the WHO child growth standards and associated software (WHO, 2011). Consumption aggregates, for computing the prevalence of poverty, mean depth of poverty, and daily per capita consumption expenditure indicators, follow the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study (Living Standards Measurement Study, n.d.) methodology. Results for all indicators were weighted to represent the full target population. Variance estimates for each indicator were derived using Taylor series expansion, taking into account the design effect associated with the complex

sampling design. Depending on the indicator, differences in indicator estimates by age, gender, and gendered household type were tested for statistical significance, considering the clustered sample design.<sup>3</sup>

### **Handling of Missing or Erroneous Data**

Missing data points were excluded from the denominator and numerator for all FFP and project-specific indicator calculations. The denominator included “Don’t Know” responses, recoded to the null value. For example, the denominator for the household hunger scale included “Yes,” “No,” and “Don’t know” responses, but the numerator included only “Yes” responses.

For anthropometry indicators, the WHO software flagged biologically implausible cases according to WHO criteria (WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group, 2006), which were excluded from the analysis but left in the data set.

## **2.2 METHODS FOR QUALITATIVE STUDY**

### **A. Objectives and Design**

The qualitative study worked toward two objectives. First, it aimed to collect and analyze data to complement the household survey and provide clarity to the interpretation of the survey’s quantitative data. Second, it aimed to provide a robust understanding of the food security, health, and nutrition situation in selected project areas, including insights into practices and behaviors. The English version of the interview guide is provided in Annex 5a, and the French version is provided in Annex 5b.

### **B. Site Selection**

The *HARANDE* Project is being implemented in the Mopti region, in the Bandiagara, Douentza, Tenenkou, and Youwarou districts. The qualitative study was conducted in all four districts and in two communes in each district. In each commune, one village was selected. Selecting the eight communes and corresponding villages within each commune was a logical and purposeful exercise. In making the selection, ICF consulted FFP, the USAID/Mali Mission, and the implementing partners. In addition, specific site selection criteria included:

- Geographical balance across the *HARANDE* Project area
- Types of livelihoods (e.g., day laborer, land owner) and the food security context
- Variation in terms of maternal health and child health practices
- Climatic and topographical variation (inclusion of dry and wetlands)
- Purposeful inclusion of urban villages, with the predominant focus on rural areas
- Consideration of migration and cross-border trading
- Travel, logistics, safety, ease of access, and working within a tight budget and a short timeframe.

The following communes were selected for the four districts: Bandiagara (Dandoli and Lowol Gueour), Douentza (Dandol-Bore and Douentza), Tenenkou (Diafarabe and Diondiori), and Youwarou (Deboye and Dongo). Individual villages were selected, based on the criteria noted above; however, because the population of each village was small, the specific names of the villages are not included in this report to protect the anonymity of the study participants.

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<sup>3</sup> Differences are considered statistically significant based on the p-value for the significance test. P-values of <.10 are considered marginally significant, p-values of <.05 are significant, and p-values <.01 are highly significant.



## C. Study Participants, Interviewing, and Data Collection

The study participants, most of whom were farmers, included community leaders, mothers, pregnant women, and fathers. Three types of interviews were conducted, as follows:

- **Focus group discussions (13):** Three interviews with mothers of children under 5 years of age, two interviews with fathers of children under 5 years of age, three interviews with lead farmers and agricultural agents, and five interviews with youth focused on livelihoods and resilience.
- **Program-level interviews (9):** Four interviews with agriculture officers, three interviews with community health workers, one interview with a village development committee member, and one interview with two *HARANDE* Project activity leaders.
- **Household-level interviews (28):** Interviews were conducted with individuals who belong to the following categories: pregnant women, mothers 18-20 years of age, mothers over 20 years of age, mothers of children 0-6 months of age, mothers of children 7-11 months of age, mothers of children 12-23 months of age, mothers of children 24-59 months of age, fathers of children 0-23 months of age, and fathers of children 24-59 months of age. In certain cases, an individual could fit in more than one category; for example, a pregnant woman can also have a child between 24-59 months of age.

Data collection took place from May 4 to 17. The two data collection teams each comprised three interviewers (with one of the interviewers serving as the supervisor), a recruiter, and one driver. Each team included a balanced number of men and women. In particular, focus group discussions with male participants were facilitated by a male interviewer, and focus group discussions with female participants were facilitated by a female interviewer. The first team worked in the Bandiagara and Douentza districts, and the second team worked in the Tenenkou and Youwarou districts. Before data collection began, ICF and INFO-STAT worked with representatives from the *HARANDE* Project to coordinate making contact with district, commune, and village officials. When the recruiter arrived in a village and before the data collection team arrived, the recruiter worked with the head of the village to identify study participants. Interviewers obtained informed consent from participants before the start of focus group discussions and interviews. All focus group discussions and interviews were recorded digitally, with the permission of the participants. Annex 6 provides a list of data collection activities for the qualitative study.

## D. Data Preparation, Coding, and Analysis

At the completion of data collection, INFO-STAT began transcribing and translating the digitally recorded focus group discussions and interviews. The interviews were conducted in the language that the participant was most comfortable with—Bambara, Dogon, French, or Fulani. Interviews were transcribed from the language in which the interview was conducted into French and then translated from French into English.<sup>4</sup> Transcription and translation began on May 18 and were completed on September 9.

The ICF qualitative lead established protocols for coding each of the 50 transcripts—the data—in ATLAS.ti software. Data coding topically categorizes and organizes the content of transcripts and represents the first step in identifying themes across the data. Establishing codes was an iterative process informed by the *HARANDE* Project goals and the interview guide content. The code book is provided in Annex 7.

The ICF qualitative lead and four ICF analysts coded the 50 transcripts from July 28 to September 12. The team regularly communicated to facilitate consistency in the code application. After coding was

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<sup>4</sup> The official language in Mali is French, so the additional translation into French took place because of the limited number of people who spoke both the interview languages and English with the level of fluency needed for translation.



complete, the ICF qualitative lead and four ICF analysts ran queries on the coded data to analyze the content and themes that emerged from the data and to identify data to be used in the interpretation of findings from the household survey.

## 2.3 STUDY LIMITATIONS AND ISSUES ENCOUNTERED

The following section summarizes limitations with the design of the baseline study and issues encountered during the study implementation.

### A. Study Design Limitations

**Absence of a control group.** The baseline study is designed to collect data for a performance evaluation, which measures change in indicators over time for households and individuals in the project area. Data are not collected in similar areas outside the project area for comparison, so change measured over time is not directly attributable to the HARANDE Project.

**Effects of other programs in the study area.** There are several other ongoing programs in the project implementation area that may have direct effects on some project indicators. These effects are not directly measurable and may contribute to the overall change in indicators measured over time.

**Length and complexity of questionnaire.** Due to the breadth of data required in support of all FFP indicators, the household survey questionnaire takes approximately 3.5 hours to administer on average. Respondents often grow tired toward the end of the interview, and this may affect their ability to provide accurate responses. The questionnaire requires multiple household members to be interviewed, adding further burden on survey households, because interviewers often need to wait or return to households to interview appropriate respondents when they become available.

**Integration of the resilience module with the main questionnaire.** The resilience module was developed independently from the rest of the questionnaire and was added to the main questionnaire during training. Some questions and themes overlapped with those in modules L and G. ICF worked closely with FFP to better integrate the module with the main questionnaire. In addition, the resilience module added about an hour to the already lengthy questionnaire administration time, which affected interviewers' morale and exasperated respondents. To alleviate this, INFO-STAT developed a strategy to administer the module at a different time to give respondents a break.

**Validity and reliability of self-reported data.** Much of the data collected for the household survey was self-reported, which has several limitations, such as the possibility of exaggeration or omission of information, inaccurate recollection of experiences or events, social desirability bias or reporting of untruthful information, and reduced validity when respondents do not fully understand a question.

**Timing of the survey.** Household survey data were collected in May, at the end of the harvest period for rice, a staple food (FAO, 2016); thus, the estimate for the prevalence of hunger, which is based on self-perception, may be lower than if the survey had been administered during the lean season, which typically occurs from July to September.

**Timing of qualitative study.** The household survey and qualitative study were conducted concurrently, so household survey results were not available to help guide and focus the design of the qualitative study; thus, data from secondary sources were reviewed to help inform the design of the study.

### B. Issues Encountered

**Security concerns.** During fieldwork, a number of conflicts occurred in the Mopti region in the districts of Tenenkou and Youwarou. Deadly clashes between the Bambara and Fulani communities living in

Kareri town occurred in early May, just as the field teams were arriving in the region. Due to the security situation, travel between different locations was carefully monitored, and frequent communication with the local authorities was necessary to stay informed and minimize risks.

**Questionnaire printing and transportation.** Given the length of the questionnaire, some delays in the first week of fieldwork were encountered in relation to printing and transportation, which led to a few teams running out of blank copies of the questionnaires. INFO-STAT quickly adjusted the questionnaire transportation plan to prevent the problem of running out of blank copies from occurring again in subsequent weeks.

**Tight schedule due to Ramadan.** The baseline workshop, initially scheduled to be conducted in Bamako in January, was delayed due to travel restrictions imposed by USAID. The workshop took place in neighboring Senegal the last week of February, leaving about two months to finalize the questionnaire, conduct the training activities, and administer the questionnaire in 2,220 households before the start of Ramadan on June 6. The tight schedule required some adaptation of training schedules and the interview team structures so that data collection could be finished in time.

**Power outages during data entry.** Data entry took place in Bamako from May to early June. During those months, the frequency and duration of power outages were very high, leaving the office with no access to computers for many hours. This slowed down the data entry process in the first two weeks. INFO-STAT considered renting a power generator if the issue persisted but ultimately did not need to. The frequency of power outages decreased in the second to third week, speeding up the process from then on.

**Transcription and translation process.** Interviews for the qualitative study were conducted in several languages: Bambara, Dogon, French, and Fulani. Due to the complexity of working across multiple languages and due to the length of the interviews, the process of transcribing the interviews and then translating the interviews into French and then into English was very time consuming and took longer than anticipated.

**Difficulties in locating villages and travel challenges.** The villages selected for the qualitative study were located far away from each other and from the commune center. In addition, the quality of the roads connecting the villages was poor, and some villages were difficult to locate. Therefore, traveling was challenging for the interview teams.

**Difficulties in recruiting participants.** The focus groups were geared toward community members in general, but given the project's focus on youth, some focus groups targeted this subgroup. However, the interviewers experienced some challenges in recruiting participants for the qualitative study in communes where many of the youth had migrated to urban areas due to the lack of activity in the villages at that time of the year. This resulted in a limited pool of people to choose from for the focus group discussions, and some of the participants selected were unable to contribute substantially.

### 3. FINDINGS

The baseline study findings are organized in eight content categories: (1) characteristics of the population; (2) food access, poverty, and WASH; (3) agriculture; (4) women's health and nutrition; (5) children's health and nutrition; (6) gender; (7) receipt of and satisfaction with public services; and (8) shocks and resilience. Each section discusses the combined findings from the quantitative and qualitative components of the baseline study. Where warranted, some indicators are disaggregated by age, sex, commune, district, urban/rural, and ecological area. Select bivariate and multivariate analyses are conducted to explore relationships between indicators and highlight results that may be useful for

program targeting and planning. Table 3.1 provides a summary of all FFP indicators, along with comparable results from the 2012-2013 MDHS, where available. In some cases, FFP baseline results differ from the 2012-2013 MDHS. These differences are discussed in the Conclusions and Recommendations section. Annex 8 provides a tabular summary of all indicators along with sampling statistics. Definitions for all indicators and methods for computation are available in the FFP Indicator Handbook (FANTA III, 2015).

**Table 3.1. FFP Baseline Survey Indicators, HARANDE Project [Mali 2016]**

FFP Baseline Survey Indicators	2016 HARANDE Project		2012-2013 MDHS	
	N	Baseline Value	Rural*	Mopti Region
<b>Food Security</b>				
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	2,162	7.0		
Average household dietary diversity score (HDDS)	2,094	6.7		
<b>Poverty</b>				
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG-assisted areas	2,160	\$1.83		
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day	2,160	60.1		
Mean depth of poverty (%)	2,160	7.6		
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>				
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	2,162	35.8	58.6	NA
Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommend household water treatment technologies	2,162	16.4	16.6	NA
Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	2,162	71.0	59.0	NA
Percent of households using improved sanitation facilities	2,162	13.5	16.8	NA
Percent of households in target areas practicing open defecation	2,162	41.2	13.8	NA
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	2,162	1.7		NA
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months	3,316	28.9		
Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	3,316	53.9		
Percentage of farmers who used at least three sustainable agricultural practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	3,316	65.7		
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable crop practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	3,316	50.8		
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	3,316	47.2		
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	3,316	17.9		
Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in past 12 months	3,316	54.5		
<b>Women's Health and Nutrition</b>				
Prevalence of underweight women	2,300	12.0	12.4	14.2

FFP Baseline Survey Indicators	2016 HARANDE Project		2012-2013 MDHS	
	N	Baseline Value	Rural*	Mopti Region
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W) (%)	2,768	45.2		NA
Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS)	2,768	4.4		
Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits	1,806	28.1	34.6	NA
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	2,768	53.1		
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	1,766	6.1	7.0	3.1
<b>Children's Health and Nutrition</b>				
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	2,767	26.5	27.5	32.1
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	2,762	32.6	41.9	46.5
Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age	2,758	11.8	13.0	14.7
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last two weeks	2,691	23.0	8.5	7.2
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea treated with ORT	606	16.2	39.4	24.1
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet	860	18.0	6.8	3.7
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	860	26.0		
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	286	16.7	32.9	NA
<b>Gender</b>				
Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	6,891	56.7		
Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	1,482	92.4		
Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	1,505	68.1		
Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	1,482	1.0		
Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	1,505	5.9		
Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	1,864	38.2		
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	764	70.6		
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	997	13.1		
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	764	9.5		
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	997	10.5		
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	763	63.5		

FFP Baseline Survey Indicators	2016 HARANDE Project		2012-2013 MDHS	
	N	Baseline Value	Rural*	Mopti Region
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	998	12.8		
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	763	12.5		
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	998	14.6		

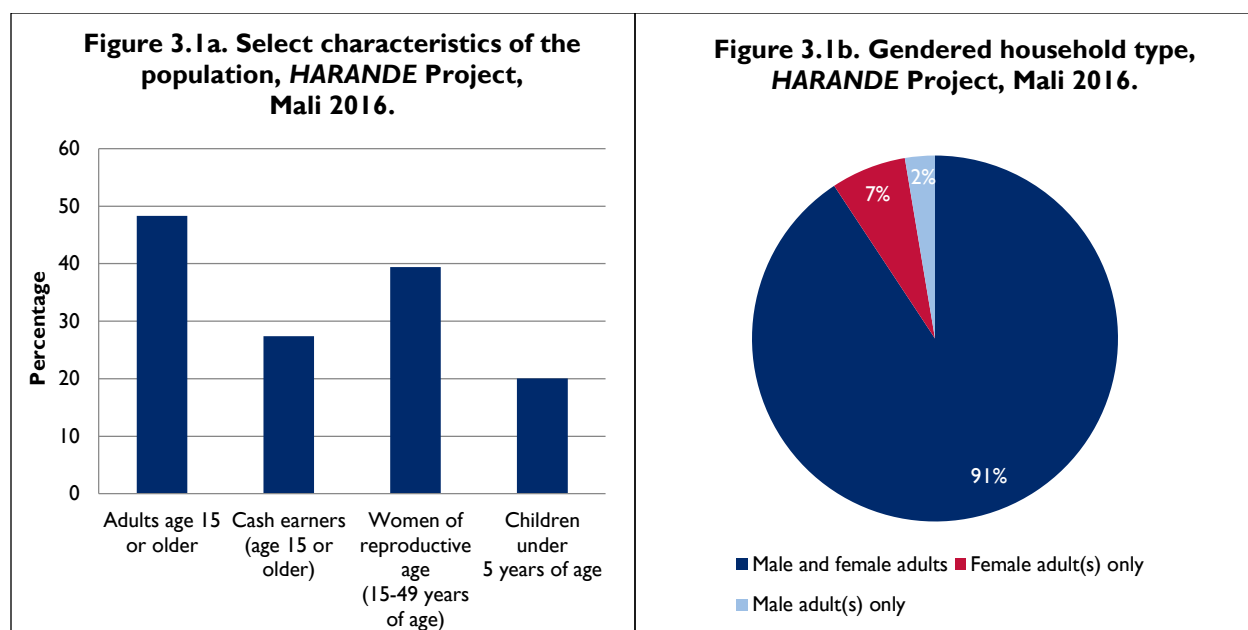
\* 2012-2013 MDHS results are provided for rural households, except for exclusive breastfeeding, which is provided for all households, both rural and urban.

### 3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY POPULATION

In 2016, the population of Mali is estimated to be 18,134,835 people (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Population Division, 2015).<sup>5</sup> The population of the HARANDE Project area is estimated at 325,357 people, or about 2 percent of the total population of Mali. Figure 3.1a shows that adults 15 years of age and over comprise 48.3 percent of the population, women of reproductive age comprise 39.4 percent of the population, and children under 5 years of age comprise 20 percent of the population. About 64.9 percent of women of reproductive age are married, and 66.4 percent of all women of reproductive age have had a live birth in the past five years (see Annex 9, Table A9.1).

The project area has an estimated 50,014 households, and the average household includes 6.5 household members. Households have an average of 3.2 adults. Figure 3.1b shows that the majority of households (90.7 percent) include at least one adult male and female, 6.6 percent of the households include at least one adult female but no adult male, and 2.6 percent of households include at least one adult male but no adult female. About 75 percent of all households have children under 5 years of age, about 90 percent of households are headed by males, and nearly 90 percent of all heads of households have no education. Heads of households, by ethnicity, are Peuhl (31.1 percent), Dogon (31.3 percent), and Bozo (14.4 percent). The remaining one-quarter of household heads belong to various ethnic groups, including the Bambara, Sarakole, Songhay, Touareg, and other ethnicities. Peuhl, also known as Fulani, are predominantly herdsman. The majority of households in the project area are rural (90.6 percent), and less than 10 percent are urban. In addition, 43.2 percent of households are located in dry areas, and 56.8 percent are in wetlands. Almost all Dogons in the project area reside in dry areas, and more than two-thirds of the Touareg also reside in dry areas. Two-thirds or more of the Bambara, Bozo, Peuhl, Songhay, and other ethnic minorities are concentrated in wetlands. See Annex 9, Table A9.2 for detailed information on household characteristics in the HARANDE Project area.

<sup>5</sup> Population projection for 2016 based on medium fertility variant.



## 3.2 HOUSEHOLD INDICATORS

This section summarizes baseline study results on indicators of food security (i.e., the household hunger scale [HHS] and the household dietary diversity score [HDDS]); poverty; and water, sanitation, and hygiene.

### A. Household Hunger Scale

Overall, only 7 percent of households experienced moderate or severe hunger. The HHS is based on perceptions of hunger in the past four weeks, and thus, is sensitive to the season in which the survey is conducted. One of the limitations of the study is that the household survey data were collected in May, at the end of the harvest period for rice, a staple food (FAO, 2016); thus, the estimate for the prevalence of hunger may be lower than if the survey had been administered during the lean season, which typically occurs from July to September. The baseline measure of hunger should be interpreted with caution in light of the baseline estimates of other food security and nutrition indicators discussed below that underscore moderate access to food.

Analysis of the prevalence of hunger by gendered household type and the level of the education of the household head indicated that household hunger is not related to these factors (see Annex 9, Table A9.3a). Differences in the prevalence of hunger by ecological area and between urban and rural areas are also statistically nonsignificant (see Annex 9, table 9.3a). This may have to do with little variation in responses, because most households claimed they did not feel hungry in the week preceding the survey.

The results of the qualitative study help put these findings in perspective. Most participants in the qualitative study reported that they eat multiple meals a day, usually between two and four, and many said that eating three meals a day is customary. This is likely, given that data collection coincided with the end of the harvest period for rice which may have facilitated having multiple meals. Participants reported that household meals usually consist of rice, *tô* (corn, millet, or sorghum-based porridge), or *dègè* (sugary, millet-based porridge). Most participants are eating multiple meals a day; therefore, they are less likely to report feeling hungry. Participants also said that although they can eat multiple meals a day year round, seasonal variations affect the quality and quantity of food. The excerpt below highlights

the seasonal nature of food security due to seasonal variation in availability. This underscores the need to interpret the baseline measure of hunger (7 percent) cautiously because food security remains a major challenge in the project areas, and this is reflected in other indicators, such as the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunting, underweight, and wasting, which are discussed in detail below.

**Tenenkou/Diafarabe commune (household-level interview participant):**

**Participant:** It happens in rainy season. Food isn't enough and we cannot eat to our fill.

**Interviewer:** Ok, is it frequent? Does it happen every rainy season?

**Participant:** Every rainy season this lack of food happens...

**Interviewer:** So, apart from the rainy seasons, there is no lack of food?

**Participant:** No, some years we can experience lack of food during seasons other than the rainy season. This happens during years where we did not produce enough. And during these years, the lack of food occurs during the dry season which precedes the next rainy season.

## **B. Household Dietary Diversity Score**

A low prevalence of hunger does not necessarily imply that households have access to and consume diverse or nutritious foods. This indicator is based on self-perception, and the data were collected during the end of the harvest season for rice, a staple food that is commonly consumed and very filling. The HDDS, an average count of the food groups consumed by a household and a proxy for socioeconomic status, indicates that on average households in the project area access and consume 6.7 of 12 food groups, and underscores moderate access to food.

In the project area, adult female-and-male households have more diverse diets (HDDS=6.7) than adult female-only households (HDDS=6.3) (see Annex 9, Table 9.3a). HDDS is higher in households headed by individuals with a primary education (HDDS=7) and households headed by individuals with a secondary or higher education (HDDS=7.2), compared to households headed by an individual with no education (HDDS=6.6) (see Annex 9, Table A9.3a). HDDS did not differ statistically between rural (HDDS=6.7) and urban (HDDS=6.8) households; however, HDDS is higher in households that reside in wetlands (HDDS=6.9), compared to those in dry areas (HDDS=6.4). Because HDDS is better thought of as a proxy for socioeconomic status, this finding is consistent with the results of the bivariate analysis of daily per capita consumption expenditures and ecological area, which illustrate that households in wetlands have higher daily per capita consumption expenditures. This finding is discussed in the Household Poverty Levels section (see also Annex 9, A9.3c).

Cereals are the most commonly consumed food group (99.8 percent of households), followed by miscellaneous items (96.5 percent), which include tea, coffee, and condiments; sugar and honey (88.3 percent); and fish and seafood (85.4 percent). A total of 64 percent of households consume oil or fats, and vegetables and fruits are consumed by about 60 percent of households. Household consumption of meat or poultry is relatively low (27.7 percent), but this is offset by higher levels of consumption of fish. Pulses, legumes, and nuts, as well as roots and tubers, are less commonly consumed than other filling items. Only 3.3 percent of households eat eggs (see Annex 9, Table A9.3b).

An analysis of food consumption patterns—that is, types of food items consumed—by gendered household type indicates that households generally do not differ in the types of food they consume, with a few exceptions (see Annex 9, Table A9.3c). Animal-based proteins, such as meat and chicken, may be more expensive to purchase and consume than cereals, making households with lower daily per capita consumption expenditures less likely to consume them, particularly if they do not raise livestock and need to purchase them on the market. Differences in the consumption of animal proteins (meat or poultry) by gendered household type, however, do not appear to be driven by differences in daily per capita consumption expenditures. Bivariate analyses of daily per capita expenditures and gendered household type are discussed below (see Annex 9, table A9.1a) and indicate no relationship. In the project area, adult female-only households are more likely to have no livestock than adult female-and-



male households.<sup>6</sup> These results may partially explain why consumption of animal-based protein is lower in adult female-only households, compared to adult female-and-male households, but further analysis is needed to better understand food consumption patterns.

Ethnic groups do not differ in their consumption of common food items such as cereals, and they are all equally unlikely to consume eggs; however, there are some ethnic differences in the consumption of other food items. For example, the Songhay (23.2 percent) and other ethnic minorities (14.9 percent) are more likely to consume roots and tubers than the Dogon (8.1 percent). Most ethnic groups in the project area are more likely to consume milk and milk products or oils and fats, compared to the Dogon. However, the Dogon are more likely to consume vegetables than the Bozo, Peuhl, Sarakole, Songhay, Touareg, and other ethnic minorities. Details are provided in Annex 9, Table 9.3b. This finding is somewhat counterintuitive because the Dogon are more likely to reside in dry areas, but bivariate analysis of the components of HDDS and ecological area indicate that households in dry areas are more likely to consume vegetables than households in the wetlands. Ethnic differences in food consumption patterns may be tied to ecological areas in which the groups reside because households adapt their diet to what is available locally. Bivariate analyses of consumption of food by ecological area indicate that households in wetlands are more likely to consume fish, roots and tubers, milk and milk products, as well as oils and fats, and this finding is consistent with the correlations between ethnicity and food consumption patterns (see Annex 9, Table 9.3b), given that almost all Dogons in the project area reside in dry areas and more than two-thirds of the Touareg also reside in dry areas. Two-thirds or more of the Bambara, Bozo, Peuhl, Songhay, and other ethnic minorities are concentrated in wetlands.

Rural and urban households in the *HARANDE* Project area do not differ in their consumption of cereals, fruits, eggs, pulses and legumes, milk and dairy products, or sugar and honey. However, urban households are more likely to consume roots and tubers (14.2 percent) than rural households (9.8 percent), and they are more likely to consume vegetables (71.2 percent) than rural households (58.1 percent). Theoretically, roots and tubers and vegetables should be easy for rural households to grow, but soil and rainfall could affect growing conditions. Urban households are more likely to consume meat and poultry (64.3 percent) than rural households (23.9 percent), but rural households compensate their intake of animal-based protein through fish; they are more likely to consume fish (87.4 percent) than urban households (66.7 percent). These differences are statistically significant (see Annex 9, Table 9.3b). Additional research is needed to understand why households differ in their food consumption patterns, but baseline results of the analyses of food security by ethnicity, ecological area, and urban-rural residence may help inform program targeting.

Participants in the qualitative study indicated that rice, *tô* (millet-based), or *dègè* (sugary, millet-based porridge) are the main components of each meal. Sugar or honey is often used to prepare tea or porridge, thus accounting for the widespread consumption of these food groups. Fish were also mentioned as foods commonly eaten with rice or *tô*. Households in communities that could not access fresh fish often consumed smoked or dried fish instead. The following discussion describes the frequency of food consumption pattern for some foods.

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<sup>6</sup> This analysis was conducted by constructing a categorical variable in which households with no farmers (n=106) are coded 1; households with at least one farmer but not raising livestock are coded 2 (n=182); and households with at least one farmer raising livestock (n=1,874) are coded 3. A multinomial logistic regression of this categorical variable on gendered household type was estimate using households with adult males and females as the comparison category and households with at least one farmer raising livestock as the base outcome.

**Bandiagara/Lowol Gueou commune (household-level interview participant):**

**Interviewer:** At what time do you eat meat, fish and eggs?

**Participant:** We don't eat eggs.

**Interviewer:** And meat?

**Participant:** Yes, from time to time we contribute to kill a goat to eat.

**Interviewer:** How often are these killings?

**Participant:** There is no fixed time, it is when we desire.

**Interviewer:** Is it every day, every week or every month?

**Participant:** No, it's every two or three weeks.

**Interviewer:** And fish?

**Participant:** We eat it every day because it's accompany the rice or tô.

Although there were some instances in which the consumption of animal protein was discussed, the data from the qualitative study help explain the relatively low consumption of animal protein, other than fish. Although fish was consumed year around, participants discussed consuming more fish during the rainy season. Participants in the qualitative study emphasized the importance of selling livestock, and some emphasized killing livestock only when they became too sick or weak to sell, which is more likely to happen during the dry season. In certain areas, killing livestock for the sole purpose of consumption was not commonly reported; however, milk as a product from cattle is often considered acceptable for consumption, largely because its consumption does not harm the animal. A focus group discussion participant from Tenenkou highlights some reasons for the low consumption of meat in the area.

**Tenenkou/Diondiori commune (focus group discussion participant):**

Here is a rural area and there is no place where meat is sold. We eat meat here when an animal is about to die and we kill it; we're Peuhls and we don't accept killing a healthy animal. Also during dry season, when there is no more grass, many animals become sick and lose weight; at this period we eat much meat of sick animals. We can sell a sick animal or keep it for milk.

## C. Household Poverty Levels

The *HARANDE* Project's goal is to improve sustainable food, nutrition, and income security for vulnerable households in the project area. Poverty indicators, based on household consumption expenditures, are used as a proxy for income and provide a baseline measure of poverty status for each household.<sup>7</sup> Annex 9.4a provides results for the three poverty indicators: daily per capita expenditures, prevalence of poverty, and the mean depth of poverty based on the \$1.90 threshold at 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP).<sup>8</sup>

In the *HARANDE* Project area, 60.1 percent of the population lives in extreme poverty based on the international poverty line of USD \$1.90, measured at 2011 PPP.<sup>9</sup> Average daily per capita consumption expenditures is USD \$1.83, measured in constant 2010 USD. In most societies with significant income inequality, the distribution of household income and consumption expenditures tends to be heavily skewed toward the lower end, with a long tail of outlying households on the higher end of the consumption expenditures distribution. Therefore, the average is strongly affected by these outliers, making it more volatile as a summary statistic. A more robust measure is the median. In the *HARANDE* Project area, median daily per capita consumption expenditures was equivalent to constant 2010 USD

<sup>7</sup> Income in most developing countries and rural areas is difficult to measure, and consumption expenditures data are typically less prone to recall error and more evenly distributed over time than income data.

<sup>8</sup> Definitions for poverty indicators and a detailed description of the methodology used to compute them are provided in Annex 4, Appendix C.

<sup>9</sup> The World Bank announced a new international poverty line of USD \$1.90 per capita per day (using 2011 purchasing power parity [PPP]) in October 2015. For comparison purposes, poverty estimates using the USD \$1.25 per capita per day (2005 PPP) poverty line are presented in Annex 9, Table A9.4b.

\$1.77, indicating that 50 percent of all individuals in the *HARANDE* Project area had a daily per capita consumption expenditures less than USD \$1.77. Using 2005 PPP, daily per capita consumption expenditures in the project area average \$1.34, and the prevalence of poverty is 66.3 percent.

Food expenditures account for the largest share of household consumption (70 percent). The share of food expenditures from total consumption does not differ by gendered household type. After food consumption, non-food expenditures (23.2) is the second most important consumption category of total expenditures, and housing (5.1 percent) is the third most important consumption category of total expenditures.<sup>10</sup> Expenditures on durable assets (2.3 percent) contribute the least to overall expenditures.<sup>11</sup>

Mean depth of poverty is defined as the average shortfall of daily per capita consumption expenditures and the poverty line for the target population, with the shortfall of the non-poor equal to zero. The mean depth of poverty can be interpreted as the per capita cost of increasing the average daily per capita consumption expenditures of the poor to USD \$1.90 per person per day, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly. In the *HARANDE* Project area, the mean depth of poverty is 7.6 percent of the poverty line. This implies that it would cost about USD \$0.14 per person per day to raise the daily per capita consumption expenditures of households in the *HARANDE* Project area up to the international poverty line of USD \$1.90 (PPP 2011).<sup>12</sup>

In principle, consumption and poverty levels may differ by gendered household type because of their different sociodemographic characteristics. All else being equal, more dependents imply that the same income is shared across more individuals, and, therefore, per capita consumption expenditures will be lower, on average, in households with more dependents.<sup>13</sup> In the *HARANDE* Project area, however, differences in average daily per capita consumption expenditures and poverty levels by gendered household type are not statistically significant, probably because of the limited variation in the sample; most households in the project area (90.7 percent) consist of both adult females and males. Poverty estimates by gendered household type are presented in Annex 9, Table A9.4b.

Daily per capita consumption expenditures, the prevalence of poverty, and the mean depth of poverty differ by district, rural or urban residence, and ecological area (see Annex 9, Table A9.4c). Households in the Tenenkou district tend to have higher daily per capita expenditure and are less likely to be poor than households in Bandiagara and Douentza. This is consistent with the bivariate association between ecological area and poverty (discussed below) which indicated that, in general, households in the wetlands have higher daily per capita expenditures and are less likely to be poor than households in dry areas, and the Tenenkou and Youwarou districts are considered wetlands. Differences in daily per capita expenditures and the prevalence of poverty between households in Tenenkou and Youwarou are statistically non-significant. Households in urban areas have higher daily per capita consumption expenditures than those in rural areas and are less likely to be poor.

Differences in the prevalence of poverty by region, ecological area, and urban versus rural residence may be underlined by differences in the types of livelihood activities that are available to households and

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<sup>10</sup> Non-food expenditures include cigarettes, tobacco, batteries/candles, matches/lighters, newspapers/magazines, public transportation, soap, cleaning agents, toothpaste, personal services (e.g., haircuts), garage disposal, light bulbs, postal expenses, telephone, internet, gifts, electricity, water, clothing, books, education expenses, and health expenses. Non-recurrent expenditures, such as cement, building woods, taxes, dowry, marriage/birth ceremonies, funeral, religious ceremonies, and other social events are not included. Jewelry is excluded due to its investment nature. Hospitalization and overnight stay (excluding foods eaten) are also excluded.

<sup>11</sup> Durable goods include furniture, fans, televisions, sewing machine, kitchen appliances, clocks, and irons.

<sup>12</sup> The average cost per person per day is calculated as: USD \$1.90\*7.6/100= USD \$0.14.

<sup>13</sup> Bivariate analysis of daily per capita consumption expenditures and the number of children (< 17 years) in the household indicate that the two are inversely correlated. Daily per capita expenditures and household size are inversely correlated.

the seasonality of those livelihoods by ecological area and urban versus rural residence. However, bivariate analysis of the relationship between poverty and livelihood activities was conducted and is discussed in detail in Section 3.8, Shocks and Resilience (see Annex 9, Table A9.26), and indicates that daily per capita consumption expenditures are not related to livelihood activities. This may be partially explained by the lack of diversification in livelihood activities - most are agricultural in nature.

#### **D. Household WASH Practices**

Poor WASH practices are associated with increased morbidity and mortality, particularly for diarrheal diseases. Worldwide, it is estimated that improved water sources reduce diarrhea morbidity by 21 percent, improved sanitation reduces diarrhea morbidity by 37.5 percent, and the simple act of washing hands at critical times can reduce the number of diarrhea cases by as much as 35 percent (WHO, 2004).

##### ***Improved Water Source and Correct Water Treatment***

Data from the baseline study indicate that a little more than one-third of households (35.8 percent) in the HARANDE Project area use an improved drinking water source. These include households that use an improved drinking water source and have access to water year round and have not experienced interruptions in this access in the two weeks preceding the survey. Households that reported using an improved drinking water source most commonly use a tube well or borehole. Most households (82.1 percent) reported that water is generally available from the source year round, but 13.5 percent could not access water from the source for a day or more in the two weeks preceding the survey. Participants from the qualitative study mentioned several barriers to obtaining water, such as a need to carry heavy water cans, inaccessibility of pumps during the rainy season, insufficient availability of water for all household needs, long wait times, and poor infrastructure. The distribution of households with improved and unimproved water sources by type of water source is provided in Annex 9, Table A9.5.

The use of correct water treatment technologies is limited in the project area. The majority of households (67 percent) do not treat their water. A total of 16.4 percent of households use a correct treatment practice or technology, which includes chlorination, filtration, solar disinfection, or boiling. Adding bleach or chlorine is the most common method used (13.9 percent). Although this is an incorrect practice (and therefore not included as part of the 16.4 percent), the most common method for treating water in the project area is straining through a cloth (see Annex 9, Table A9.5). Qualitative study participants mentioned receiving advice on the importance of water treatment, especially during the spread of illness or the rainy season; however, challenges to following such practices included the cost of chemical treatments and the accessibility of firewood to boil water. Among households whose water source is not located in their own dwelling or own yard or plot (95.5 percent of all households in the project area), 71 percent can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes round trip. When the round trip takes 30 minutes or more, people will typically haul less water than they need to meet their basic daily requirements, and this has implications for the demands on women's and girls' time because the responsibility for collecting water usually falls on them, taking time away from school, productive activities, and leisure. Because the survey collected information on water collection practices without regard to who in the household undertook fetching the water, a gender analysis of the implications of the difficulty of obtaining water in less than 30 minutes is not possible.

## Improved Sanitation

In the HARANDE Project area, 13.5 percent of households use a non-shared improved sanitation facility, and the most common type of facility is a pit latrine with a slab. Figure 3.2a shows that 7.3 percent of households in the project area use an improved facility that is shared. Most households (79.1 percent) use a non-improved sanitation facility, usually a latrine without a slab or an open pit. Annex 9, Table A9.5 provides details on the distribution of households by type of sanitation facility.

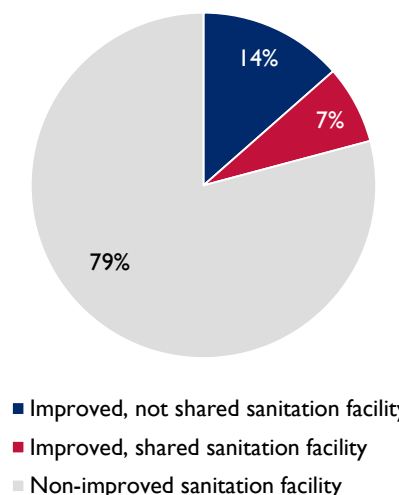
In the project area, 41.2 percent of households practice open defecation, defined as individuals who live in households with no sanitation facility and no access to a shared facility. As an alternative, the family defecates in the bush, open fields, or other open spaces. Reasons for open defecation given by qualitative study participants include difficulty digging toilets, difficulty emptying pit latrines, insufficient space in the compound or household to install a toilet, lack of means to purchase building supplies, and personal preference. Some participants said that they would use toilets if they were installed near their homes or if they were kept clean and hygienic. The prevalence of open defecation is the highest among the Dogon (63.7 percent), suggesting this may be one group on which to focus or prioritize messaging and other program interventions related to improving sanitation practices. A community health worker from the Youwarou district discussed variation that exists in terms of the acceptability of open defecation, stating that while some people understand that open defecation is not a good practice, others think that it does not matter and are unaware of the negative consequences in terms of disease transmission. Although participants acknowledged the practice of open defecation in the bush, especially during the night, several participants thought that toilets were preferable to going in the bush because of privacy.

A commonly used handwashing station, including water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent, is one that can be readily observed by the interviewer during the household visit and where participants indicate that family members generally wash their hands. A total of 1.7 percent of households in the project area have a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent. Although many participants in the qualitative study discussed handwashing as an uncommon practice, there was discussion of increased awareness due to the Ebola crisis in neighboring countries, as described by an agricultural development agent from Tenenkou.

**Tenenkou district (program-level interview):** Hand washing with soap is not a practice here. Even in urban areas it is not common practice. But with the problem of Ebola we begin to do it.... If it was not because of the Ebola awareness campaigns, washing hands with soaps (would not be common), even us facilitators we did not use to do it.

The majority of participants in the qualitative study explained that they are aware of the importance of handwashing and discussed the negative consequence of not washing hands with soap, but several were unable to list the critical moments of handwashing. One challenge associated with practicing handwashing is the prohibitive cost of soap, as discussed by focus group discussion participants in Douentza.

**Figure 3.2a. Type of sanitation facility, HARANDE Project, Mali 2016.**



**Douentza (focus group discussion participants):**

**Interviewer:** How often do you wash your hands? At what times?

**Participant 7:** Before eating we should wash our hands, and each moment of prayer we wash hands...

**Participant 8:** We wash hands when eating, after eating and when you come out of the toilet.

**Participant 4:** We do not wash hands with soap, because we cannot afford. We were told to wash hands with soap but we do not wash with soap but with simple water.

**Participant 5:** What he said is that, what has been shown to us when you have to wash your hands, you must wash with soap, when you go to the toilet, wash hands with soap. What he said is that, but you have no toilet soap for your wife or for you, how much more soap for washing your hands. But we know that this is the right way and it's clean.

In recognizing the importance of using a cleansing agent, many participants discussed using more affordable or alternative options such as Sègè,<sup>14</sup> ash, or mud.

### 3.3 AGRICULTURE

Increased use of financial services can help farmers to access inputs and other resources to improve agricultural productivity. Strong agricultural value chains create livelihoods, increase incomes, and promote economic growth. Use of sustainable agricultural practices and improved storage practices also help farmers increase agricultural production and provide better protection for crops that are harvested. All of these practices are expected to directly benefit households and lead to increased food security.

The majority of farmers in the *HARANDE* Project area planted at least one crop in the 12 months preceding the survey. But about one-quarter did not grow any crops and these are mostly farmers who do not own a plot of land. In addition, 17 percent did not raise any livestock, and 1 percent did not plant any crops or raise any livestock. Among farmers who planted any crop in the last 12 months, the most commonly planted crops area were millet (59.6 percent) and rice (41.6 percent), followed by beans (30 percent), peanuts (29.4 percent), sorghum (29.1 percent), okra (28.3 percent), and onions or shallots (25.5 percent). Female farmers are generally less likely to have planted any crop in the past 12 months; 32.8 percent of female farmers did not grow any crop, compared to 18.7 percent of male farmers. But female farmers who grow crops are more likely to grow peanuts, other vegetables, onions and shallots, legumes, and okra than male farmers. Male farmers are more likely to grow key crops, such as millet, rice, beans, and sorghum. These differences are statistically significant. Annex 9, Table A9.6a lists the types of crops grown in the *HARANDE* Project area, disaggregated by the sex of the farmer. Further analyses can help explain why female farmers who own a plot of land over which they can make decisions were less likley to have planted any crops, compared to male farmers; however, these results suggest a need to focus on providing the resources and opportunities for female farmers to grow and sell produce on their land.

The ecological area in which farmers reside may, among many factors, influence the choice of crops to plant. Farmers in dry areas are more likely to grow millet, sorghum, onions and shallots, beans, legumes, peanuts, *fonio*, legumes, and sesame. Rice and other vegetables are more likely to be planted in wetlands. See Annex 9, Table A9.6b for details.

Among farmers who raised any livestock or aquaculture in the 12 months preceding the survey, the most commonly raised animals are sheep (66.4 percent), followed by goats (50.9 percent), cattle (47.5 percent), and chicken (41.5 percent). Female farmers are generally less likely to raise livestock than

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<sup>14</sup> Sègè is a term used to describe potash, made out of burning cereal stover and extracting the salts, which are then used for various purposes, such as soap making and adding to it *tô*, the local millet dish.

male farmers; 25.3 percent of female farmers did not raise any livestock, compared to 11.7 percent of male farmers.

Results from the qualitative study also indicated that fishing is mostly practiced in Mali's low-lying districts, which include most of the districts in the project area. Lakes, riverbeds, and small ponds, which the participants referred to as "stagnant waters," were identified as specific sources for subsistence fishing in the region, where communities of fishermen and fisherwomen, and often families working together, are actively involved in catching fish. Although fishing was mentioned as a livelihood activity, there was some indication that it was declining, and participants mentioned a shift from fishing to farming. A male participant from the Youwarou district discusses agricultural practices.

**Youwarou district/Dongo commune (household-level interview participant):**

**Interviewer:** Now we will talk about agriculture; when I say agriculture, it means farming, fishing, and vegetable gardens. How these activities are practiced at home?

**Participant:** As far farming is concerned, farmers are now starting to clean their fields and do almost three months of full time employment; agriculture as I said is based here on rice, my elder brother is also a rice farmer. Livestock is practiced here; but in our household, we are breeding sheep and goats because we are not financially capable to raise cattle.

**Interviewer:** Why you are not financially capable?

**Participant:** Eeh! Because businesses are not so successful; really may God help us? For fishing, the practice is low compared to the past, as I've told you the fishermen became farmers.

**Interviewer:** And for gardening?

**Participant:** In our village, the gardening is mainly a woman's business; they spend the dry season in their garden in producing crops, there especially onion.

**Interviewer:** How do women cultivate their onion?

**Participant:** Among them there are some who sell their fresh onion crop and others who dry and sell the dried onion; some also prefer keeping it fresh and waiting for the price to be high on the market in order to sell.

Findings from the qualitative study also highlight differences between men and women in access to land, types of crops cultivated, and decision making regarding agricultural practices. Participants said that men were the primary decision makers about the need to make purchases for agricultural purposes and that they also tended to be the owners of farming equipment. In discussing the different opportunities between men and women, focus group participants highlighted some of the distinctive roles.

**Douentza/Dangol Bore Commune (focus group discussion):**

**Participant 3:** It's not the same. Men have their work and women also have their work. They do not have the same opportunities. The men own the land (ground) and lend plots of land to women.

**Participant 5:** Farm equipment belongs to the men who support women in their fields.

**Participant 2:** Women do not have agricultural equipment nor much time to work in the fields, because they do housework.

**Participant 6:** Some men do agriculture cut and sell timber, do gardening and others. Women cultivate their fields, are also gardening; but women do not cut wood.

Women were more likely to make decisions about crops than livestock and discussed not needing to ask permission to sell the crops that they were responsible for producing.

## **A. Financial Services**

In the *HARANDE* Project area, 28.9 percent of farmers accessed financial services in the past 12 months through agricultural credit, agricultural insurance, or cash savings. Access to credit is more common (22.9 percent) than savings (9.4 percent) or agricultural insurance (0.6 percent) (see Annex 9, Table A9.8). The most common source of agricultural credit was input from buyers (7.4 percent). The most common mechanism for saving was the use of a village savings and credit group (5.2 percent). Use of formal sector financial services such as banks was very low (see Annex 9, Table A9.8). Baseline survey



results suggest that individuals did not borrow because they did not feel there was a need to, or because they were fearful of not being able to repay the loan.

Male and female farmers differ in the sources of financial services that they use. Male farmers are more likely to use credit from agro-vets, farmers groups or associations, village money lenders, farmer-to-farmer exchange, and to receive input from buyers than female farmers. Although female farmers are generally less likely to borrow than male farmers, when they do borrow, they are more likely to borrow from a village savings and credit group. Male farmers are more likely to save with banks, through mobile banks, and with other savings facilities, compared to female farmers, who are more likely to save through a village savings group.

According to 2014 World Bank national estimates, 43 percent of adults 15 years of age and older in rural areas in Mali borrowed, and 46.2 percent saved. The FFP baseline study collected data on the use of financial services for agriculture-related purposes, so more robust comparisons would be the average for borrowing or saving to start, operate, or expand a farm or business in rural areas among adults 15 years of age and older. By these measures, borrowing among farmers in the *HARANDE* Project area (22.9 percent) is relatively high, compared to the national average in rural areas for borrowing to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (9.6 percent) (World Bank Global Findex, n.d.). The prevalence of saving among farmers in the project area (9.4 percent), however, is relatively low, compared to the national average in rural areas for saving for agriculture-related purposes (18 percent) (World Bank Global Findex, n.d.).

World Bank estimates underscore the poor access to formal sector financial institutions. In rural areas, 1.8 percent of adults 15 years of age and older borrowed from or saved with a formal institution. In the project area, less than 1 percent of farmers borrowed from a bank or microfinance institution, and 2 percent saved with a bank or microfinance institution (World Bank Global Findex, n.d.).

## **B. Value Chain Activities**

A little more than one-half of farmers (53.9 percent) in the *HARANDE* Project area practiced at least one of the value chain activities to be promoted by the project in the 12 months preceding the survey. Female farmers are less likely to practice any type of value chain activity (46.3 percent) than male farmers (58.8 percent). Male and female farmers generally do not differ in the types of value chain activities they practice, with a few exceptions: male farmers are more likely to purchase inputs through agro-dealers and community associations, use mobile financial services, and use formal marketing systems (see Annex 9, Table A9.9a). This suggests that female farmers may lack access to technology (e.g., mobile phones), credit, or information, compared to male farmers, and that differences in access to these resources impede their ability to use value chain activities. Differences in the types of value chain activities by ecological area are generally statistically nonsignificant with two exceptions: farmers in dry areas are more likely to use contracting farming and are more likely to use feed lots or pen feeding than farmers in wetlands (see Annex 9, Table A9.9b).

## **C. Sustainable Agricultural Practices**

About two-thirds of farmers in the *HARANDE* Project area (65.7 percent) used at least three of the applicable sustainable agricultural practices in the past 12 months, and about half of the farmers use two or more sustainable crop practices or technologies (50.8 percent), or at least two sustainable livestock practices (47.2 percent) from among the practices that the project will be using or promoting. The percentage of farmers using at least two natural resource management (NRM) practices is relatively low, compared to farmers using sustainable crop or livestock practices (17.9 percent). Male farmers, compared to female farmers, are more likely to use at least three sustainable agriculture practices, at

least two sustainable crop practices, at least two sustainable livestock practices, and at least two NRM practices (see Annex 9, Table A9.10).

Among farmers who planted any crops in the 12 months preceding the survey, the most common sustainable practice for crops is the use of manure (71.1 percent), which is labor intensive in application. The most common sustainable practice used for livestock among farmers who raised any livestock is vaccination (73.3 percent). The most common NRM practice among farmers who either planted any crops or raised any livestock is the use of small dikes (24.9 percent), but these are time consuming to maintain and can create problems with water logging and soil degradation. The percentage of male and female farmers using each type of practice is provided in Annex 9, Table A9.10.

Male farmers and female farmers do not differ statistically in the type of sustainable crop practices they use, with a few exceptions. Female farmers are more likely to use manure (77.1 percent) than male farmers (68 percent), and male farmers are more likely to adopt the following sustainable crop practices compared to female farmers: weed control, chemical fertilizers, terracing, soaking seeds, use of improved seed or crop varieties, planting basins, and micro-irrigation technology (see Annex 9, Table 9.10). Although some of these practices are labor intensive (e.g., weeding), generally, the practices that male farmers use are more likely to require inputs or technologies (e.g., improved seed varieties, irrigation or sprinklers), suggesting that female farmers may be less likely to use such practices because they lack the knowledge or the resources to purchase the inputs or technologies.

Although male and female farmers' likelihood of using sustainable crop practices does not differ statistically, male and female farmers generally differ in their use of sustainable livestock practices (see Annex 9, Table A9.10). Female farmers who raised any livestock are 2.3 times more likely to not use a sustainable livestock practice than male farmers in the project area. Further qualitative analysis could shed light on the barriers to female farmers' use of sustainable livestock practices.

Female farmers are less likely to use any NRM sustainable practice, compared to male farmers; however, gender differences in the types of NRM practices used are generally statistically nonsignificant, with a few exceptions; male farmers are more likely than female farmers to build small dikes, practice rotational grazing or transhumant systems of livestock keeping, build trenches, and manage or protect watersheds (see Annex 9, Table A9.10).

Most participants in the qualitative study are highly reliant on agriculture as the primary source of household income but appeared to lack knowledge of sustainable practices even though they are using them, and especially those practices that can mitigate against climate change. Some participants were aware of the use and benefits of modern techniques and technology, but they lacked the financial means to access productivity-improving equipment, such as tractors and motor-powered fishing boats. Since conventional agricultural practices have been passed down through families for generations, participants felt that formal training provided by government and community-based organizations in rural regions should focus on new methods of cultivation, and believed that the current capacity building efforts lacked this focus. Participants in the qualitative study expressed a strong desire to receive financial assistance and training in improved fertilizer use, sowing techniques, and livestock care, underscoring that they lacked the resources to do so. Many households attributed the continued use of traditional agricultural methods to the lack of resources. Households with limited cash for investment were faced with even greater income-generating obstacles and often resorted to taking loans with the expectation of repayment with fixed interest rates.

Participants in the qualitative study presented other barriers to agricultural productivity, such as the destruction of crops by livestock in unprotected areas and high costs associated with feeding livestock, which limited income for other activities. Insufficient irrigation systems also impede households' agricultural productivity. Dry water sources force households to rely on rainwater; however, weather-

related challenges, such as drought, coupled with a general lack of awareness of climate change, leave rural populations particularly vulnerable.

#### **D. Improved Storage Practices**

Improved storage practices are cost-effective methods and procedures to store seeds, grains, animal feed, and aquaculture products for the short and long term. These methods help farmers safely store excess harvest for subsequent sale, consumption, or propagative plant material, such as seeds for future planting. More than one-half of farmers in the HARANDE Project area (54.5 percent) use at least one improved storage method. Participants in the qualitative study indicated that pests such as insects, mice, and rats are a primary concern.

Male farmers (61.5 percent) are more likely to use at least one improved storage practice, compared to female farmers (43.4 percent). Male farmers are more likely to use hermetic storage, improved granaries, warehousing or cereal banks, and grain bags with bio-pesticides, compared to female farmers (see Annex 9, Table A9.11).

#### **E. Relationship Between Use of Financial Services and Use of Value Chain Practices, Sustainable Agriculture Practices, and Improved Storage Methods**

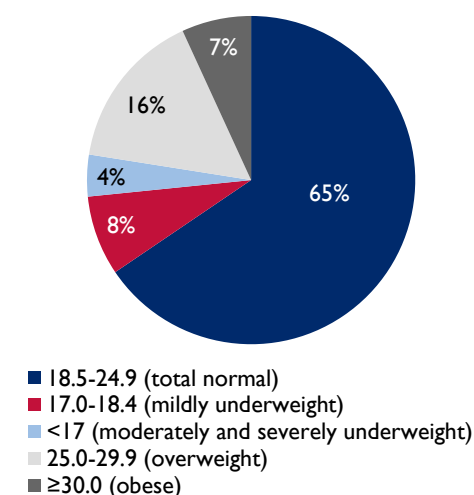
Results from the baseline study indicate that, compared to farmers in the project area with no access to any type of financial services, farmers who had used any type of financial service were more likely to practice a value chain activity, more likely to use at least three sustainable agriculture practices, more likely to use at least two sustainable crop practices, more likely to use at least two NRM practices, and more likely to use at least one improved storage practice. Use of financial services does not appear to influence the use of at least two sustainable livestock practices in the project area. Details on the specific types of practices that farmers are more likely to adopt if they are able to access financial services are provided in Annex 9, Table A9.11.a. These results indicate that enhancing access to financial services in the project area does lead to increased use of certain types of value chain activities, sustainable agriculture practices, NRM practices, and improved storage practices.

### **3.4 WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

#### **A. Women's Nutritional Status**

Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity, poor food security, and adverse birth outcomes in future pregnancies. Improvements in women's nutritional status are expected to improve women's work productivity, which may also have benefits for agricultural production. As shown in Figure 3.4a, about two-thirds of women (65.5 percent) are in the normal range. Although 12 percent of non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age in the HARANDE Project area are underweight, 15.7 percent are overweight, and 6.9 percent are obese (see Annex 9, Table A9.12). Average BMI and the prevalence of

**Figure 3.4a. BMI levels of non-pregnant women of reproductive age, HARANDE Project, Mali 2016.**



underweight women did not differ by ecological area.<sup>15</sup>

## B. Women's Dietary Diversity

Less than one-half of women of reproductive age in the *HARANDE* Project area (45.2 percent) are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) of 5 or more of 10 nutritionally diverse food groups. The most common food items that women consume are grains, roots, and tubers (99.6 percent), flesh foods including organ meat (93.1 percent), and other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits (62.9 percent). Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables are consumed by a little more than one-third of women, and a little more than one-quarter of women consume non-animal proteins (legumes and beans). Few women consume nuts and seeds or eggs (see Annex 9, Table A9.13).

More than half the women (53.1 percent) in the project area consume targeted nutrient-rich value-chain commodities that the project will be promoting: orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP), orange flesh squash, *moringa*, and okra.<sup>16</sup> Half of women consume foods made with okra, but foods made from OFSP, squash, and *moringa* are not as commonly consumed.

The results of the qualitative study indicate a limited understanding of good nutrition and an emphasis on the consumption of starchy food items, which tend to be filling. For instance, most participants considered the most nutritious foods to be foods that they grow and have regularly available in their households, including cereals and fish. Some participants mentioned getting advice from health care providers at clinics about nutritious foods, although others relied on the head of the household to make decisions about what to eat, and therefore, what is considered healthy. Those who recognized the need for and the benefits of eating nutrient-rich foods, such as vegetables, proteins, and tubers, described facing challenges and barriers to obtaining these foods, most notably, limited cash and lack of availability or, in the case of tubers, difficulty in growing them. When asked about the ability to grow potatoes, many participants indicated that animals consume them, thus impeding growing efforts. One participant said, "We can't find them and the potato even we cultivate it the animals are going to eat it." In the discussion of nutrition, some participants demonstrated their knowledge of the importance of animal-based protein foods, such as fish, egg, and poultry, but few participants mentioned vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables as priority foods.

Annex 9, Table 9.13a illustrates the bivariate associations between the prevalence of women 15-49 years of age with an MDD-W and the following: (1) gendered household type; (2) level of education of the household head, which is considered a proxy for socioeconomic status; (3) whether the household experienced hunger; and (4) ecological area. Results of these bivariate analyses indicate that women living in adult female-only households are less likely to have an MDD-W than women living in adult female-and-male households. The MDD-W was also analyzed in relationship to the HDDS, which is considered a proxy for socioeconomic status. Women that meet the MDD-W requirements of consuming 5 of 10 food groups tend to reside in households that have a higher socioeconomic status (HDDS average 7.6), compared to women that do not meet the MDD-W requirements (HDDS average 6.1) (see Annex 9, Table 9.13b). This suggests that livelihood activities that enhance households' socioeconomic status can also contribute to improvements in women's nutrition. Bivariate analysis of the relationship between livelihood activities, HDDS, and women's MDD-W are discussed in Section 3.8, Shocks and Resilience, and indicate that the production and sale of agricultural products, the production and sale of livestock, and shop keeping are associated with a higher HDDS. Women residing

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<sup>15</sup> Average BMI was 22.4 in dry areas and 23 in wetlands. The prevalence of underweight women was 10.1 percent in dry areas and 13.5 percent in wetlands, and this difference was marginally statistically significant.

<sup>16</sup> *Moringa* is a type of tree whose various parts (e.g., bark, pods, leaves, nuts, seeds, tubers, roots, and flowers) can be eaten as vegetables. For example, *moringa* leaves are used fresh or dried, and can be ground into powder. Its pods can be consumed green or cooked. *Moringa* seed can be used as a cooking oil and can be consumed green, roasted. For further details see <http://www.fao.org/traditional-crops/moringa/en/>.

in households that are engaged in the following activities are also more likely to achieve an MDD-W: production and sale of agricultural products, production and sale of livestock, and production and sale of vegetables. The program may want to consider building households' capacities to engage in these livelihood activities because they may improve socioeconomic status and indirectly improve the odds of women achieving an MDD-W.

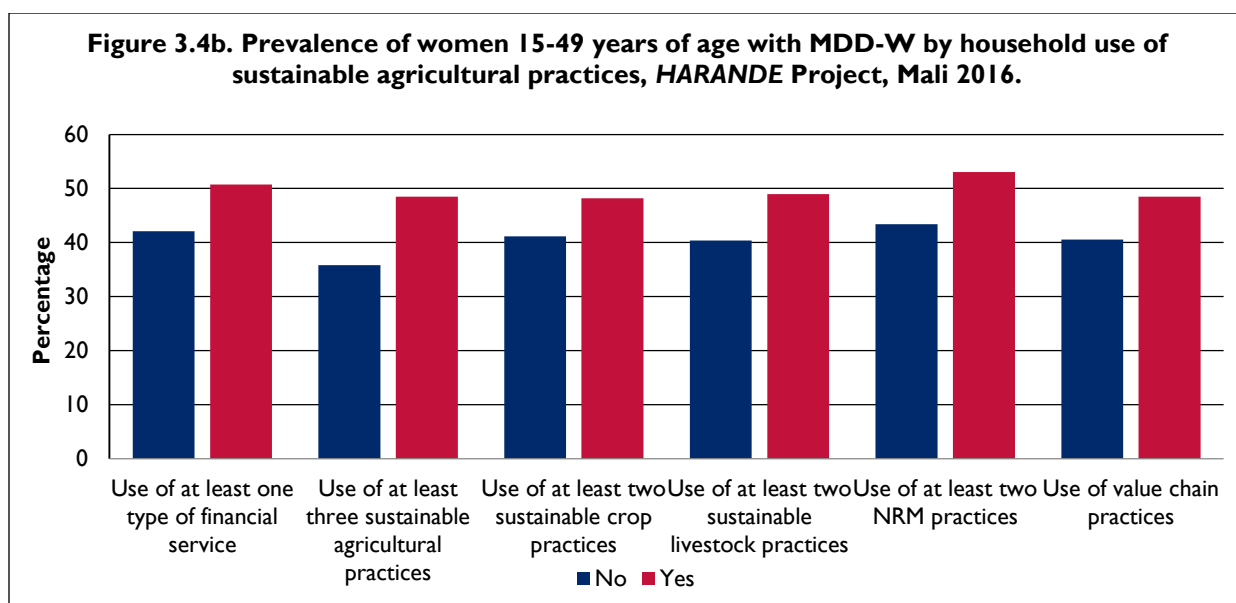
The prevalence of women with an MDD-W was also analyzed by ecological area. In both dry areas and wetlands, 45.2 percent of women had an MDD-W, indicating no difference by ecological area (Table A9.13a). This is consistent with the results of the bivariate analysis of women's BMI and the prevalence of underweight by ecological area, which also indicated no association.

### ***Women's Nutrition and Household Agricultural Practices***

Use of financial services, strong agricultural value chains, use of sustainable agricultural practices, and improved storage practices are expected to benefit households and lead to increased food security by improving agricultural productivity and increasing household income. Figure 3.4d illustrates differences in the prevalence of women 15-49 years of age with an MDD-W, depending on whether any farmer in the household used financial services, value chain activities, or sustainable agricultural practices.<sup>17</sup> The prevalence of MDD-W is higher in households that use any one of the following: (1) at least one type of financial service, (2) at least one value-chain activity, (3) at least two sustainable crop practices, (4) at least two sustainable livestock practices, (5) at least two NRM practices, or (6) at least one improved storage practice (see Annex 9, Table 9.13c). Multivariate analysis of the prevalence of MDD-W was conducted to determine which of these agriculture practices may be more important after controlling for other factors that are associated with women's nutrition and underscore the importance of the use of financial services. After controlling for the type and number of household livelihood activities, daily per capita consumption expenditures, the composition of the household and women's own characteristics, and a suite of sustainable agriculture practices discussed above, women who live in households that use at least one type of financial service are 35 percent more likely to achieve a MDD-W than women who live in households that do not use any type of financial services (see Annex 9, Table A9.13d). The methodology for the multivariate analyses results are discussed in detail in Annex 10.

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<sup>17</sup> The baseline study collected information on agricultural practices for female and male farmers in the project area. The information was analyzed at the household level. A household is considered to be using an agricultural practice if at least one female farmer or one male farmer in the household reported it.



### C. Women's Antenatal Care and Contraceptive Prevalence Rates

Indicator values that reflect women's sexual and reproductive health care in the *HARANDE* Project area are relatively low, compared to the average for rural areas in Mali. Women in the project area (28.1 percent) received at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy, compared to women in rural areas across Mali (34.6 percent) (2012-2013 MDHS). Women in the project area averaged about 2.5 ANC visits with a doctor, nurse, midwife, skilled birth attendant, or clinical officer during pregnancy.<sup>18</sup> The contraceptive prevalence rate in the *HARANDE* Project area is 6.1 percent, compared to 7.0 percent in rural areas across Mali and 3.1 percent in the Mopti region as a whole (2012-2013 MDHS). Among women using contraception in the project area, 35 percent use the pill, 25.4 percent use injectables, 22.9 percent use implants, and 14.9 percent use a traditional method (see Annex 9, Table A9.14). Participants in the qualitative study demonstrated a basic understanding of reproductive health and ANC.

Results from the qualitative study provide some insights into gender norms and cultural beliefs underlying women's sexual and reproductive health care practices, as well as obstacles to accessing or using health care providers. Most of the participants discussed the importance of waiting until women are fully mature before they become pregnant (above the age of 15), reducing their workloads and heavy lifting during pregnancy, and following malaria treatment during pregnancy, as well as participating in ANC visits. Although husbands were not likely to accompany women to health centers, the responses of participants demonstrated a notable influence of men on women's sexual and reproductive health. The discussions also indicated that women were required to get permission from their husbands, or the "chiefs of the family," to visit the health centers for illnesses, ANC, or delivery. Despite women's interest in family planning, most of them had not discussed the options with their husbands due to the belief that their husbands want as many children as possible, so that the children could work for the family.

<sup>18</sup> This indicator does not measure the quality of the ANC visit, but it is limited to a visit with a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, midwife, skilled birth attendant, or clinical officer).



**Bandiagara/Lowol Gueou commune (household-level interview participant):** I didn't ask my husband and I didn't go to see the health agents for that. Even if the health agents will accept you do it, you have to agree with your husband...this (family planning) is a good thing, because mothers are suffering, the father has less thing to see here but the pain is for the mother and the child.

**Youwarou/Deboye commune (focus group discussion participant):** In my view, the child is a gift from God and this practice is less strain in our society. In fact, the child is an economic benefit, it is the children who are working, replace us and allow us to rest. Families who have means are those that have more children.

A few participants suggested that some women use family planning without the knowledge of their husbands.

In addition to gender norms, cultural beliefs also shape women's sexual and reproductive health practices. Many participants believe that the number of children a couple has should be determined by God and they view children as a blessing; therefore they do not focus on limiting the number of children they have. One participant from the Dongo commune in Youwarou wanted to change the topic of conversation when family planning was brought up: "It is not a matter to discuss with a woman or with another person; it is not for us to limit birth. It is God who decides—oooh, my sister, let's forget about this, and let's move to another question." Other participants indicated a willingness to discuss family planning, in terms of birth spacing, and indicated an awareness of its benefit in terms of giving women adequate time to heal, giving the child enough time to develop, and giving the family time to prepare financially for additional children. Some participants said that family planning is something that is considered a private decision, not to be discussed, as was reflected by this comment: "Even if there are women who take medicines, I do not know it. They do that in confidence and don't let anyone knowing it."

Although gender norms and cultural beliefs influence women's use of contraception and ability to seek ANC, other obstacles such as inadequate resources and infrastructure play a role. The most common barrier was a lack of financial support from the family chiefs to pay for visits, medication, extended stays at the centers, and transportation. Several participants reported being unable to obtain transportation, particularly for traveling to health centers that were far away (5-12 km), and that paths were blocked during the rainy season.

**Douentza/Douentza commune (household-level interview participant):** It is due to the lack of money that I could not do prenatal care visit for this present pregnancy. When I found out I was pregnant, I spoke directly with my husband but he said he has no money and I also don't have money in the same time.

**Youwarou/Deboye commune (youth focus group discussion participant):** It is a terrible ordeal to transport a pregnant woman from the village to the health center. This is because we have neither the financial nor the transportation means.

**Bandiagara district (program-level interview):** Women are not treated as you see and this causes neonatal and moreover maternal deaths...because mothers do not follow the antenatal care. They come for antenatal care but they cannot buy prescriptions.

Because of these obstacles, many participants discussed the prevalence of women giving birth at home, with the help of local midwives or village health agents, and only traveling to the centers in the event of a complication.

**Tenenkou/Diondiori commune (focus group discussion participant):** Because there is no health center here, if the work is quick, they deliver here. Some deliveries are easy and can surprise women, in that case, they deliver here but if there is time, they go to health center...we meet some difficulties and in that case we call the health agent to come and if he cannot move, we bring the working woman in *pirogue* (canoe or small ferry) or cart to health center. But really, it's very difficult to get a health agent because it's too far.

Other challenges to receiving proper reproductive health care included a lack of knowledge of the benefits of using health centers (especially in the case of pregnant women who may not participate in ANC visits unless they are ill), continued reliance of traditional healers, increased costs for some services (e.g., childbirth), and an inability to seek services during busy harvest times.

## 3.5 CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### A. Children's Nutritional Status

Child undernourishment can lead to serious short- and long-term consequences, such as increased susceptibility to disease and infection and impaired cognitive development. Children who are stunted (height-for-age), underweight (weight-for-age), or wasted (weight-for-height), are considered undernourished. In the *HARANDE* Project area, 26.5 percent of children under 5 years of age are moderately or severely underweight (below minus two standard deviations from the median), and 32.6 percent are chronically malnourished or stunted (below minus two standard deviations from the median). Boys are 15.3 percent less likely to be stunted, compared to girls.<sup>19</sup> Gender differences in the prevalence rates for underweight were not statistically significant. The rate of acute malnutrition or wasting (below minus two standard deviations from the median) is 11.8 percent in the project area. Boys are 28.7 percent more likely to be wasted than girls.<sup>20</sup> It is noteworthy that the prevalence of wasting in the *HARANDE* Project area is above the acute malnutrition threshold (10 percent) that usually triggers an immediate response (UNHCR, n.d.). The FFP baseline estimate for wasting in the project area (11.7 percent) is lower than the 2012-2013 MDHS estimate for the Mopti region (14.7 percent).

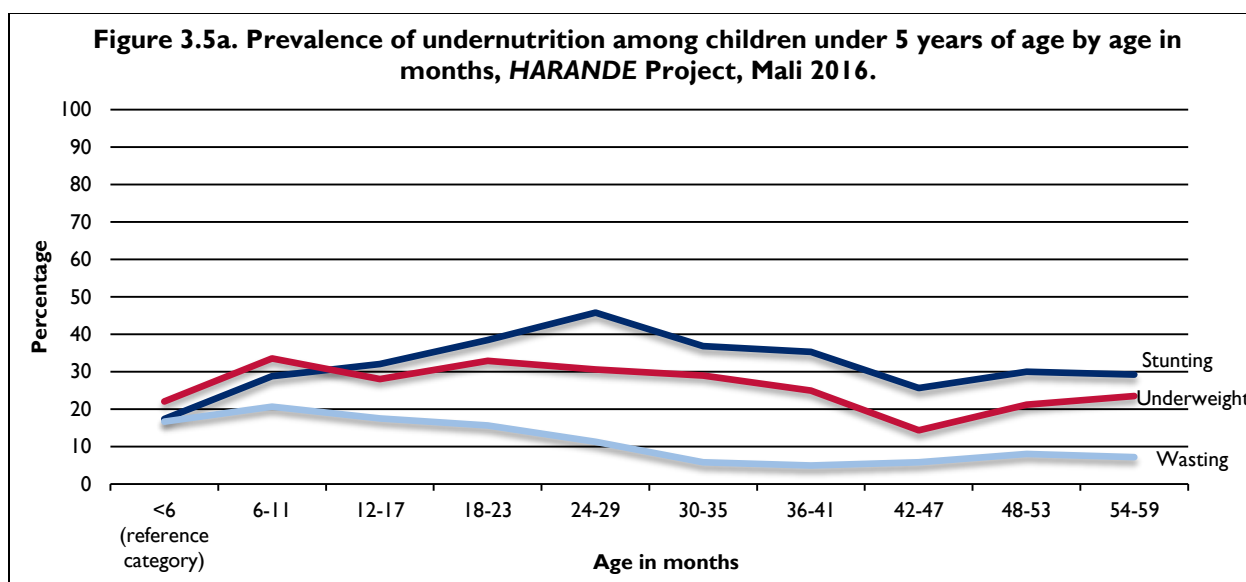
The baseline estimates for stunting and underweight in the project area differ substantially from the average for the Mopti region that was reported by the 2012-2013 MDHS. This difference may be related to differences in the time period—approximately five years between the last DHS and the FFP baseline study—and populations covered. The FFP baseline estimate for the prevalence of stunting in the project area (32.8 percent) is about 13 percentage points lower than that of the DHS estimate for Mopti (46.5 percent), and the FFP baseline estimate for the prevalence of underweight in the project area (26.4 percent) is about 6 percentage points less than the DHS estimate for the Mopti region (32.1 percent).

Figure 3.5a illustrates the prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting by age group (see Annex 9, Table A9.15a). The prevalence of underweight increases from 22 percent among children under 6 months of age and peaks at 32.9 percent among children 18-23 months of age, and then it gradually decreases before increasing again among children 48-53 months of age and older. The prevalence of stunting increases from 17.4 percent among children under 6 months of age and peaks at 45.8 percent among children 24-29 years of age, gradually decreasing to 25.6 percent among children 42-47 months of age before increasing slightly again and leveling off. The prevalence of wasting increases from 16.7 percent among children under 6 months of age to 20.7 percent among children 6-11 months of age, and then decreases to below 5.8 percent among children 30-35 months of age and older, but increases again to 8 percent among children 48-53 months of age. See Annex 9, Table 9.15a for details on age differences in the prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting.

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<sup>19</sup> Unadjusted odds ratios resulting from the logistic regression of stunting on the sex of the child.

<sup>20</sup> Unadjusted odds ratios resulting from the logistic regression of wasting on the sex of the child.



Stunting, which is a measure of chronic malnutrition, tends to reflect the effects of cumulative malnutrition and recurrent and chronic illness over years, reflected by the steady increase in the prevalence of stunting up to 24-29 months of age. The high level of stunting may be related to inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices, because repeated bouts of diarrhea can impede nutritional intake due to the loss of important minerals and vitamins. Bivariate analyses of the relationship between diarrhea and child stunting, underweight, and wasting was conducted (discussed below in Section B, Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration therapy; see also Annex 9, Table 9.16a) and indicate a positive correlation; however, additional analysis through qualitative inquiry could shed further light on why there are high levels of stunting in the project area.

Findings from the qualitative study demonstrate a lack of knowledge of the relationship between stunting, underweight, and wasting and nutrition. Participants indicated that they are not aware of the need for weight and height monitoring, and they said that they assess their children's growth on their own by observing them over time. Several participants mentioned getting weight and height checked only when visiting a health center for a child's illness and only after being told that their child was malnourished.

**Tenenkou/Diafarabe commune (focus group discussion participant):** Someone get up and starts measuring the weight and height of a child! That practice really does not exist in our community; we have not yet reached that level of education or understanding. When you go to the health center that's because you're sick. And we understand that when you're sick you need to go to the health center, instead of staying at home with the disease. But going to the health center, while being healthy, just for the need of controls (*respondent referring to the measures of weight and height*), this is really incompatible with our traditions.

In principle, children's nutritional status may be related to household characteristics, such as the gender composition and household socioeconomic status, reflected for example by the level of education of the household head. However, bivariate analysis indicates that the prevalence of underweight and wasting in the project area do not differ by gendered household type or the level of education of the head of household. The prevalence of stunting is not associated with gendered household type; however, the prevalence of stunting is lower in households headed by an individual with a secondary education or higher (17.8 percent), compared to households headed by an individual with no education (33.2 percent) (see Annex 9, Table A9.15b). In addition, children who are stunted live in households with a lower

HDDS (HDDS 6.6 average) than children who are not stunted (HDDS 6.8 average).<sup>21</sup> The prevalence of wasting is not associated with HDDS.<sup>22</sup> Prevalence of underweight is also not related to the average HDDS.

Inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices, which can result in repeated bouts of diarrhea, can impede nutritional intake due to the loss of important minerals and vitamins and can contribute to child malnourishment. The prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting was analyzed by household WASH status (see Annex 9, Table A9.15b). The results are mixed but underscore the importance of the presence of a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent for the nutrition and health of children:

- Children living in households with an improved water source were about 26 percent less likely to be underweight than children living in households lacking an improved water source.<sup>23</sup>
- Children living in households with an improved sanitation facility were about 23 percent less likely to be underweight than children living in households lacking an improved sanitation facility.<sup>24</sup>
- Children living in households with a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent were 51 percent less likely to be underweight and 45 percent less likely to be stunted than children living in households lacking a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent.<sup>25</sup>

The prevalence of underweight, stunting, and wasting was analyzed by various household agriculture practices—namely, whether any farmer in the household used: (1) at least one financial service, (2) at least three sustainable agriculture practices, (3) at least two sustainable crop practices, (4) at least two sustainable livestock practices, (5) at least one NRM practice, (6) any value chain activity, and (7) any method of improved storage (see Annex 9, Table A9.15c). The results indicated that child malnourishment is not related to the use of agriculture practices, with a few exceptions. The prevalence of underweight is higher in households that use at least two sustainable crop practices, and the prevalence of stunting is higher in households that use at least two NRM practices. Although these finding may be counterintuitive, it is worth noting that the reference period for the use of agriculture practices is the 12-month period preceding the survey, and the prevalence of stunting and underweight may reflect long-term effects of poor nutrition. It may be that households that are most vulnerable to being food insecure are more likely to seek and adopt sustainable practices.

## **B. Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration Therapy**

Dehydration as a result of severe diarrhea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children. Repeated bouts of diarrhea can impede nutritional intake due to the loss of important minerals and vitamins and can contribute to child malnourishment. Close to one-quarter (23 percent) of all children under 5 years of age in the HARANDE Project area had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Of the children with diarrhea, 12.9 percent had blood in their stools, possibly indicating other more serious conditions that require other treatment in addition to oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Bivariate analysis of anthropometry indicators and the prevalence of diarrhea are presented in Annex 9,

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<sup>21</sup> This difference is statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).

<sup>22</sup> HDDS of households in which children who are wasted reside (6.7) does not differ statistically from that of households in which children who are not wasted reside (6.8).

<sup>23</sup> Unadjusted odds ratio from the logistic regression of the prevalence of underweight on household water source.

<sup>24</sup> Unadjusted odds ratio from the logistic regression of the prevalence of underweight on household sanitation facility.

<sup>25</sup> Unadjusted odds ratio from the logistic regression of the prevalence of underweight on household handwashing facility, and unadjusted odds ratio from the logistic regression of the prevalence of stunting on household handwashing facility.

Table A9.16a, and illustrate a consistent positive and statistically significant association between the prevalence of diarrhea and underweight, stunting, and wasting.

Participants from the qualitative study demonstrated some knowledge of the causes of diarrhea, including poor hygiene, unclean food and water, and provision of adult foods that children have problems digesting; however, few of the participants demonstrated an understanding of the relationship between diarrhea and nutrition. Many of the participants indicated that they provide more food and water when their child is suffering from diarrhea, most commonly during the rainy season, and a few indicated that they provide smaller more frequent meals and increase their breastfeeding sessions, if the child could tolerate them. A father in a focus group discussion in the Diondiori commune explained, “If he accepts we give him much food, but there are some children who refuse to eat much food when they have diarrhea.” Most participants discussed using traditional medicine and purchasing modern medicines, such as fever reducer, from village clinics or health agents, before bringing their children to the health centers. A few indicated that they waited to bring their children to the health center, and finally did following days of no relief and only after the children exhibited more severe symptoms. A participant from the Diafarabe commune said, “It’s when it’s serious that we bring him to health center. If not, in general the tablets cited (paracetamol) treat the sickness. It’s when he has no more force, stops eating or when there is blood in his defecations that we bring him to health center.”

Although diarrhea can be easily treated with ORT, of the children with diarrhea in the past two weeks, only 16.2 percent were treated with ORT. This is consistent with overall levels and trends illustrating the poor application of ORT across many USAID priority countries (Winter, et al., 2015). The most common type of ORT treatment used for children in the project area is oral rehydration solution sachets. About half of the participants in the qualitative study that reported visiting the health center mentioned receiving a syrup to treat their child’s diarrhea. Few participants mentioned obtaining ORT or *keneyadji* for dehydration, either purchased in the village or at the health center. A focus group participant from the Dangol-Bore commune said, “You can give him *Keneyadji*, but when it (diarrhea) exceeds two days, we must bring him to the center health.”

Findings from the qualitative study also indicate that some women still have limited knowledge on the recommended treatment for diarrhea.

**Youwarou/Deboye commune (program-level interview):** I can say that many women often do not know, we see some children that come with dehydration that we need to perfuse or we give sugar water to children before admission. Now, when we see severe cases, we have to hospitalize the child there. But if we see that the case is not serious we advise the mum to give lots of water to the child, and she must watch over children’s food hygiene.

Exposure to diarrhea-causing agents is frequently related to the use of contaminated water and unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. Tests of statistical significance between the prevalence of diarrhea and WASH indicators show that children in households with an improved toilet facility have a lower prevalence of diarrhea (18.4 percent) than children in households with an unimproved sanitation facility (81.6 percent). Statistically significant differences were not found between other WASH indicators and the prevalence of diarrhea (see Annex 9, Table A9.16b).

There are no gender differences in the prevalence of diarrhea and the use of ORT among children with diarrhea, and discussions in the qualitative study did not point to any systematic sex preferences in the health care of boys versus girls.

### C. Minimum Acceptable Diet

Adequate nutrition from birth to 2 years of age is critical for a child’s optimal growth, health, and development. During this period, growth faltering, micronutrient deficiencies, and common childhood

illnesses, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infection, are likely to occur. Adequate nutrition requires a minimum dietary diversity, which is measured in seven key food groups. In addition to dietary diversity, feeding frequency—the number of times a child is fed—and the consumption of other types of milk or milk products, apart from breastmilk, are considered. All three dimensions are aggregated in the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator—which measures the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive a MAD—by breastfeeding status. The MAD indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity as appropriate for various age groups and depending on whether the child is breastfed, because both of these characteristics will influence how often the child should be fed and what to feed the child. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency<sup>26</sup> and minimum dietary diversity<sup>27</sup> for his or her age group and breastfeeding status, the child is considered to be receiving a MAD.

The baseline study for the *HARANDE* Project included 860 children 6-23 months of age. Survey results indicate that 18 percent of children in the project area receive a MAD. Girls are more likely to receive a MAD (20.6 percent) than boys (15.5 percent). Results from the qualitative study relating to exclusive breastfeeding (discussed below in Section E, Breastfeeding) indicate that mothers were likely to wean boys earlier than girls because of the perception that boys are too forceful in their sucking, causing pain to the mothers. This may partially explain why, among children who are breastfed, girls are more likely to achieve a MAD than boys. Some mothers in the qualitative study indicated that they weaned boys sooner than girls, which could be a contributing factor underlying the higher levels of wasting among boys discussed above, because the withdrawal or lessening of the milk would have an immediate impact on growth. Additional research with key informants such as community health workers or primary decision makers could be done to further explore reasons for the differences seen among boys for wasting and girls for stunting.

Figure 3.5b illustrates a relatively low percentage of children 6-23 months of age with a minimum dietary diversity of four or more food groups: breastfed children 6-8 months of age (7.2 percent), breastfed children 9-23 months of age (33 percent), and non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age (36.7 percent). The percentage of children who meet the minimum meal frequency requirements is higher for breastfed children 9-23 months of age (48.4 percent) and non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age (44.6 percent), compared to breastfed children 6-8 months of age (30 percent). The food groups consumed follow similar patterns among all three groups of children, and the data indicate that grains, roots, and tubers are commonly eaten, and the consumption of legumes, nuts, and eggs is less common. Annex 9, Table A9.17a provides details on the components of MAD by age group and breastfeeding status, disaggregated by sex. Non-breastfed children generally have a more diverse diet, but the prevalence of dietary diversity and meal frequency is lowest among breastfed children 6-8 months of age. This suggests a possible lack of understanding of how and when to introduce age-appropriate complementary foods while continuing to breastfeed up to 2 years of age, or an inability to access enough diverse foods.

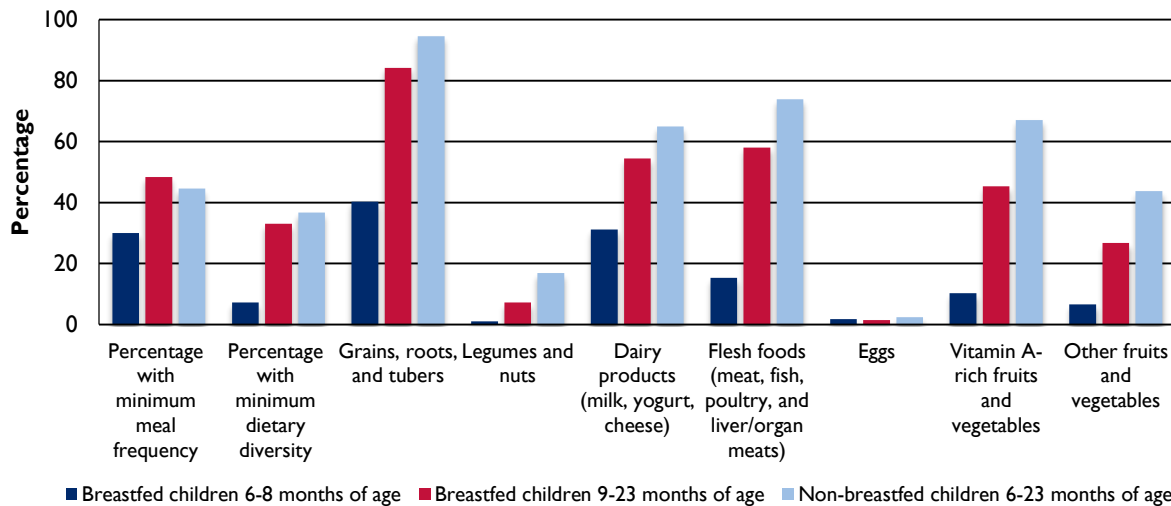
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<sup>26</sup> Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months of age and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 9-23 months of age. Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food, or milk feeds for children 6-23 months of age, with at least two of these feedings being milk feeds.

<sup>27</sup> Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months of age is defined as four or more food groups out of seven food groups. Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of six food groups.



**Figure 3.5b. Components of MAD among children 6-23 months of age by age and breastfeeding status, HARANDE Project, Mali 2016.**



Many of the participants in the qualitative study identified potato, porridge, fish, eggs, meat, banana, and rice as key foods for children's growth. Only a few mentioned vegetables, sweet potatoes, or *misola*. Although participants appeared to have some understanding of a balanced diet for children, most of the participants reported that children relied on foods from family meals and did not receive any foods prepared specifically for them.

Most of the participants also indicated that they did not measure their children's food or count the number of their meals. Participants appeared to feed their children based on cues provided by the children and would allow them to eat as much or as little as they wanted. Only a few participants reported not having enough food and withholding food from adults to allow children to eat. These feeding practices were implemented equally with both male and female children.

The sociodemographic and socioeconomic characteristics of households typically influence children's diets; however, in this sample, the prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who receive a MAD is unrelated to the gendered household type or the level of education of the household head. The percentage of children who receive a MAD in households that did not experience hunger (18.7 percent) is almost double that of children in households that did experience hunger (9.6 percent) (see Annex 9, Table A9.17b).

The prevalence of a MAD among children 6-23 months of age was also analyzed in relationship to the HDDS, a proxy for socioeconomic status. Children who received a MAD tend to reside in households with a higher HDDS (HDDS 7.5 average) than children who did not receive a MAD (HDDS 6.6 average). This finding underscores that program interventions that enhance households' socioeconomic status by supporting particular livelihoods can also contribute to improvements in children's nutrition. Bivariate analyses of the association between livelihoods, HDDS, daily per capita consumption expenditures, and children's nutrition are presented in Section 3.8, Shocks and Resilience, and illustrate that households that engage in the production and sale of agricultural products tend to have higher daily per capita consumption expenditures and higher HDDS. In addition, children living in households that engage in the production and sale of agricultural products are more likely to achieve a MAD. These relationships are analyzed using multivariate method as discussed in the paragraph below, and the methodology and results are discussed in detail in Annex 10.

Use of financial services, strong agricultural value chains, use of sustainable agricultural practices, and improved storage practices are expected to benefit households and lead to increased food security by improving agricultural productivity and increasing household income. Annex 9, Table 9.17c illustrates the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who receive a MAD depending on whether a farmer in the household uses any of these types of agricultural activities.<sup>28</sup> The prevalence of a MAD is higher in households that use at least three sustainable agricultural practices and in households that use at least two sustainable crop practices, but these associations are marginally statistically different. The prevalence of a MAD in households that use value chain practices is almost double (22.4 percent) that of households that do not use them (12 percent) (see Annex 9, Table 9.17c). The prevalence of a MAD does not differ based on use of financial services or improved storage practices. This finding suggests that program interventions may choose to focus on enhancing the use of value chain practices as a conduit to improving children's nutrition. However, other factors may also influence children's MAD. But even after controlling for the age, sex, and ethnicity of the child as well as household background characteristics such as whether the household produces and sells agricultural products, and the location of the household (district and rural versus urban), and its socioeconomic status (HDDS), children living in households that use at least one value chain activity are twice as likely to achieve a MAD, compared to children who live in households that do not use any value chain activity (see Annex 9, Table A9.17d). This finding underscores the importance of supporting the adoption of value chain activities as a conduit for opening up pathways to better child nutrition. Details on the methodology for conducting the multivariate analysis are presented in Annex 10.

The components of a MAD—namely, meal frequency and dietary diversity—were analyzed by household use of agriculture practices. Because the dietary requirements differ by the age of the child and whether the child breastfeeds, the analysis was conducted for three samples of children: breastfed children 6-8 months of age, breastfed children 9-23 months of age, and non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age. The results of those analyses are presented in Annex 9, Table A9.17e, and illustrate that meal frequency and dietary diversity are generally unrelated to the use of agriculture practices, with a few exceptions:

- Meal frequency among breastfed children 6-8 months of age is positively associated with living in households that used at least one financial service.
- Dietary diversity among breastfed children 9-23 months of age is positively associated with living in households that practiced at least one value chain activity.
- Dietary diversity among non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age is positively associated with living in households that used at least three sustainable agriculture practices.
- Dietary diversity among non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age is positively associated with living in households that used at least two sustainable crop practices.

These results suggest that improving the use of financial services, value chain activities, and sustainable agriculture practices can facilitate improvements in children's dietary diversity. Multivariate analyses between the components of a MAD and household use of agriculture practices was conducted but did not yield statistically significant results. Details on the methodology and the results are presented in Annex 10.

The components of a MAD were also analyzed in relation to HDDS and daily per capita consumption expenditures (see Annex 9, Table A9.17f). Because the meal frequency and dietary diversity requirements of children differ by age and breastfeeding status the analysis is stratified by the following groups: breastfed children 6-8 months of age, breastfed children 9-23 months of age, and nonbreastfed

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<sup>28</sup> The baseline study collected information on agricultural practices for male and female farmers in the project area. The information was analyzed at the household level. A household is considered to be using a practice if at least one male or one female farmer reported it.

children 6-23 months of age. Across all three groups, meal frequency or dietary diversity was not related to daily per capita consumption expenditures. However, all breastfed children who achieved a minimum dietary diversity resided in households with higher average HDDS than children who did not. Also, non-breastfed children who achieved minimum meal frequency reside in households with higher HDDS than those who do not, and these results are statistically significant. This results indicate that higher socioeconomic status can lead to better dietary diversity for breastfed children and higher meal frequency for non-breastfed children.

#### **D. Targeted Nutrient-rich Value Chain Commodities**

A little over a quarter of the children 6-23 months of age (26 percent) consume targeted nutrient-rich value-chain commodities that the *HARANDE* Project is promoting. This includes foods made from OFSP, orange flesh squash, *moringa*, or okra. The most commonly consumed of these items are foods made of okra (24.8 percent). Few children consume foods prepared with OFSP (2.3 percent) or orange flesh squash (0.4 percent), or foods made from *moringa* (0.9 percent).

#### **E. Breastfeeding**

Breastfeeding is an important factor in predicting the future health of children. Research indicates a strong link between breastfeeding and the development of a child's immune system. Breastfeeding can protect against conditions, such as diarrhea, which lead to other diseases, and respiratory infections, such as pneumonia, and it lowers the chances of infant mortality and morbidity (Debes et al., 2013; Khan et al., 2015; Lamberti et al., 2011). Breastfeeding has also been linked to child cognitive development (Kramer et al., 2008). Longer durations of breastfeeding have been associated with reduced risk of obesity in later life (Harder et al., 2005). The United Nations Children's Fund and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed, that is, no other liquid or solid food or plain water, during the first 6 months of life and that children be given solid or semi-solid complementary food, in addition to continued breastfeeding, beginning when the child is 6 months of age and continuing to 2 years of age and beyond. Introducing breastmilk substitutes to infants before 6 months of age can contribute to limited breastfeeding, which has negative implications for a child's health and development. Substitutes, such as formula, other kinds of milk, and porridge, are often watered down, can be easily contaminated during preparation, and provide too few calories. The lack of appropriate complementary feeding may lead to malnutrition, frequent illnesses, and in some cases death.

In the *HARANDE* Project area, 16.7 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed, with no observed sex differences. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age in the project area appears extremely low—it is about half the level reported by the most recent 2012-2013 MDHS for rural areas in Mali (32.9 percent).

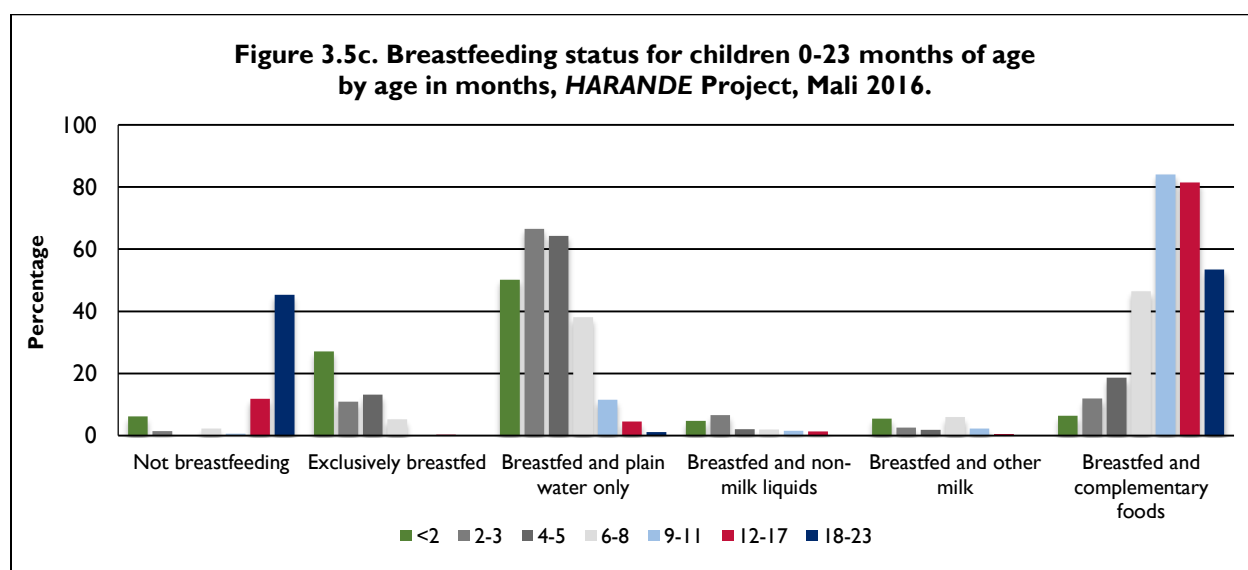
Additional analyses by district and commune were undertaken to identify areas with especially low rates of exclusive breastfeeding that may be influencing the overall estimate (see Annex 9, Table A9.18a). Exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age appears to be lowest in the Tenenkou district (7.7 percent), compared to Bandiagara (17.9 percent) and Youwarou (27.6 percent). Differences in breastfeeding between Tenenkou (7.7 percent) and Douentza (14 percent) are statistically nonsignificant.

Exclusive breastfeeding is highest in the commune of Deboya (42.3 percent), compared to Dandoli (12.8 percent), Lowol Gueou (15.1 percent), Pignari (20.2), Dangol-Bore (15.2 percent), Koubewel (19.6 percent), Diafarabe (11.1 percent), Tenenkou (7.8 percent), and Youwarou (3.4 percent). Differences in the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Dourou (22.4 percent) compared to Deboya are marginally statistically significant. Differences in the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in

Diondioro, Dirma, Dongo, Sougoulbe, and Togoro Kotia, compared to Deboya are statistically nonsignificant.

Figure 3.5c illustrates the results for breastfeeding by age group in the project area (see Annex 9, Table A9.18b). Exclusive breastfeeding is generally low, but it is highest among infants under 2 months of age (27.1 percent). Breastfeeding and providing plain water are relatively common; a little more than half of the children under 6 months of age receive breastmilk and plain water. In addition, 6.4 percent of children under 2 months of age are fed complementary foods, which largely include dairy products, such as yogurt, and in some cases grains, most likely in the form of a porridge, as corroborated in the qualitative study results.

The results of the qualitative study indicate a common understanding of the importance of breastfeeding. Most participants indicated being very supportive of breastfeeding due to their beliefs that breastmilk provided the greatest nutritional value to infants, allowed mothers to bond with their children, kept feeding costs down when not using replacement milk, and helped to space births. Some participants also mentioned women being given time away from their household duties to breastfeed their children. Many of the women reported weaning their children at 2 years of age, or when they became pregnant with a subsequent child. A father in a focus group discussion in the Diondiori commune said, “Mothers say that, suckling boys is more difficult than suckling girls because the boys suck with force, that’s why they ask permission to the father to wean the boy as soon as he begins eating and walking.”



Many participants demonstrated support for exclusive breastfeeding and reported learning about its importance in supporting their infants’ growth and immune systems from their village health agents and health center workers. However, further probing indicated that only a few women had actually provided breastmilk without the supplement of water or any other liquid for 6 months. In most cases, women indicated that they provided water or another liquid soon after birth.

**Bandiagara/Dandoli commune (focus group discussion participant):** Exclusive suckling doesn’t mean that nothing else is given to the child, for us water is part of exclusive suckling; it’s inevitably given to newborn babies without exception. Here we give something else because mother breast is sometimes insufficient for the children. Mothers are not well fed and that can have a negative impact on the suckling child. We cannot respect exclusive suckling as said by the doctors because we aren’t in conditions to respect it.

Several of the participants discussed providing newborns with date juice, sugar water, or water with shea butter and traditional medicine as one of their first meals.

**Youwarou/Dongo commune (household-level interview participant):** They follow the advice of the oldest women who accompany them to the health center for delivery. These often give a liquid without asking the mom. What is common here is the date juice that is given as the first liquid to newborn before the breast... This is an ancient practice that we inherited from our grandparents; we must respect those practices, even though doctors also told us of the importance of exclusive breastfeeding.

Other common foods that are given to children under 6 months of age include millet porridge, Lipton tea, *quinkeliba* (herbal tea), and animal milk. Some participants indicated that they provide supplemental foods due to a lack of breastmilk, particularly right after birth or if mothers are underfed, and also because some families believe that supplemental foods could increase the intelligence of the child. These practices of providing water or liquids soon after birth and supplemental foods can help explain the low level of exclusive breastfeeding.

### 3.6 GENDER

Gender equality and female empowerment are core development objectives, fundamental for the realization of human rights and key to effective and sustainable development outcomes. Access to cash-earning opportunities and control of self-earned cash can empower women within their households and communities. More equitable division of labor and decision making has social and economic benefits.

Gender norms shape women's and men's roles and responsibilities. According to most participants in the qualitative study, men are considered to be the head of the household, and wives are under the instruction of their husbands. As one participant from the Dangol-Bore commune remarked, "He decides because we live together, he is my husband and my guide, I can do nothing if he doesn't allow me and if there is something to do, the order must come from him." Often multiple generations live in a single household, with the wife joining the household of her husband, and in this case the eldest male is the household chief. The eldest woman (i.e., the mother-in-law), also has some power in this household structure, particularly in managing the household activities. In the household, there are gender-specific roles. Women play an important role in ensuring that the household runs smoothly and are primarily responsible for meal preparation and child rearing. In contrast, men are responsible for financially providing for their families. They are also the final decision maker, and as such, they must be consulted in all decisions, even those that are in the realm of women's responsibilities. A participant from the Lowol Gueou commune summarized the women's and men's responsibilities in the following way: "The woman cannot make a decision in the household. The man is responsible of the home, not the woman. She is like a needle which must sew members to each other, not a blade to separate them."

Although both men and women participate in agriculture as a primary livelihood, men as the "household head's chief" or "village head" are viewed as having the responsibility to provide for their families. Further, men are available to work more because women spend a significant amount of time tending to their household responsibilities. Men also have more power and productivity in farming because they are the predominant land owners and are more likely to own farm equipment, whereas women tend to do smaller-scale farming. It is also more culturally acceptable for men to move to other locales to seek out work opportunities, whereas women are limited by their household responsibilities.

## A. Self-earned Cash Decision Making

Creating opportunities for women to access income may be one pathway for improving the welfare of women and children. Women's control over earned income or household spending is associated with expenditure and consumption patterns that tend to favor children and the general well-being of households, such as increased spending on health care, child care, and children's clothing and education (Blumberg, 1988; Doss, 2013; Engle, 1993; Gitter & Barham, 2008; Lundberg et al., 1997; Phipps & Burton, 1998; Quisumbing & Maluccio, 2000; Thomas, 1990). In the HARANDE Project area, more than half the adults 15 years of age or older worked and earned cash in the past 12 months. Women were 35 percent less likely to work for cash, compared to men.<sup>29</sup>

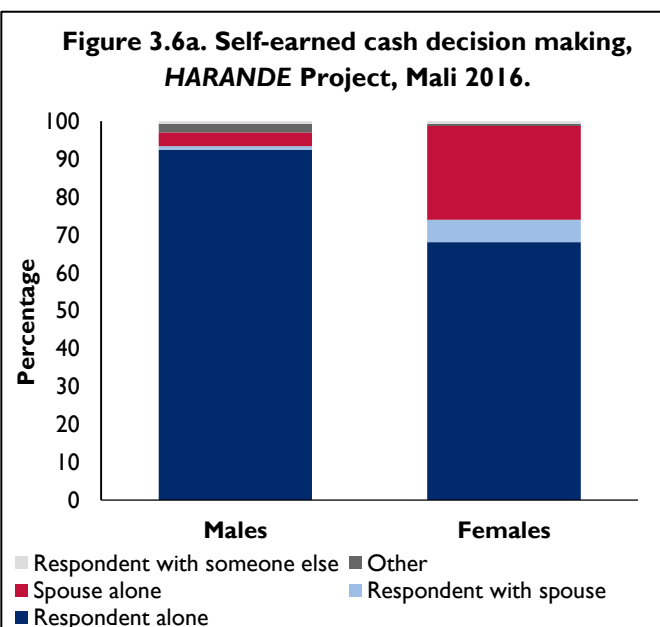
Promoting communication and joint decision

making among spouses can foster greater female input to income-related decisions. The baseline study collected information on self-earned cash decision making. This indicator is disaggregated by the sex of the respondent. Ideally, a higher percentage of both males and females would report joint decision making on self-earned cash, and the percentage of men deciding alone on how their self-earned cash is spent would decrease, and conversely the percentage of women who have no input into how their self-earned cash is spent would also decrease over time, either because of the increasing number of women deciding alone or with their spouse.

Results from the baseline study indicate that most men (92.4 percent) and about two-thirds of women (68.1 percent) decide alone how the cash they earn will be spent. As illustrated in Figure 3.6a, joint decision making on how to spend self-earned cash is rare in the project area (women, 5.9 percent; men, 1 percent). It is noteworthy that about a quarter of the women in the project area who earn cash have no control over their earnings; that is, they report that their spouse or someone else decides alone. About 93 percent of men decide alone or with someone other than their spouse on how to spend cash. Cash-earning women are more likely to decide jointly than alone on how to spend their cash, compared to cash-earning men (see Annex 9, Table A9.19).

In general, participants from the qualitative study indicated that both men and women have control over how they spend self-earned cash. However, even with money that they can spend as they please, some women described consulting their husbands before making expenditures. Since cultural norms prescribe the responsibility of covering household expenses to men, households do not depend on women's earnings. As one participant from the Diafarabe commune put it, "In our house, all the income of the women is entirely for her. The husband doesn't touch it, even a penny. She does what she wants with it. When the husband has his money, it's for all the family ... it's a shame to use a penny of his wife."

**Youwarou/Dongo commune (household-level interview participant):** Well my wife does what she wants with her money, it's not my problem. She informed me if she wants to be involved in big expenses. Me too I buy everything I need with my money. There is no disagreement for it. Sometimes we consult each other for the execution of certain expenses. I find it normal because we are a couple there must be understanding.



<sup>29</sup> Unadjusted odds ratio from the logistic regression of participation in paid work on sex of the respondent.



Others viewed all money that comes into the household, regardless of who earns it, as under the control of the household chief. A focus group participant from the Diafarabe commune noted, “I am the head of household, and everything goes to the head of household. The money from the woman belongs to her husband and his money also belongs to him....”

Some participants expressed concern that a shift in traditional household dynamics, whereby women are earning money, could lead to women losing respect for their husbands. “For some men, a woman must not be equal to men, if she becomes rich she won’t respect her husband again. She becomes pretentious in the household.” Money is a source of power, and thus, some women choose to keep their earnings secret from their husbands. Participants described women doing this so that money was available to cover household expenses (e.g., food, medical costs) when the husband’s money ran out. Although there was a general understanding that men were responsible for household expenditures, women could use their own money if men did not have money to cover expenses.

Unlike women, men do not need to consult their wives in decisions on expenditures. As the household head, men feel that they have the best judgement to make decisions, as this typical comment indicates: “I make decision and often I do not inform my wife because I know that my decision is good for the household.” In some households, however, the opinion of the wife is valued and taken into consideration when making decisions, and a few participants noted that women can overturn decisions in some cases if it is deemed in the best interest of the household, but again, the final decision is with the man.

**Youwarou/Deboye commune (household-level interview participant):** In some circumstances the woman may cancel the decision of her husband over money and in certain things she cannot. When she finds that the decision of the husband is not a good decision or it is not a good time to use the money, she can at least advise her husband, saying that it is better to wait until suitable to engage a particular expenditure. Very often men here do not ask the opinion of their wives over spending.

Men often do not tell their wives how much money they earn, which enables men to maintain control over household expenses because wives have to ask their husbands for money each time there is a potential expenditure. Women and men generally make decisions alone on how to spend self-earned cash, but in joint decision making, women more commonly involve husbands in deciding how to spend money, rather than the other way around.

## **B. Maternal and Child Health Decision Making**

FFP projects focus social and behavior change messages on women and their health and the health of their children. An important part of gender integration and awareness raising is to promote equity between men and women in their access to resources, MCHN information, and knowledge and skills.

Overall, a similar percentage of men (37.5 percent) and women (38.8 percent) with children under 2 years of age have knowledge of four core MCHN practices; that is, they correctly answered at least three of the four questions on core MCHN practices: (1) optimal number of maternal antenatal visits during pregnancy, (2) nutrition during pregnancy, (3) early initiation of breastfeeding, and (4) introduction of complementary foods at 6 months of age. Although these four practices do not constitute a comprehensive set of practices, they are relevant to the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child’s second birthday.

Participants in the qualitative study presented a limited awareness of balanced nutrition during pregnancy; they emphasized starches, such as rice, millet, and white potato, with some mention of fruits and vegetables. Although some participants illustrated some understanding of the need for pregnant women to increase their food quantities to support the health of the mother and child, most participants explained that pregnant women rarely adjust their diets to include more nutritious foods

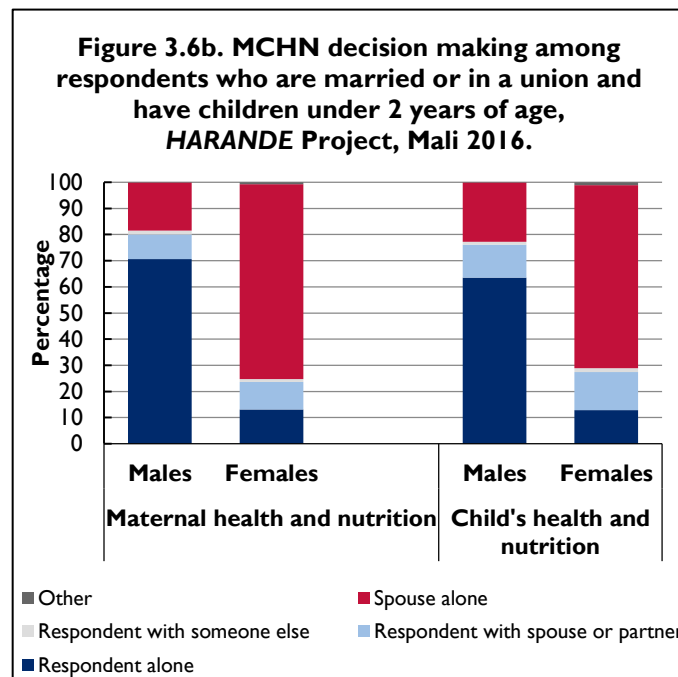
and simply consume the foods as served to the rest of the family. The emphasis on nutrition during pregnancy appeared to focus solely on women experiencing nausea and identifying foods that do not cause vomiting.

Men and women in a union and with children under 2 years of age were asked about MCHN decision making in the household. Female respondents were asked who usually makes decisions about their own health and nutrition, and male respondents were asked who usually makes decisions about their wives' or partners' health and nutrition. Both female and male respondents were asked who usually makes decisions about the health and nutrition of children under 2 years of age.

Ideally, the percentage of women reporting that they have some control over their own health and nutrition—that is, they either decide alone or decide with their spouse—would increase over time. For male respondents, the desired outcome is a decrease in the percentage of men reporting that they decide alone on their wives' or partners' health and nutrition—that is, an increase in the percentage of men reporting that they decide jointly, or that their wives or partners decide alone. For decisions on child health and nutrition, the following scenarios are ideal: (1) both male and female respondents increasingly report joint decision making; (2) the percentage of women with no control over their children's health and nutrition decreases; and (3) the percentage of men reporting that they decide alone decreases.

The results for MCHN decision making were similar to how cash-earning men and women make decisions—joint decision making on MCHN matters is uncommon. The results also indicate a consistency between male and female respondents in their perceptions of how MCHN decisions are made; the percentage of men reporting that they decide alone is similar to the percentage of women reporting that their spouse decides alone.

Figure 3.6b illustrates that 70.6 percent of men make decisions alone on the health and nutrition of their spouse. This is consistent with the survey results about women's perceptions on decision making: more than 75 percent of women do not participate in decisions about their own health and nutrition because their spouse (74.6 percent) or someone else (0.7 percent) decides for them. About 10 percent or less of men and women decide jointly with their spouses on maternal health and nutrition matters. The results on making decisions about child health and nutrition are similar: (1) joint decision making is uncommon (men, 12.6; women, 14.6 percent); (2) men are more likely to decide alone (63.5 percent) than jointly with their spouse; and (3) a large percentage of women (71.1 percent) have no say in child health and nutrition decisions because their husband or someone else makes the decisions (see Annex 9, Table A9.20).



Bivariate analysis shows no association between maternal health and decision-making patterns and MDD-W (see Annex 9, Table A9.21).<sup>30</sup> Bivariate analysis also indicates no association between child health and nutrition decision making and the MAD of a child (see Annex 9, Table A9.22).<sup>31</sup>

Data from the qualitative study support the household survey findings and indicate that men also make decisions on the health of the woman and when to seek medical care. Many decisions involve a woman's need to seek her husband's permission to go outside the home.

**Tenenkou/Diondiori commune (focus group discussion participant):**

**Participant 4:** If a woman is sick, she cannot go to health center without telling it to her husband. They discuss about it and then the husband brings her to health center

**Interviewer:** Why cannot she go without telling it to her husband?

**Participant 4:** Because she is under the responsibility of her husband and it's also a sign of respect and good understanding.

**Participant 5:** There is a second reason because, the husband can be the one who has financial resources. Even if the woman has resources, she cannot go without telling it to her husband. If she has no resources and that her husband is abroad, she must call him first and even if she doesn't find him she will inform him when she arrives in health center. It's very difficult to see that a woman goes without giving information to her husband.

Findings from the qualitative study indicate that although women are more likely to notice health issues in their children, they must consult their husband before taking the child to the health center. In cases where their husband is absent, wives can make decisions on their own health or the health of their children; however, if the elders in the house are present, sometimes they are consulted on decisions. In general, findings from the qualitative study indicate that the primary responsibility for the health of the children is with the father or head of household.

## **C. Gender Norms**

The results of the qualitative study underscore the complexity of gender relations and the challenges and opportunities to achieve gender equality. Focus group participants indicated that decision-making dynamics are seen as God's will, and not something that is changeable, as illustrated in this quote:

"Nature, God made that man is superior to woman. So there are some aspects you cannot change."

Men are traditionally viewed as being the natural leader of the household, physically stronger, and more intelligent. Many participants held the view that "a man and a woman cannot be treated equally here, we aren't made in the same way; I mean men and women are different."

Cultural beliefs about gender norms and barriers to gender equality that participants mentioned included lack of education, high rates of illiteracy, and a lack of financial opportunities for women. Girls are less likely to receive an education than boys, although in some villages this is changing. Culturally, the priority is to teach girls how to run a household, and some areas still have a culture of early marriage that requires girls to assume the role of a wife early, rather than to receive an education. One

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<sup>30</sup> Questions on maternal health and nutrition were administered to women and men 15 years of age and older who are married and live in the same household. The perceptions of women and men on decision making often differ, and gender norms may influence perceptions of power or control over resources, and therefore, the analysis focused on women's perception of their own control on matters that affect their own well-being.

<sup>31</sup> Questions on child health and nutrition were administered to respondents who are married and who live in the same household. The perceptions of women and men on decision making often differ, and gender norms may influence perceptions of power or control over resources, and therefore, separate analyses were conducted for mothers and fathers. The analysis was conducted by matching children 6-23 months of age with mothers' and fathers' responses in the health and nutrition decision-making module, based on the household roster information. For some children, no responses are recorded for one or both parents, possibly because these parents were not available to be interviewed. The final analytical sample, after cases with missing information were dropped and cases in which parents do not live together were dropped, included 733 children in the mother sample and 545 children in the father sample.

participant said, “They leave school because they have to marry soon here, so they leave school to get marry. We have no project which can help us to sensitize people in order to change this practice.”

Participants in the qualitative study said that women are starting to take on leadership positions in their villages; however, their role as caregivers to children is prioritized, which sometimes limits their ability to take on leadership positions. Many participants talked about the importance of women getting permission from their husbands before taking on leadership roles. For the most part, women’s leadership roles are restricted to women’s groups. Although women can take on leadership roles at the village level, for the most part, participants noted that this was not happening. Education and financial empowerment were mentioned as strategies by which gender equality might be achieved. Some participants mentioned projects that focus on providing women with tools to better provide for themselves (e.g., netting for gardening). Although traditional beliefs about gender norms dominate, there is some indication of changing ways. Some of this is out of necessity (e.g., the income of women is needed to fully cover household expenses), and some of this is due to outside programs and projects coming into communities. Although some participants do not perceive gender equality as being achievable because men and women are believed to be intrinsically different, others see gender equality as being a part of “modern” society.

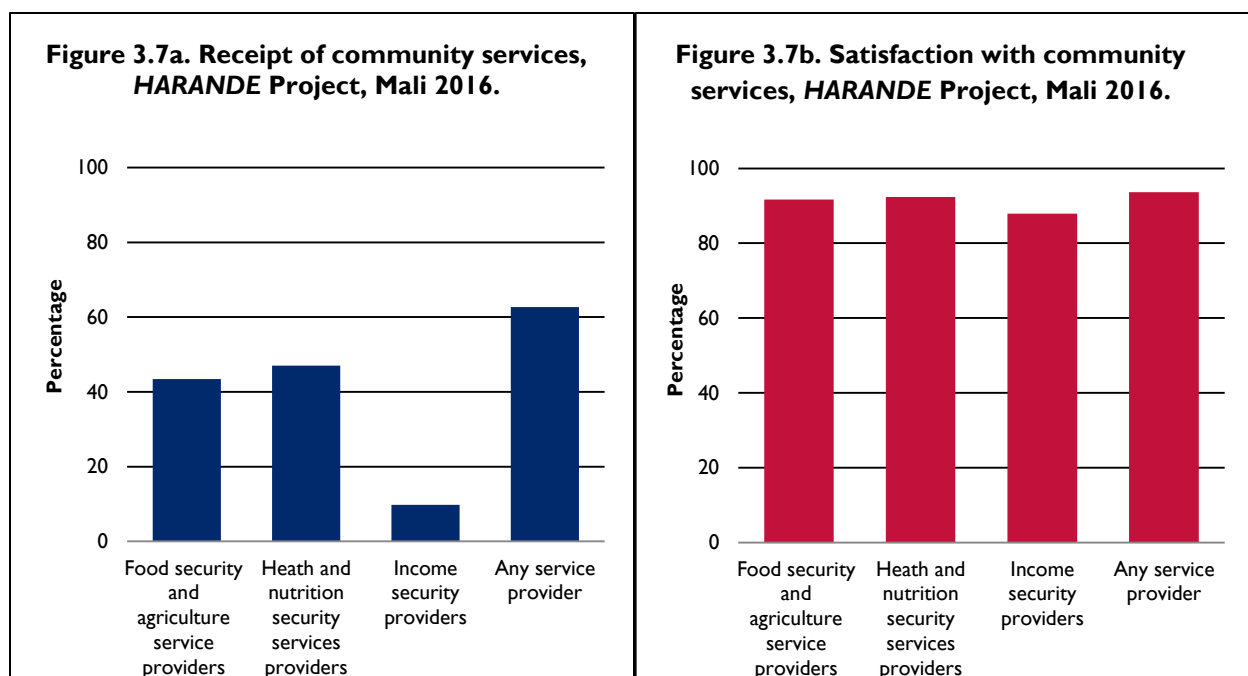
### **3.7 PUBLIC SERVICES RECEIVED AND SATISFACTION**

The *HARANDE* Project aims to improve social accountability and governance aimed at enhancing food, nutrition and income security for participants in the project area. To explore the dimension of public services, the baseline study collected information from one respondent per household on their use of or access to service providers and their level of satisfaction with the services received to be able to report on a project-specific indicator defined by CARE. Respondents were asked whether they accessed or used food security services, health and nutrition services, and income security services, as well as their satisfaction with the services received.

A total of 63.5 percent of individuals in the project area used any type of service regardless of the type of service (e.g., food security, health and nutrition, or income security) or the type of provider (e.g., government or non-government).<sup>32</sup> As Figure 3.7a shows, use of food security and agriculture service providers (46.3 percent) and health and nutrition security service providers (47 percent) was higher than use of income security providers (10.2 percent). Village savings and loan associations were the most common providers of income security services. As illustrated in Figure 3.7b, among those who used a service, satisfaction with the quality of services was generally high. Most individuals who accessed any type of service provider were satisfied with the service (93.7 percent). See Annex 9, Table A9.23a and Table A9.23b for details on receipt and satisfaction with service providers by type of provider and sex of respondent.

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<sup>32</sup> One person was randomly selected from each household to report on use of community services.



Gender differences in the use of community services and satisfaction with the quality of services were generally not statistically significant, with the exception of food security and agriculture service providers. Female respondents were about 23 percent less likely to use the services of a food security and agriculture provider and were about 40 percent less likely to report being satisfied than their male counterparts.<sup>33</sup> Further analysis is needed to assess the quality of the services, because self-satisfaction reports could reflect satisfaction in simply having accessed the service rather than the quality of service itself. Participants in the qualitative study were asked about their level of satisfaction with health services. Overall, participants discussed high levels of satisfaction because of the services received and made comments such as, “I’m satisfied because every time I go there my children are cured by their medicines,” “Yes ... [I was satisfied]. Medicines they prescribed me have cured me, and I was relieved,” and “Yes we are satisfied because health workers come to the village and the children are all vaccinated.” Some participants noted that although they were satisfied with the services, the associated costs were too high, “We have great satisfaction in the treatment and delivery of women, but processing fees are too expensive, it has to decrease.” A few participants, however, reported dissatisfaction because of neglectful treatment.

**Bandiagara/Dandoli commune (focus group discussion participant):** Sometimes health agents neglect you when you go there for serious pains. They take care of their friends and treat them quickly and ordinary sick persons are neglected. They take their time before treating you. We aren’t satisfied but we haven’t the authority to change that.

## 3.8 SHOCKS AND RESILIENCE

Resilience is one of the key focus areas of the USAID mission to achieve food security in its program areas in Mali. Like many other countries in the Sahel region, Mali has experienced a mix of external and internal shocks in the last few years, which have had negative effects on food security. The crisis in

<sup>33</sup> Based on the unadjusted odds ratios resulting from the logistic regression of use of any food and agriculture services on the sex of the respondent, and the logistic regression of satisfaction with any food security and agriculture service provider on the sex of the respondent.

neighboring Libya and Ivory Coast, the rising prices of food on international markets, the invasion of North Mali in 2012 by insurgent groups, the military coup against the president, and the activity of Al Qaeda and Boko Haram, to name a few, have increased the vulnerability of the population to shocks in the recent years (FAO, 2015; United Nations, 2012).

This section examines the types of shocks experienced by households in the *HARANDE* Project area and provides an overview of the methodology of developing different household resilience capacity indices.

Although the resilience of households is shaped by many factors, given that one of purposes of the *HARANDE* Project is to diversify and improve livelihoods, additional analyses of the number and types of livelihoods and their relationship to households' resilience capacities are provided. The number and type of livelihoods were also analyzed in relation to various indicators of poverty, food security, and women's and children's health and nutrition.

## A. Household Exposure to Shocks and Household Resilience Capacities

The FFP baseline study collected detailed information to study shocks and resilience capacities as per USAID guidelines (USAID, 2012). According to USAID, resilience is defined as "the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth." Following this definition, a household's ability to effectively deal with shocks is determined by its resilience capacities, which are broadly identified as absorptive, adaptive, and transformative (USAID 2013). Table 3.8a illustrates the various resilience capacity elements, referred to as resilience capacity sub-indicators, which comprise the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities indices.<sup>34</sup>

**Table 3.8a. Resilience Capacities and Their Sub-indicators**

<b>Absorptive Capacities: refer to households' ability to deal with shocks and impacts when such incidents occur</b>	
1)	Access to informal safety nets (assistance from relatives, neighbors, or friends)
2)	Bonding social capital index (households' ability to either provide or receive assistance from members within the community)
3)	Regular cash savings habits
4)	Access to remittances
5)	Ownership of durable assets
6)	Level of shock preparedness and mitigations
<b>Adaptive Capacities: allow individuals or households to adapt to the new environment after the shock and continue their lifestyle</b>	
1)	Bridging social capital index (household's ability to provide and or receive assistance from members living outside the community)
2)	Human capital (household member with a primary or higher education)
3)	Livelihood diversification (number of livelihood activities engaged in by the household)
4)	Exposure to information on shocks
5)	Adoption of improved agricultural practices
6)	Ownership of durable assets
7)	Use of financial resources
<b>Transformative Capacities: shared by broader community members, can help to moderate the extent to which individuals or households can absorb and adapt to shocks</b>	
1)	Access to formal safety nets (assistance from government, nongovernmental organizations, or religious organizations)
2)	Access to services (food security, health, nutrition, and income services)
3)	Bridging social capital index (see above)

<sup>34</sup> Detailed definitions and computations for each indicator are provided in Appendix E of the Data Treatment and Analysis Plan (see Annex 4).



## Shocks

The FFP baseline study collected information on 11 types of shocks covering 3 major sources: natural disasters, political and group conflicts, and socioeconomic shocks.

Table 3.8b illustrates the distribution of different types of shocks experienced by households in the 12 months preceding the survey. The majority of households (71.2 percent) reported experiencing at least one shock during the reference period. About two-thirds of the households (65 percent) experienced shocks due to natural disasters. Rains, drought, and lack of grazing were the most cited natural shocks (35 percent). About one-fifth of the households (19.8 percent) experienced socioeconomic shocks, and 14.6 percent of households experienced shocks due to political or group conflicts.

## Resilience Capacities

Originally, some indicators and sub-indicator estimates are measured as percentages, and others are index scores (e.g., shock impacts) or a count of the number of items or activities (e.g., household assets, livelihood activities). To facilitate the use of factor analysis in the construction of the resilience capacity indices, and a more intuitive interpretation of results, indicators that are index scores or a count of the number of items were re-scaled from 0 to 100 using the following formula:

$$\text{Rescaled indicator} = ((\text{indicator} - \text{minimum}) / (\text{maximum} - \text{minimum})) * 100$$

This transformation rescales the value with the minimum value 0 and maximum value 100 and everything in between, keeping its original proportions. Appendix E of the Data Treatment and Analysis Plan explains each index and provides details on how each index was calculated.

Table 3.8c provides the baseline estimates of shock exposure, impact of shocks, ability to recover from shocks, and resilience capacities, including the indices for absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities, as well as the overall composite resilience capacity index.

The three indices—absorptive, adaptive, and transformative—and the overall composite resilience capacity index were computed using factor analysis.<sup>35</sup> Factor analysis results showing correlation of different variables to each factor are provided in Annex 11. The overall index of resilience capacity is calculated using principle component factor analysis, with absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, and transformative capacity indices as inputs.<sup>5</sup> For all resilience indices, higher values indicate greater

**Table 3.8b. Shocks Experienced by Households in the Last 12 Months**

Type of Shock	Percentage
<b>Shocks due to natural disasters</b>	<b>65.0</b>
Excessive rains/flooding	16.2
Very few rains/drought/lack of grazing	35.0
Big invasion of insects/weeds/birds	14.9
Epizootic disease	16.9
Lack of fish in the river	8.8
Cholera/diarrhea	0.7
<b>Shocks due to conflicts</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Conflicts over land/conflicts between farmers and herders	4.0
Conflict between herders and fisherman	1.2
Armed groups/political conflicts	11.0
<b>Socioeconomic shocks</b>	<b>19.8</b>
Sharp increase in the prices of food stuffs	15.6
Unavailability of agricultural/livestock inputs	8.8
<b>Percentage of households that experienced at least one shock</b>	<b>71.2</b>

Note: Households can experience multiple shocks.

<sup>35</sup> See Appendix E of Annex 4 (Data Treatment and Analysis Plan) for details on the methodology. Factor analysis with principle component factor option was used to compute absorptive, adaptive, transformative, and overall resilience capacity indices separately. Multicollinearity test among the variables (i.e., capacity sub-indicators) was conducted, and it was not found to be an issue as the Variance Inflation Factor was less than 2 for all the tests (STATA's *collin* command was used to implement the test). However, it should be noted that Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin test (STATA code: *estat kmo*) for sampling adequacy of the predicted factor was around 0.50 for all the factors, which indicates that sampling may not be adequate for some of the variables considered in the factor model.

resilience capacity (the range is 0-100). The methodology for calculating each index is described in detail in Appendix E of the Data Treatment and Analysis Plan.

**Table 3.8c. Mali Baseline Resilience Indicators and Sub-indicators**

Resilience Indicator/sub-indicator	Measures	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
Shock exposure (0-100)	Extent (number) of exposure to shocks HHs experienced in the past 12 months	14.8	12.2	17.4
Shock impacts (0-100)	Index score of perceived impact of shock on income and food consumption	61.8	59.2	64.4
Ability to recover from shocks (0-100)	Index score of perceived ability to recover from shocks	47.5	45.0	50.0
<b>Absorptive capacity index (0-100)</b>		<b>46.4</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Access to informal safety nets	Percentage of HHs with access to informal safety nets	47.0	40.6	53.4
Bonding social capital (0-100)	Extent (number) of HH social network within the community that HH could get help from and offer help	67.2	63.1	71.3
Household cash savings	Percentage of HHs with savings	26.8	23.7	30.0
Access to remittances	Percentage of HHs with access to remittance	25.8	22.3	29.3
Asset ownership (0-100)	HH asset ownership (number of assets)	29.7	27.9	31.5
Shock preparedness and mitigation (0-100)	Index score of HH shock preparation and mitigation	17.7	15.5	19.9
<b>Adaptive capacity index (0-100)</b>		<b>42.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>
Bridging social capital (0-100)	Extent of HH social network (number of networks) outside of community HH can get help from and provide help with	51.1	46.3	55.9
Human capital (adult education)	Percentage of HHs with an adult with primary or higher education	27.0	22.3	31.7
Livelihood diversification (0-100)	Livelihoods sources adopted by HHs (number of livelihoods)	36.9	35.2	38.6
Exposure to information (0-100)	HH exposure to information (number of topics)	31.6	25.5	37.7
Adoption of sustainable agriculture practices	Percentage of HHs adopting $\geq 3$ improved practices on crop production, or $\geq 3$ livestock practices, or $\geq 1$ NRM practice, or reporting improved storage method	81.1	76.3	85.9
Asset ownership (0-100)	HH assets ownership (number of assets)	29.7	27.9	31.5
Use of financial resources	Percentage of HHs that have access to financial services	35.2	32.2	38.1
<b>Transformative capacity index (0-100)</b>		<b>29.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>32.3</b>

Resilience Indicator/sub-indicator	Measures	Value	95% Confidence Interval	
Access to formal safety nets	Percentage of HHs that have access to formal safety nets	30.8	25.9	35.8
Access to basic services (0-100)	Access to basic services (number of services) by HH*	14.2	12.4	15.9
<b>Composite resilience capacity index (0-100)</b>	<b>Composite index of absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Gender-equitable decision-making indexes</b>				
<b>Gender-equitable control of income index</b>	Percentage of HHs with male and female respondents making decisions on self-earned cash solely or jointly	70.6	66.1	75.2
<b>Gender-equitable control over health and nutrition decision index</b>	Percentage of females making maternal health and nutrition decisions alone, and percentage of females and males reporting joint decision making on child health and nutrition	1.5	0.6	2.3

HH=household

\* Food security services, health and nutrition services, and income security services

The shock exposure index indicates that households experienced 14.8 shocks, on average, out of a maximum possible 100 types of shocks during the past 12 months (unscaled, this is 1.3 out of 11). The perceived level of exposure to shocks is relatively low when assessed in the context of the various internal and external shocks the country has been experiencing over the past years. Households that reported experiencing shocks were asked about the impact of the shocks and recovery from the shocks. Average shock impact is estimated as 61.8 (out of maximum possible value of 100). Although impact from shocks is high, households' ability to recover from shocks is estimated as 47.5 (out of 100), which is relatively low.

Household absorptive capacity is estimated at 46.4, adaptive capacity is estimated at 42.5, and transformative capacity is estimated at 29.5. The overall resilience capacity is 47.1. Given the maximum possible value of 100, an index score closer to 100 implies better resilience capacity.

Among the six sub-indicators that are used to construct the absorptive capacity index, three sub-indicators—informal social network, bonding social capital, and shock preparedness and mitigation—are found to have better factor loading (correlation $\geq$ .50) with the unobserved factor variable that is used to construct the absorptive capacity index (see Annex 11, Table A11.1). This means that these three sub-indicators contribute the most to households' resilience capacity for absorbing shocks.

Among the seven sub-indicators that are used to construct the adaptive capacity index, three of them—bridging social capital, exposure to information on shocks, and use of financial services—showed better correlation (correlations $\geq$ .50) with the unobserved factor variable that is used to construct the adaptive capacity index (see Annex 11, Table A11.2). This means that these three sub-indicators contribute the most to households' resilience capacity for adapting to shocks.

For the transformative capacity index, all three sub-indicators—access to formal safety nets, access to basic services, and bridging social capital—were strongly correlated with the factor variable (see Annex 11, Table A11.3). About 30 percent of households have access to formal safety nets, and on average, households have access to 14.7 basic services out of possible 100 services (unscaled, this is

3.4 out of 28 basic services). Gender equity is considered a key component to strengthening resilience. For this reason, in addition to the three composite resilience capacity indicators described above, the study includes two gender-equity indices: gender-equitable control of income index and gender-equitable control over health and nutrition decisions. The first index is based on responses from male and female adults who earned cash for work performed in the past 12 months and who reside in households that have at least one adult male and adult female member who earned cash. The second index uses responses from male and female adults who have a child under 2 years of age and who reside in households that have at least one adult male and one adult female with a child under 2 years of age.

Although the gender-equitable control of income index is high in the study area (70.6 out of 100), the gender-equitable control over health and nutrition index is very low (1.5 out of 100). A higher value for the gender-equitable control of income index indicates better gender equity, meaning that household members have control over the income they earned themselves, irrespective of their gender. A lower value for the gender-equitable control over health and nutrition index indicates gender disparity, meaning in this case that women have little control over decisions regarding their own and their child's health and nutrition.

Table 3.8d shows the relationship between overall resilience capacity and geographic location and household characteristics. Gendered household type showed some association with resilience. Adult female-only households have a lower resilience capacity (47.5), compared to adult female-and-male households (43.2). Differences in household resilience capacity by district and the level of education of the household head are not statistically significant.

Analyses of the bivariate relationship between overall resilience and various poverty indicators show statistically significant associations (Annex 9, Table A9.24). Consumption expenditures are positively correlated with resilience and negatively correlated with poverty, indicating that more resilient households are less likely to fall below the poverty line. HDDS and overall resilience are also positively related, meaning that more resilient households have a higher socioeconomic status; however, although statistically significant, these associations are very weak in magnitude ( $r < .11$ ) (Cohen, 1988).<sup>36</sup>

**Table 3.8d. Household Characteristics and Composite Resilience Index, FFP Baseline Study [Mali 2016]**

	Mean Composite Resilience Index (n=1,925)
<b>District</b>	
Bandiagara (Ref.)	46.4
Douentza	44.4
Tenenkou	48.7
Youwarou	48.4
<b>Gendered household type</b>	
Adult female-and-male (Ref.)	47.5
Adult female, no adult male	43.2**
Adult male, no adult female	42.0
<b>Household head education</b>	
No education or pre-primary (Ref.)	47.0
Primary	47.1
Secondary and above	49.3

\*\*\*p<0.001

## B. Livelihood Activities in the HARANDE Project Area

The way a household copes with and withstands different shocks depends in part on the range of livelihood options available to help diversify the household's source of income and increase overall income. Household livelihood activities generally fall under one of three categories: income-generating activities, risk reduction strategies, and loss management strategies (LIFT & USAID, 2011). This report focuses only on household income-generating activities. Table 3.8e shows that the majority of

<sup>36</sup> Pearson's correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables. The convention for interpreting the effect size is as follows:  $r=10$  represents a weak correlation;  $r=30$  represents a moderate association; and  $r=50$  represents a strong association.

households in the project area earn their livelihood from the production and sale of livestock (64.9 percent) and agricultural products (61.9 percent), followed by shop keeping (37.3 percent) and remittances (26.9 percent). As shown in Table 3.8f, most households earn their livelihood from only a few sources, 2.6 sources on average.

**Table 3.8e. Distribution of Households by Types of Livelihood Activities in the Past Year Preceding the Survey Date (n=2,162)**

Type of Livelihood Activity	Percentage
Production and sale of agricultural products	61.9
Production and sale of livestock	64.9
Production and sale of vegetable crops	13.8
Sale of fishing products	14.2
Production and sale of other products (seedlings, seeds, animal feed, firewood, charcoal, poles, timber, and wild products)	8.4
Small shop (shopkeeper, sale of non-agricultural products, etc.)	37.3
Agricultural workers	3.1
Sales and skilled services	18.9
Remittances	26.9
Other sources	7.4

Note: A household can have more than one source of livelihood.

**Table 3.8f. Distribution of Households by Total Number of Livelihood Activities in the Past Year Preceding the Survey Date**

Total number of Livelihood Activities	Percentage
0	0.5
1	13.9
2	36.1
3	32.9
4	11.7
5 and above	4.9
Total	100.0
Mean	2.6

Results from the qualitative study indicate that in addition to the primary livelihood of agriculture, other common livelihood alternatives include small trade (selling of crops produced such as peanuts and potatoes) and coal production. Male and female study participants also mentioned seasonal activities, such as transporting mud and sand, crushing onions, fetching firewood, and brick making. Although opportunities to engage in paid manual labor are common, participants indicated that they rarely bring in sufficient earnings through paid manual labor to cover household expenditures, leaving households unable to satisfy their basic needs, let alone to generate savings. This may partially explain why livelihood activities are not associated with greater daily per capita consumption expenditures (as discussed below), because these additional activities do not necessarily generate sufficient income, and because they do not differ substantially from each other as most of the activities are agriculture-related, and therefore are likely to be vulnerable to the same shocks.

Many participants expressed a desire to move away from traditional agricultural or fishing practices toward newer, higher income-generating opportunities, but they reported being unable to do so without sufficient funds for investment. One female participant in the Douentza district countered an inquiry about pursuing alternate sources of income by asking: “And what money are we going to earn to

become productive? We cannot do commerce and get important income without money.” Households with limited cash for investment face even greater income-generating obstacles and often resort to taking loans from community members or local organizations with the expectation of repayment with fixed interest rates that create further financial burdens in the future.

Annex 9, Table A9.25 shows that household resilience is positively correlated with most of the livelihood activities; however, the strength of associations are very weak ( $r < .20$ ) in all cases, except the production and sale of vegetable crops ( $r = .22^{***}$ , adaptive index). Contrary to expectation, receipt of remittances showed a negative association with the absorptive capacity index ( $-0.0653^{**}$ ), although the strength of the association is very weak. This may imply that households with a low absorptive capacity are less likely to send members away.

Annex 9, Table A9.26 illustrates the relationship between livelihood activities and poverty and food security. Households that earn their livelihoods from the production and sale of other products (e.g., seedlings, seeds, animal feed, firewood, charcoal, poles, timber, wild products) have lower daily per capita consumption expenditures, experience moderate to severe hunger, and have lower HDDS, compared to households that do not center their livelihoods on such activities. Households that earn their livelihoods from the production and sale of fish are also more likely to experience moderate to severe hunger, compared to households who do not earn their livelihoods from these two sources. Households engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products and livestock and shop keeping have higher HDDS. However, households that receive remittances have a lower HDDS.

Children living in households engaged in aquaculture and shop keeping are less likely to be underweight, compared to children who live in households that are not engaged in those activities. Prevalence of wasting is higher among children living in households engaged in livestock production and sale, but it is lower among children living in households engaged in aquaculture and the production and sale of other products. Children living in households engaged in agriculture are more likely to achieve a MAD (22 percent), compared to children living in households not engaged in agriculture (11.4 percent). See Annex 9, Table A9.27 for details.

With the exception of the production and sale of fish, the prevalence of underweight among non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age is not associated with other livelihood activities. Women living in households that engaged in the production and sale of fish are less likely to be underweight (8.1 percent) than women in households not engaged in such activities (12.6 percent). Women living in households that engaged in the production and sale of agricultural products, livestock, and vegetables are more likely to receive MDD-W. Women living in households that engaged in the production and sale of fish and other products are less likely to receive MDD-W (see Annex 9, Table A9.28).

An examination of the relationship between the number livelihood activities and poverty, food security, and children's and women's nutrition (Annex 9, Table A9.29) demonstrate that only HDDS and MDD-W are positively correlated with the number of livelihood activities; however, the degree of association is very weak ( $r_{\text{HDDS}} = .065$ ,  $r_{\text{MDD-W}} = .041$ ).

## **C. Livelihood Strategies: Migration**

As a part of livelihood strategies, households often send members outside their geographic location to seek work and send back money. In the project area, about one-quarter of households (551 households) have at least one member who migrated outside their usual place of residence in the 12 months prior to the survey. Table 3.8g shows that of the people who migrated in the year preceding the survey, 71.7 percent migrated to another place within the country, 26.8 percent migrated to another African country, and 1.3 percent migrated to a non-African country. Of those who migrated to another place in the country, the majority (80.4 percent) are seasonal migrants and the rest are permanent migrants (see

Table 3.8h). Of those who migrated to another African country, about half (55 percent) are seasonal migrants.

**Table 3.8g. Migration Destination (n=755)**

Migration Destination	Percentage
Another place in the country	71.7
Another African country	26.8
Non-African country	1.3
Don't know	0.2
Total	100.0

**Table 3.8h. Migration Destination and Duration**

Migration Destination	Duration of migration (%)			
	Seasonal	Permanent	Don't Know	Total
Another place in the country	80.4	18.8	0.7	100.0
Another African country	55.1	42.6	2.3	100.0
Non-African country	64.6	35.4	0.0	100.0
Don't know	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Total	73.3	25.6	1.2	100.0

The majority of migrants remitted money to their families (see Table 3.8i). The chances of receiving remittance are positively related to the distance of migration. All migrants to a non-African country remitted money back to their families. About 77 percent of migrants who migrated to another place in the country remitted money.

**Table 3.8i. Migration Destinations and Remittance**

Destination	Percentage Remitted Money
Another place in the country	77.2
Another African country	84.4
Non-African country	100.0

Findings from the qualitative study highlighted that seasonal migration was common among youth in pursuit of alternate livelihood opportunities unavailable in their home areas, and especially common among young men. Males often leave home during the dry season to work jobs in larger communities. Types of work discussed in the interviews included wood cutting, selling or trading goods produced during harvest, masonry, brick production, and manure transport. Although an infrequent practice, some female youth also described leaving their homes to perform jobs such as housework in other towns to earn money to send home.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data for the FFP development food assistance *HARANDE* Project baseline study in Mali were collected through a population-based household survey in May 2016 and will be publicly available in the USAID Development Data Library at a later date.<sup>37</sup> Annex 8 provides a tabular summary of the 36 FFP indicators collected for the baseline study. This final section of the report includes key conclusions and recommendations for consideration in designing and targeting project activities.

### 4.1 CONCLUSIONS

**Food security and poverty:** Although only 7 percent of households in the *HARANDE* Project area experienced moderate-to-severe hunger, other measures, such as the prevalence of poverty, stunting, wasting, and underweight, underscore the vulnerability of households to food insecurity. Because HHS is based on self-perception and because the data were collected at the end of the harvest period for rice—a food item that is commonly consumed and filling—this measure is likely to be downward biased. The average household dietary diversity score (6.7 of 12 food groups) underscores moderate access to food. Consumption of meat or poultry is relatively low but is offset by the consumption of fish, and more than half of the respondents reported consuming fruits and vegetables. All respondents reported a heavy reliance on starchy foods. Adult female-only households and adult male-only households are less likely to consume meat or poultry, compared to adult female-and-male households. Among adult female-only households, this disadvantage may be partially explained by the fact that they are less likely to own livestock than adult female-and-male households. Ethnic differences in food consumption patterns are related to the ecological area in which the groups reside. Higher levels of consumption of food items such as roots, tubers, vegetables, and meat and poultry in urban areas reflect better access to markets, compared to rural areas. Rural households may opt to sell their home-grown products on the market for income rather than consume them.

The prevalence of poverty in the project area (60.1 percent) is slightly higher than the World Bank estimate for rural areas in Mali (50.3 percent), but this finding is expected because one-third of the population in the Mopti region ranks in the lowest wealth quintile (2012-2013 MDHS). Daily per capita consumption expenditures, prevalence of poverty, and mean depth of poverty differ by district, ecological area, and whether households reside in urban or rural areas. Results from the qualitative study note reliance on agriculture as a primary livelihood and the seasonality of some work, but they also underscore that some of this work, such as manual labor, rarely provides sufficient income.

**Agriculture and Livestock:** The most commonly planted crops are millet, rice, sorghum, beans, peanuts, okra, and onions and shallots. Female farmers are less likely to grow any crop than male farmers. The results of the qualitative study indicated gender differences in access to land, types of crops cultivated, and decision making regarding agriculture practices. The choice of what to grow is partially related to the ecological area. Farmers in dry areas are more likely to grow millet, sorghum, onions and shallots, beans, *fonio*, and peanuts; farmers in the wetlands are more likely to grow rice and vegetables.

About half of the farmers in the *HARANDE* Project area practice at least one value chain activity, about half use an improved storage practice, and nearly two-thirds use at least three sustainable agricultural practices from among the practices that the project will be using or promoting. The most commonly

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<sup>37</sup> The Development Data Library (DDL) is the USAID public repository of Agency-funded, machine-readable data. The DDL is part of the USAID commitment to evidence-based programming and rigorous evaluation, and it also supports the principle of the President's Open Government Initiative. The DDL is available at [www.usaid.gov/data](http://www.usaid.gov/data).

used crop practice (manure) is labor intensive, and the most common NRM practice (use of small dikes) is time consuming to maintain. Male farmers are more likely to use a value-added practice, a sustainable crop practice, a sustainable livestock practice, an NRM practice, or an improved storage practice, compared to female farmers. Some of the crop practices that male farmers are more likely to use compared to female farmers require inputs or technologies, such as improved seed varieties, irrigation, or sprinklers. These differences reflect the better access that male farmers have to resources and technology, as compared to female farmers. The qualitative study results indicate that, although women and men both work in agriculture, men tend to own the land and the equipment. Household responsibilities, among other factors, hamper the ability of female farmers to take advantage of opportunities that enhance agricultural productivity or generate more income.

A little more than one-quarter of farmers used any financial service, which includes borrowing, saving, or taking out agriculture insurance. Male farmers are more likely to use financial services than female farmers. Improving the use of financial services is key to improving the use of certain types of value chain activities, sustainable agriculture practices, NRM practices, and improved storage practices. The use of these practices is expected to lead to higher agricultural productivity, which in turn should lead to higher income and better food security. The results presented in this study indicate that the use of financial services has a positive net effect on women's MDD-W even after controlling for other factors that also affect women's nutrition. The results also illustrate that the use of at least one value chain activity has a positive effect on children's MAD after controlling for other factors that influence children's nutrition.

**Health, Nutrition, and WASH:** Although 12 percent of the women in the project area are underweight, 16 percent are overweight, and 1 percent are obese. Less than half of women of reproductive age consume a minimum dietary diversity of 5 or more of the 10 food groups, and they rely heavily on filling grains, roots, and tubers, which are not as nutritious as other food groups and may be contributing to the prevalence of overweight. The qualitative study results indicate poor knowledge of good nutrition and heavy reliance on starchy foods, even among pregnant women. A lack of resources compounds the absence of good nutrition. Women living in adult female-only households are less likely to have an MDD-W than women in adult female-and-male households. Because daily per capita consumption expenditures and the share of food expenditure from total expenditures do not differ by gendered household type, this difference appears to be driven by factors other than material resources. It may be that households with both adult males and females grow a greater diversity of produce, which can facilitate the intake of more diverse foods. Women who achieve an MDD-W tend to live in households with a higher socioeconomic status (HDDS) than those who do not. Livelihood activities that improve households' socioeconomic status can contribute to improvements in women's nutrition; in particular, the production and sale of agricultural products, the production and sale of livestock, and shop-keeping are associated with higher HDDS. Women residing in households that produce and sell agricultural products, livestock, or vegetables are more likely to achieve an MDD-W. Results of multivariate analysis indicate that use of financial services can help improve the odds that women achieve an MDD-W, even after controlling for other factors that can influence women's nutrition, such as their age, ethnicity, gender household type, daily per capita expenditures, household size, the type and number of livelihood activities, and the gender of the household head.

Maternal care is low in the project area, which is evident in the number of ANC visits: 28.1 percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey received at least four antenatal visits during their pregnancy, compared to 34.6 percent in rural areas reported in the 2012-2013 MDHS. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 6.1 percent in the project area. Although this is low, it is higher than the average for the Mopti region, which was 3.1 percent according to the 2012-2013 MDHS. Women's sexual and reproductive health care is influenced by traditional gender norms and cultural beliefs that require a woman to obtain her husband's permission to go to a health center or to use contraception.

The qualitative study results also indicate that some participants understand the benefits of family planning, but if a woman wants to use contraception, she may have to find covert ways to do so. The effects of cultural norms on the ability to obtain quality maternal care are compounded by other barriers, such as transportation and high costs of care.

These baseline results for prevalence of underweight, stunting, wasting, and MAD underscore the chronic food insecurity and malnutrition in the project area. About a third of children under 5 years of age are stunted, about a quarter are underweight, and more than 1 in 10 are wasted. Participants in the qualitative study indicated that child-feeding practices are governed by the foods that are available to the household and the children's hunger cues, rather than an understanding of the quality and quantity of food that is required for the growth of healthy children. The prevalence of children with a MAD in the project area is 18 percent, and although this percentage is low, it is twice the national average for rural areas (6.8 percent). Non-breastfed children generally have a more diverse diet, but the prevalence of dietary diversity and meal frequency is lowest among children 6-8 months of age, suggesting a need to better educate and support mothers in the transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementary feeding. About two-thirds of men and women with children under 2 years of age do not demonstrate knowledge of correct practices in three core MCHN indicators; two of these indicators are related to the early initiation of breastfeeding and introduction of complementary foods. The low prevalence of correct MCHN knowledge is consistent with the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding and the low prevalence of MAD, especially among children 6-8 months of age, and it underscores the need to improve the understanding of what constitutes exclusive breastfeeding, how long to continue to breastfeed infants, and when to transition children to solids. There is also a need to emphasize the importance of preventative health care, such as regular checkups, among mothers and fathers, including the appropriate milestones for children to receive these checkups.

Household livelihood activities and agriculture practices can influence children's nutrition. Even after controlling for the age, sex, and ethnicity of the child, household background characteristics (such as whether the household produces and sells agricultural products), the location of the household (district and rural versus urban), and socioeconomic status (HDDS), children living in households that use at least one value chain activity are twice as likely to achieve a MAD as children who live in households that do not use any value chain activity. This finding underscores the importance of supporting the adoption of value chain activities as a conduit for opening up pathways to better child nutrition. The multivariate results also show a positive association with the sale and production of agricultural products net of other control variables.

Participants in focus group discussions indicated an understanding of the importance of breastfeeding and verbally showed support for it, but they also demonstrated misinformation on what constitutes exclusive breastfeeding. Further probing revealed that few women provide breastmilk without other supplements, such as plain water and other liquids like date water, sugar water, or water with shea butter, which are frequently provided soon after birth. This misunderstanding can partially explain the low prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months of age (16.7 percent) in the project area.

The prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 years of age was 23 percent, and this is substantially higher than the 2012-2013 MDHS national estimate for rural areas (8.5 percent). The high prevalence of diarrhea may be a factor contributing to the emergency threshold level of wasting in the project area (11.8 percent). Bivariate analysis indicated that the prevalence of wasting, underweight, and stunting is related to household WASH status. Children living in households with an improved water source were about 26 percent less likely to be underweight than children living in households without an improved water source. Children living in a household with an improved sanitation facility were about 23 percent less likely to be underweight than children living in a household without an improved sanitation facility. Children living in households with a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent

were 51 percent less likely to be underweight and 45 percent less likely to be stunted than children living in households without a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent. Participants in the qualitative study indicated an understanding of the need to take a child to a health center for treatment of diarrhea, but they also said that they tend to wait and try other strategies first, such as feeding with breastmilk.

The high prevalence of diarrhea among children under 5 years of age in the project area is not unexpected given the status of WASH practices. A low percentage of the households use an improved water source (35.8 percent) and correct water treatment (16.4 percent). About 1 in 10 households (13.5 percent) use an improved toilet facility, and almost two-fifths practice open defecation. Project area residents have difficulty digging toilets, emptying pit latrines, and overcoming cultural preferences. Some participants demonstrated an understanding of the importance of handwashing, but they could not identify critical times to do so. Another barrier to handwashing is the prohibitive cost of soap.

**Gender and cash, health and nutrition decision making:** Women in the *HARANDE* Project area are less likely to engage in paid work than men. It is generally not the norm for married couples to decide jointly about self-earned cash or MCHN practices. Most men and women decide alone how the cash they earn will be spent. About a quarter of the women who earn cash have no control over how their earnings are spent because the decision is made by a spouse or someone else. Most men decide on their wives' health and nutrition, with no input from their wives. Child health and nutrition decision making follows a pattern similar to that of maternal health and nutrition: (1) joint decision making is uncommon, (2) men are more likely to make decisions alone than jointly with their wives, and (3) a considerable percentage of women have no say in matters having to do with the health and nutrition of their children because their husbands or someone else decides. The qualitative study highlighted the prevalence of traditional gender norms that recognize men as the heads of household and decision makers. Decision making patterns on the use of self-earned cash reflect the traditional belief that the man must provide for the household and that a woman's earnings are extraneous. Analysis of the relationship between decision-making patterns and the nutritional outcomes of women and children shows no statistically significant association, and in the majority of cases the husband or father decides alone. There are too few cases of wives or mothers who decide alone about their own or their children's health for a meaningful comparison.

**Receipt and Satisfaction with Services:** Nearly two-thirds of the population in the *HARANDE* Project area have used the services of one or more providers that supply food security and agriculture, health and nutrition, or income security services. Those who did use the services tended to be satisfied. Generally, males and females did not differ in their use of service providers or satisfaction levels with the providers, with one exception: women are less likely to use the services of a food security and agriculture provider and were less likely to report satisfaction. Participants in the qualitative study confirmed satisfaction with the receipt of services. Further analysis is needed to assess the quality of the services, because self-satisfaction reports could reflect satisfaction in simply having accessed the service rather than the quality of service itself.

**Resilience:** About 70 percent of the households in the *HARANDE* Project area experienced at least one shock in the year preceding the survey, confirming the country's vulnerability to both internal and external shocks. About two-thirds of the households experienced natural disaster-related shocks. Households in the project area show moderate ability to recover from shocks (ability to recover index=47.5, in scale of 0-100). The households have a moderate absorptive capacity (46.4) and a moderate adaptive capacity (42.5), but their transformative capacity is even lower, at 29.5 on a scale of 0-100. Lower transformative capacity implies very limited access to formal safety nets and basic services (e.g., food security, income security, health and nutrition services) because the transformative index is constructed using these two sub-indicators. The gender-equity score (1.5 in a scale of 0-100) emphasizes women's lack of voice in matters having to do with their own well-being and that of their children.

Households that have higher overall resilience capacities tend to have a higher HDDS and lower likelihood of being poor. For most households, the main source of livelihood is farming, making them especially vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters. Half of households rely on only one or two livelihood activities, leaving them in a weak fallback position. About one-quarter of households are engaged in the production and sale of fish and other products, such as seedlings, seeds, animal feed, firewood, charcoal, poles, timber, and wild products. These households are relatively poor and food insecure, and women living in these households are less likely to achieve an MDD-W. This suggests that these livelihood activities do not generate sufficient income, a notion that was underscored by participants in the qualitative study.

## 4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Program support is needed to strengthen and encourage the use of financial services, and interventions in the form of financial support and training opportunities are needed to improve the use of value chain practices and to help farmers purchase inputs, such as seeds and fertilizer, or technology to enhance productivity. The *HARANDE* Project will be providing training on financial literacy, credit discipline, and the opportunities and risks associated with formal borrowing. Toward this end, the program should consider effective ways to improve understanding of the utility of agricultural credit or insurance, and to improve access to credit at reasonable interest rates to allow farmers to buy needed inputs or technologies that can foster better collection, warehousing, and marketing practices. Interventions to improve accessibility to financial services for female farmers and provide them with training on sustainable practices in agriculture will need sensitive approaches that work around traditional gender norms that currently limit a woman's ability to leave her home without her husband's permission. The project aims to address women's time constraints due to the burden of household responsibilities and chores, which can facilitate women's ability to take advantage of training opportunities. Program interventions should focus on agriculture methods that are less labor intensive to free up farmers' time to engage in livelihood activities other than farming or to use their time more efficiently. Using labor-saving technologies and practices is important for all farmers and may be particularly relevant to female farmers.

Significant efforts will be needed for household and community engagement to support improved early, exclusive, and continued breastfeeding and timely and adequate complementary feeding practices for young children. Qualitative research conducted among mothers with young children did not reveal gender differences in young child feeding practices. Additional research with key informants such as community health workers or household influencers could be done to further explore reasons for the differences seen among boys for wasting and among girls for stunting. The results of this additional research should be used to adapt a social and behavior change communications (SBCC) strategy and messaging.

As part of its SBCC strategy, the project should focus on improving knowledge of nutritious foods, when to transition children to complementary foods, how many times per day to feed them, what types of food to feed them in terms of texture—soft, semi-solid, solid—and diversity of food groups, and how to continue breastfeeding (i.e., feed before or after or in between meals). The *HARANDE* Project has a WASH component that includes messaging about the five critical times for handwashing. The project could consider extending SBCC messaging to include guidance on when to seek treatment for diarrheal diseases. The *HARANDE* WASH component aims to facilitate Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) in all 290 villages and to build or rehabilitate clean drinking water facilities in villages and at health centers. Support is also needed for improvements to the sanitation infrastructure to help reduce the prevalence of diarrheal diseases and the prevalence of stunting, underweight, and wasting. SBCC messaging should also emphasize the linkages between WASH practices and nutrition. Project counseling to health staff should include training in effective communication approaches. The reduction of preventable illnesses

and the improvement of health cannot be achieved without improved access to health care service providers. Improving access to basic services is key because this is a pillar of households' transformative capacities, and households that are more resilient tend to withstand shocks better. The project should consider obstacles to service use. The use of services could be hampered by several factors, such as accessibility, cost, and trust. Interventions need to consider these obstacles. Other barriers to use that should be considered may include the lack of information about the availability of services, the lack of knowledge on the benefits of using the services, the inaccessibility of services because of distance or cost of transportation, the cost of the services, and the cultural difficulties in getting permission to go to the service providers.

To strengthen household resilience capacities, the project may consider the following interventions: improving access to formal safety nets and basic services, reducing vulnerability to hazards that affect farming activities, and supporting the diversification of livelihoods. The cash-for-work opportunities that the project is supporting should focus on non-farming activities as a way of diversifying livelihoods.

Baseline study results point to the complexity of gender relations in the *HARANDE* Project area, but this also offers an opportunity to achieve the project goals in a way that promotes social inclusion, gender equality, and women's empowerment. Given the *HARANDE* Project's focus on gender as a cross-cutting theme and plans to improve agricultural productivity and access to financial services, the intervention should focus on improving women's access to financial services and their ability to practice value chain activities, because the baseline results indicated these are all associated with better nutrition for women and children. Improving women's ability to practice value chain activities can be achieved by improving access to credit to purchase productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies and through training in productivity-enhancing practices that are also sustainable. Improving women's participation in decisions related to how their self-earned cash is spent and decisions related to their own health and nutrition or that of their children will require sensitive programming that includes husbands and fathers. One approach to transforming gender attitudes could be to adopt SBCC messaging that emphasizes the economic and social benefits to households of more equitable decision making and access to and control over resources. This programming needs to be sensitive to unintended negative consequences of interventions aimed at empowering women and improving gender equality that could lead to additional restrictions on women's movements outside the household, further exclusion of women from public spaces or decision making within the household and community, and gender-based violence.

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## **ANNEXES**

**ANNEX I**  
**Statement of Work:**  
**Baseline Study of the FY 2015 Food for Peace**  
**Development Food Assistance Project in Mali**

# Statement of Work

## Baseline Study of FY 2015 Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Programs

### I. Introduction

#### A. Overview

In FY 2015, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) plans to enter into new awards for development food assistance projects in Bangladesh and Mali. Subject to the availability of funds and commodities, FFP anticipates funding the following:

- in Bangladesh, up to four awards totaling \$180 million in Title II resources over a five-year period; and
- in Mali, one award totaling approximately \$9 million per year over a five-year period.

FFP is currently reviewing applications from private voluntary organizations and cooperatives submitted in response to a *Request for Applications (RFA) for FFP Development Food Assistance Projects in Bangladesh and Mali*.<sup>1</sup> The RFA provides information on funding opportunities for multi-year, development (nonemergency) food assistance projects. The projects are designed to improve food access and incomes through agriculture and other livelihoods initiatives; enhance natural resource and environment management; combat under nutrition, especially for children under two and pregnant and lactating women; and mitigate disaster impact through early warning and community preparedness activities. Development projects are intended to build resilience in populations vulnerable to chronic hunger and repeated hunger crises, and to reduce their future need for ongoing or emergency food assistance. They are increasingly integrated with other USAID efforts to promote resilience and reduce extreme poverty. Multi-year development food assistance projects support the President's Feed the Future initiative (FTF). The anticipated start date of the FFP development food assistance projects is August 27, 2015.

Through this solicitation, FFP seeks a firm (referred to in this document as "the Contractor") to conduct a mixed-method baseline study to determine conditions in Bangladesh and Mali prior to the start of the new development food assistance projects. FFP requires a representative population-based quantitative household survey to collect data for required impact and outcome indicators for the FFP project implementation areas. The study will also include a purposively-sampled qualitative study to capture insights and community perceptions about practices and behaviors, as well as information on risks and resilience capacities.

FFP intends to have the mixed-method baseline study conducted in the projects' first year, ideally prior to the start of project implementation and during the hunger season, in the areas in which the development projects will be working. The Contractor must anticipate that the study may be conducted concurrently in the multiple countries. After contract issuance, the Contractor must consult with FFP and the USAID Mission in each country when data collection will take place.

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<sup>1</sup> The FY 2015 RFA for Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Projects and Country-Specific Information can be found at [www.usaid.gov/What-we-do/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/Food-Assistance/Programs/Development-Programs](http://www.usaid.gov/What-we-do/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/Food-Assistance/Programs/Development-Programs).

## **B. Project Background**

While specific information on the development food assistance projects is not yet available, the Country- Specific Information (CSI) issued by FFP provides information on the objectives, activities, and geographic locations targeted within each country. Please refer to the FY 2015 CSI documents for additional detail.<sup>2</sup> Project-specific information will be available to the Contractor when FFP awards cooperative agreements for the new development food assistance projects.

## **C. Purpose and Objectives of the Baseline Study**

The purpose of the baseline study is two-fold:

1. Provide a baseline for impact and outcome indicators to serve as a point of comparison for a final evaluation and
2. Inform project targeting and, where possible, project design.

The baseline study is designed as the first step in a two-part evaluation process, with the final evaluation at project end as the second step. Both steps will be conducted at the same time of the year. Ideally, data collection associated with both steps will take place during the lean season. Given that the lean season often coincides with the rainy season in many countries, the Contractor should be aware that rain may make access to certain areas of data collection difficult. FFP anticipates that the final evaluation will be conducted as close as possible to the end of the projects five years later, depending on prevailing conditions at that time.

The specific objectives of the baseline study are the following:

1. Determine baseline values of key impact, outcome, and contextual indicators stratified by awardee and disaggregated by sex and gendered household type as appropriate in implementation areas. In addition to baseline values, collect demographic information and household composition data from sampled households;
2. Conduct bivariate analyses using key impact and outcome indicators as dependent variables for the overall FFP country project implementation area and for each award's implementation area;
3. Present an analysis of food insecurity; disaster risks and risk management strategies; perceptions about key practices and behaviors; and quality of and access to community infrastructure, extension services, organizations, systems, and safety nets;
4. Help FFP awardees, where possible, refine project design and targeting; and
5. Provide lessons learned and considerations for future mid-term and final evaluations.

The baseline study must be externally designed, led, and reported on by the Contractor; however, staff from FFP, the USAID Mission in each country, and the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III (FANTA) Project<sup>3</sup> will provide input and be involved during all stages. The Contractor will also be required to coordinate with USAID/Mali and its M&E contractor to ensure cost-effective and non-duplicative data collection, particularly at the household level, and timely data availability in Mali as needed.

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III (FANTA) Project provides technical support to FFP on monitoring and evaluation

In addition, the Contractor must consult the FFP awardees to better understand the country's food security context, their projects, and theories of change, and properly develop data collection, sampling, and logistics plans. In discussion and coordination with FFP, the Contractor will provide draft and final versions of specific deliverables to the awardees for review and information.

## **II. Indicators for Collection**

In each country, the Contractor will be responsible for collecting data on the FFP indicators listed below, in addition to resilience indicators and a limited number of additional project-specific indicators selected by each awardee. The final list of indicators to be collected must be discussed and agreed upon in consultation with FFP, the USAID Mission in each country, and FFP awardees.

The FFP indicators for the baseline study are:

1. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
2. Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day
3. Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line
4. Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) USG-assisted areas
5. Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months
6. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash
7. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash
8. Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age
9. Prevalence of underweight women (of reproductive age)
10. Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices
11. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone
12. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner
13. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone
14. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner
15. Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months
16. Percentage of farmers who used improved storage techniques in the past 12 months evaluation.
17. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months
18. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months
19. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS)
20. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
21. Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W)
22. Percentage of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)



23. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age
24. Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks
25. Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)
26. Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source
27. Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility
28. Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members
29. Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies
30. Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)
31. Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation
32. Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (TNRVCC for women)
33. Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (TNRVCC for children)
34. Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy
35. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

The Contractor must adhere to the “FFP Indicators Handbook - Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys” for definitions, collection methodology, and analysis of the indicators listed above.<sup>4</sup> In several instances, the Contractor must refer to the source documents used to develop the indicators handbook for instructions on adapting questionnaires to the local context, and other important details on data collection and tabulation.

In addition, the Contractor must collect data to create indices that measure the resilience, specifically the absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities, of households in the FFP project implementation areas. FFP will provide the Contractor with a resilience module to collect this data and performance indicator reference sheets for the indicators related to the three capacities. The list below is indicative of the type of information to be collected for the resilience indices:

- Absorptive capacity:
  - Bonding social capital
  - Shock preparedness and mitigation
  - Access to informal safety nets
  - Availability of hazard insurance
  - Household ability to recover from shocks
- Adaptive capacity:
  - Human capital
  - Bonding social capital
  - Linking social capital
  - Exposure to information
  - Diversity of livelihoods
  - Access to financial resources
  - Asset ownership

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<sup>4</sup> The FFP Indicators Handbook can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/food-assistance/guidance/implementation-and-reporting>.

- Aspirations and confidence to adapt
- Transformative capacity:
  - Access to formal safety nets
  - Availability of communication networks
  - Access to markets
  - Access to infrastructure
  - Access to basic services
  - Access to communal natural resources
  - Access to livestock services
  - Bridging social capital
  - Linking social capital

A final list of resilience indices will be discussed and agreed upon in consultation with FFP, the USAID Mission in each country, and FFP awardees.

The Contractor must also accommodate data collection for a limited number of project-specific indicators in each country that will be identified by each FFP awardee. The Contractor must work closely with awardees to develop questionnaires and tabulation instructions for any additional project-specific indicators not specified in the FFP Indicators Handbook.

The Contractor will ensure that rigorous practices are used to collect, tabulate, and analyze the indicator data. Refer to Section III of this Statement of Work (SOW) for further information on the required quantitative methodology.

### **III. Baseline Study Design and Methodology**

The baseline study will consist of the following data collection activities: a representative population-based household survey and purposively-sampled qualitative study.

#### **A. Representative, Population-based Household Survey**

The Contractor must design and execute all aspects of a representative, population-based household survey. These include developing a sampling plan, questionnaires, and field procedure manuals for enumerators and supervisors; training enumerators, supervisors, and anthropometrists to administer the questionnaires and take anthropometric measures; piloting and refining questionnaires; arranging logistics for field work; pre-testing the survey rollout; supervising data collection; and ensuring data entry, cleaning, tabulation, and analyses.

In Mali, the Contractor will be required to conduct the household survey during the period between June and August 2016 to align with data collection for the FTF interim evaluation.

**1. Sampling Design Protocol:** Before embarking on sample design, the Contractor must become familiar with the FANTA Sampling Guide (1997)<sup>5</sup> and Addendum (2012)<sup>6</sup>. The former provides an

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<sup>5</sup> Although the FANTA Sampling Guide presents random walk as an acceptable sampling method, it is no longer considered acceptable and will not be accepted as a proposed second-stage method

<sup>6</sup> The FANTA Sampling Guide and Addendum can be found at <http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/sampling.shtml>.

overview of design features recommended for FFP baseline and final evaluation surveys. The 2012 Addendum provides important corrections to the guide, which the Contractor must follow closely. The sampling frame for the survey is the population living in geographic areas where the development projects will be implemented, i.e., the FFP implementation areas.

The Contractor must use a multi-stage cluster design with each awardee's implementation area representing a stratum in the design. FFP requires that the final evaluation for most projects—which will be implemented between four and five years after the baseline study—be a performance evaluation, rather than an impact evaluation. This implies that a simple pre-post design without control groups or randomization will be used at baseline and final evaluation.

The Contractor must provide a sampling design protocol before beginning the survey. The sampling design protocol must include all of the following:

- Base sample size at both the awardee and country overall levels. FFP requires that the Contractor use the equation for proportions presented in the FANTA Sampling Guide and Addendum to estimate sample size. In estimating the sample size, the Contractor should use the following parameters:
  - 95 percent confidence level for one tailed test;
  - 80 percent power;
  - 6 percentage point reduction in the prevalence of stunting; and
  - design effect of 2.
- Description of how the base sample sizes for target groups of individuals are translated to number of households that must be visited to ensure that the desired number of target individuals is reached, considering that:
  - Households may contain more than one or no eligible members from the target group. See the FANTA 2012 Addendum for more details.
  - Some households will not respond. The Contractor must indicate by how much the number of households to be sampled will be pre-inflated to account for household non-response.<sup>7</sup>
- Explanation on the source of the information for the sampling frame, e.g., census lists or national or internationally sponsored surveys, such as the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). The Contractor must indicate the date and perceived reliability of this information.
- Geographic or other stratification. At a minimum, the sample will be stratified by awardee in countries where multiple awards are made. Additional strata are not required but may be considered. Note that estimates must be produced at both the awardee and combined FFP country project level. However, when additional stratification is included in the design, sample sizes do not have to allow for precise estimates at the level of the lower strata.
- Number of stages of sampling to be used
- Explanation of how the numbers of clusters and households per cluster in the sample will be determined.
- Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS), PPS systematic or another appropriate first-stage sampling mechanism must be used to randomly select the clusters.

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<sup>7</sup> To account for household non-response, the Contractor must pre-inflate the sample size by 5 percent or the DHS non-response rate in rural areas, whichever is higher.

- Indication that the Contractor will use systematic sampling (or another probability-based sampling technique such as Simple Random Sampling) to select dwellings within clusters. This implies that a list of all households, with household and location identifiers, must be obtained for the sampled clusters through either a mapping and listing operation in the cluster prior to interviewing (preferred), or through other existing reliable sources.
- Indication of how the Contractor will treat cases where there are multiple households per dwelling. The Contractor must include an explanation of how households are defined by the Census office in the country in question and how polygamous households will be treated.
- Indication that the Contractor will adopt a “take-all-individuals” approach to collect data for all individuals within sampled households.

The Contractor must undertake a listing exercise of all sampled clusters within all the project implementation areas, unless recent high-quality cluster level frames already exist and are readily available. The Contractor can elect to undertake a listing of either dwellings or households within each of the sampled clusters. The former is more typical and less resource intensive, while the latter is more resource intensive, but allows for the elimination of the stage of sampling where households are sampled within dwellings (in the case where there are multiple households per dwelling structure). The Contractor must collect geographic information system (GIS) data using GPS equipment to locate dwellings during the listing process. During the household surveys, the Contractor must use GPS units to capture the precise longitude and latitude of the center of all enumeration areas or clusters. These values may then be randomly displaced by a given distance or aggregated up to a higher administrative unit as needed.

**2. Questionnaire Instrument:** The Contractor must develop a questionnaire instrument in English and ensure accurate translation to key local languages in the areas in which the survey will be conducted and back translation from the local languages to English. The questionnaire must incorporate all modules specified in the “FFP Indicators Handbook” (referenced above) that are relevant to the FFP development projects in the country and USAID’s needs. Some of the modules associated with various FFP indicators, such as HDDS, MAD, MDD-W, TNRVCC for women and children, poverty, and agriculture, will require country-specific adaptation, which must be done in consultation with FFP, the USAID Missions, and the awardees. Note that questionnaire modules for most FFP indicators have been developed and are readily available.<sup>8</sup> FFP will provide a resilience module adapted to Bangladesh and Mali country context which will be an integral part of the household questionnaire.

The questionnaire must include an informed consent statement for each respondent and must begin with questions to establish a household roster. The questions within the questionnaire must be organized by respondent type<sup>9</sup> and questions must follow international standard format, e.g., DHS, wherever possible. In general, the Contractor must ensure that questions follow established questionnaire design principles and

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<sup>8</sup> Questionnaires used in baseline studies of FFP development projects conducted in Guatemala, Haiti, Niger, Uganda, and Zimbabwe are available in the final study reports, which can be found at USAID’s Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) ([dec.usaid.gov](http://dec.usaid.gov))

<sup>9</sup> Note that a respondent is an individual or set of individual(s) identified as most appropriate to respond to a set of questions on behalf of a specific target group. Such respondents can be the actual sampled members of the target group themselves (e.g., adults providing direct responses on behalf of themselves) or can be individuals not part of the target group providing proxy responses on behalf of sampled individuals in the target group (e.g., caregivers on behalf of young children).

that rigorous practices are used to collect, tabulate, and analyze indicator data. The Contractor must ensure that the questionnaire is piloted and validated in communities not included in the sample frame prior to commencement of data collection.

FFP strongly recommends that the Contractor consider using an electronic data collection instrument, e.g., tablets. If paper-based data collection is proposed, the Contractor must provide a solid justification. If paper-based data collection is used, each page and module of the questionnaire(s) must include sufficient identifiers, such as cluster number, household number, and respondent identification number (line number from household roster). This will help ensure that pages related to a given individual or household can be correctly associated and enable the derivation of household-level sampling weights and household non-response adjustments in all data analyses.

**3. Field Procedure Manuals for Enumerators and Supervisors:** The Contractor will develop two field manuals as part of the training materials and as reference material for field staff conducting the survey: one for enumerators, and one for supervisors of enumerators. The enumerator field manual must explain in detail how to properly administer each question in the questionnaire, recommend best practices for conducting interviews, and suggest ways to handle challenging situations.

The supervisor field manual may contain some of the same material as the enumerator manual, but must also describe the roles and responsibilities of field staff and outline the chronology of field work, including training, piloting of questionnaires, pre-testing of the survey, field protocol, and data collection. The manual must include instructions for mapping and listing clusters; adding identifiers to dwellings, households, and individuals; using GPS equipment; sampling dwellings within clusters, households within dwellings (if applicable), individuals within households; monitoring enumerators for quality assurance; procedures for editing questionnaires and re-interviewing; and any administrative and logistics responsibilities. If using a paper-based questionnaire, instructions for editors must be included in one of the two manuals or in a separate manual.

Note that field procedure manuals and training materials developed for the baseline studies of FFP development projects recently conducted in Guatemala, Haiti, Niger, Uganda, and Zimbabwe will be available to the Contractor as a starting basis.

**4. Anthropometry:** Prior to quantitative data collection, the Contractor will ensure that an anthropometry specialist properly trains and conducts standardization testing of the anthropometrists who will be taking the measurements required for the stunting and underweight indicators. The anthropometry expert must provide oversight and feedback to the anthropometrists in the field during a portion or the entire period of data collection. The Contractor will provide a short guide and/or other materials to support this training.

The training will include instructions on how to take measurements on height/length and weight for women and children under five years of age, citing a reference for the methodology to be used. It will also include instructions on developing methods, e.g., event calendars, which will be used to ascertain the age of individuals whose measurements are being taken. The training must include standardization testing of trainees' measurements, including assessments of each individual trainee's precision and accuracy of each

type of measure. A standard for performance must be established in agreement with FFP, and trainees who are unable to reach high performance standards must not be included in the survey teams. Finally, the training must include procedures for the anthropometrists to identify children suffering from wasting or exhibiting bilateral pitted edema and make referrals to appropriate health clinics.

The Contractor will provide the equipment necessary for accurate anthropometric measures (height/length and weight) of women and children under five years of age. The equipment must be portable and of sufficient durability to withstand the survey process and difficult terrain conditions.

**5. Data Treatment and Analysis Plan:** The Contractor will prepare a data treatment and analysis plan to address the following elements:

- Indication of how and when data will be entered into the database. If the Contractor uses a paper-based questionnaire, double-data entry is required;
- Descriptions of data quality checks that will be built into the data entry processes; of tests and edits (data cleaning) planned to ensure logical consistency and coherence within and across records; and of manipulations, conditional tests, and combinations of data to create new variables. A data dictionary must include definitions of all the variables created from the raw data that describe how they were derived;
- Sampling weights to be applied in the separate analyses of each awardee's implementation area and the aggregate data base. The formulae used to calculate the sampling weights must be included as part of a data dictionary document. A household non-response adjustment must be made to the base sampling weights as part of the final weighting system. In addition, there must be a separate adjustment to compensate for individual non-response for all different target groups, e.g., children 0-5 months, children 6-23 months, and children 24-59 months;
- Indicator tabulation plan. Estimates must be produced for each awardee stratum and for the overall level;
- Descriptions of sub-groups, e.g., age, sex or other geographic breakdowns, if any, for which the Contractor will produce estimates, with an indication of the associated precision levels;
- Planned data analyses. The Contractor must specify all methods of intended bivariate analyses;
- Computed Design Effect of the survey based on data from field work;
- Confidence intervals associated with the indicator estimates that takes into account the design effect;
- Identification of the software to be used for all steps of data entry, cleaning, and analysis, including the software used to convert anthropometric data into Z-scores (WHO's Anthro is recommended but not mandatory);
- Specification of how location data will be stored to protect personally identifiable information in accordance with the research protocol submitted to the Institutional Review Board (IRB). Note that the Contractor will be responsible for adhering to and obtaining all necessary US and host country IRB approvals; and
- Specification of how the datasets will be anonymized to protect individual confidentiality, given that these datasets will be available to the public through the USAID Open Data warehouse.

In addition, the Contractor will provide a report indicating the average completion time for each of the survey modules in each of the countries upon completion of the household surveys.

The Contractor will ensure that the labeling and architecture of all datasets is consistent to facilitate meta-analyses of datasets across FFP development projects and countries at a later date. FFP will provide the Contractor specific details about the requested architecture of the datasets. To the extent possible, the Contractor must follow the same database architecture used for baseline studies conducted in Guatemala, Niger, and Uganda in FY 2013, and in Haiti and Zimbabwe in FY 2014. The meta-analysis is not part of this SOW.

## **B. Qualitative Study**

The Contract must design the qualitative study as an integral part of a mixed-method baseline study. The main objective of the qualitative study is to analyze the implementation areas' food insecurity context; disaster risks; risk-management strategies; perceptions about key practices and behaviors; and quality of and access to community infrastructures, extension services, organizations, systems, and safety nets. The contractor is responsible for the design and execution of all aspects of the qualitative study, including methods and questions to understand the context and community perceptions about key practices and behaviors.

The Contractor must submit for approval a proposed plan of inquiry for approval by FFP prior to beginning data collection. This plan must include the following elements:

1. Purposes and objectives that clearly show how the inquiry will complement the quantitative survey, related key study questions, and timing of the inquiry components. The inclusion of components of qualitative inquiry for different purposes at different times is acceptable, e.g., before the quantitative survey to develop code lists of potential responses to survey questions, after the survey to investigate inconsistencies in recorded responses across geographic areas or enumerators, or during the household survey to investigate questions that are not well enough defined to include in the survey;
2. Detailed methodology including illustrative methods that will be used to answer each study question;
3. Approximate numbers and types of informants who will be addressed to answer each study question, ways in which they will be engaged, e.g., individual or group interviews, focus groups, etc., and how they will be selected;
4. Types and roles of observation planned for the inquiry process and descriptions of other methods that will be used in triangulation to verify the information received from informants;
5. Descriptions of the instruments that will be developed to ensure consistency of inquiry by different investigators, e.g., interview and focus group guides, organizational capacity assessment questionnaires, observation checklists, etc.;
6. Description of the purposeful sampling approach for selecting the number and locations of sites for interviews, discussions, and observation;
7. Plans for data management, coding, and analysis, specifying how collected data will be recorded, translated, transcribed, coded, and analyzed, and which software will be used; and
8. Timeline for data collection, transcription, coding, and analysis.



Sample site selection: The Contractor must indicate the site selection methodology for the qualitative study, which is not required to be a probability sampling strategy. While qualitative samples must be large enough to ensure that most or all of the community and beneficiary perceptions that might be important are uncovered, a sample size that is too large may result in repetitive and superfluous information. The Contractor must indicate the factors under consideration in classifying the baseline population to ensure that the qualitative study captures the wide range of community and beneficiary perceptions. The sample site selection is to be submitted along with the proposed plan of inquiry and analysis plan after contract issuance.

Analysis plan: The Contractor must prepare an analysis plan indicating how the qualitative data will be analyzed and integrated with the quantitative data. The plan is to be submitted along with the proposed plan of inquiry after contract issuance.

## **ANNEX 2**

### **Sampling Plan for Population-Based Household Survey**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Sampling Plan for Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Project in Mali

Contract #: GS00F189CA/AID-OAA-M-15-00022

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## 1. Background

In October 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP) contracted with ICF International to conduct baseline studies for newly awarded FY 2015 development food assistance projects in Bangladesh and Mali. In line with requirements of the USAID Evaluation Policy, the baseline studies will be used for performance evaluations of these projects after they are completed. In Mali, the Human Capital, Accountability and Resilience Advancing Nutrition Security, Diversified Livelihoods and Empowerment (HARANDE) Project will be implemented by CARE and its partners. The baseline household survey will be standardized across participating projects and countries and will collect data for FFP indicators as described in the USAID FFP *Standard Indicator Handbook*.<sup>1</sup> These indicators are related to food access; children's nutritional status and feeding practices; women's nutritional status and dietary diversity; water, sanitation, and hygiene; agricultural practices, gender, resilience and measurements of poverty. In addition to required FFP indicators, the baseline household survey will also include project-specific indicators identified as key measures for the HARANDE Project. This report describes the sampling plan for the baseline household survey in Mali.

## 2. Survey Research Design

The baseline household surveys serve as the first phase of a pre-post survey cycle with the second phase being conducted upon completion of the project. Thus, the primary objective of the baseline household surveys is to assess the status of FFP and project-specific indicators prior to project implementation. The baseline measurements will then be used to calculate change in these indicators (using a statistical test of differences) at completion of the project when the same survey will be conducted again in the project areas. This pre-post design allows for the determination of statistically significant change in indicators between the baseline and final evaluation; it does not allow statements about attribution or causation relating to project impact to be made.

The FFP baseline household surveys will be designed as population-based surveys in the implementation areas selected by the projects. The sample for each project will be statistically representative of all households within the project-defined implementation area.

## 3. Sampling Frame

The sampling frame will be constructed from the implementation area defined by the project and will be complemented with census-level household and population data. The last census in Mali, Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat, was conducted in 2009 (RGPH 2009). The administrative levels for the Mali census are as follows:

- Région
- District
- Commune
- Section d'énumération (SE)

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<sup>1</sup> FFP Indicators Handbook Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys. April 2015. Washington, DC: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA III), 2015.

The implementation area for the CARE HARANDE Project includes 16 primarily rural communes in 4 districts in the Mopti Region. The sampling frame will consist of all 410 SE's included in these communes (43 urban and 367 rural). Inclusion of urban communes is important for the household survey in order to capture variability related to urban/rural household characteristics.

## 4. Sample Size

The sample size calculation is based on adequately powering a statistical test of differences in the prevalence of stunting because stunting is a key measure of food insecurity. The following criteria were used for deriving the sample size for the HARANDE Project:

- Design effect of 2
- Confidence level of 95 percent
- Power level of 80 percent
- Expected reduction in stunting over the life of the project of 6.0 percentage points
- Use of the Stukel/Deitchler Inflation and Deflation Factors (see Addendum to the FANTA Sampling Guide<sup>2</sup>) to determine the number of households needed for the required sample of children under five years of age
- Inflation of the sample size of households by 5 percent to account for estimated household non-response

The formula used for deriving the sample size is based on a statistical test of the difference of proportions (or prevalences) for an indicator (e.g., from baseline to final evaluation), controlling for inferential error as described in Appendix I of the Addendum to the FANTA Sampling Guide. Table I provides the target sample size using estimates from the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for the prevalence of stunting in rural households, proportion of children aged 0–59 months in rural households, and average rural household size.

**Table I. Target sample size for HARANDE Project in Mali**

Target Population for Stunting	Estimated Proportion of Population (A)*	Average Household Size (B)*	Children per HH (A*B/100)	Estimated Prevalence of Stunting* (P1)	Individual Sample Size Needed	Household Sample Size Needed**	Households with 5% Non-response
Children 0-59 months	0.19	5.7	1.08	0.42	1,627	2,102	2,212

\*Source: 2012-2013 Demographic and Health Survey

\*\*Includes Stukel/Deitchler inflation and deflation factor adjustments

Assumptions for all calculations: one-sided test, alpha=0.05, beta=0.80, households per cluster=30, difference (P2-P1)=.06

Based on the target sample size calculated above, ICF will sample 74 clusters with 30 households per cluster for the HARANDE Project in Mali, resulting in a sample size of 2,220 households.

<sup>2</sup> Magnani, Robert. *Sampling Guide (1999) and Addendum (2012)*. Washington, D.C.: FHI 360/FANTA. Available at <http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/sampling>.

## 5. Sample Selection

The sample for each project will be selected using multi-stage cluster sampling with three stages of sampling: 1) selection of clusters or SEs, 2) selection of households, and 3) selection of individuals.

### First stage sampling of SEs

One consideration for the first stage of sampling is to ensure that some sampled SEs fall within each of the four districts where the project will be implemented. In order to ensure representation in each of the districts, the frame of SEs will be stratified by district. A fraction of the total SEs will be allocated proportionately to each stratum based on the distribution of households in the sampling frame. Then the frame of SEs within each stratum will be sampled using probability proportional to size (PPS). Table 2 provides summary SE and household counts by district.

**Table 2. SEs and households in the HARANDE sampling frame and sample**

DISTRICT	Number of Communes*	Number of SEs in Project Area	Number of Households in Project Area	Number of SEs Sampled	Number of Households Sampled
BANDIAGARA	4	88	10,085	15	450
DOUMENTZA	3	107	12,013	19	570
TENENKOU	5	112	13,844	21	630
YOUWAROU	4	103	12,360	19	570
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>48,302</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>2,220</b>

\*The district of Bandiagara includes 5 communes but the commune of Pignari Bana is excluded from the project implementation area.

### Second stage sampling of households

The second stage sampling will entail selection of 30 households within each selected SE. Before the selection of households can take place, a listing exercise is needed in order to determine the current number of households in each selected SE. The listing exercise will be conducted in order to identify and count each household in the SE. GPS coordinates will be taken and the name of the head of household will be recorded for each identified household.

For the purposes of the household survey a household will be defined as follows:

*A person or group of people who live together and share meals ("eating from the same pot").*

This is not the same as a family. A family includes people who are related, but a household includes any people who live together, whether or not they are related. For example, three unrelated men who live and cook meals together would not be considered one family, but they would be considered one household.

For men with more than one wife (polygamous situations), households will be treated in accordance with the below definition:



*If the wives live in the same homestead (dwelling structures and adjoining land occupied by family members) and also share the same eating arrangements, they will be treated as the same household. But if the wives live independently and do not share the same eating arrangements they will be treated as separate households.*

Once the listing exercise is completed and a full list of all households is available for each SE, 30 households will be selected per SE using systematic sampling.

### **Third stage sampling of individuals within sampled households**

The household survey is broken into several modules with different individuals eligible to be interviewed, depending on the target groups relevant to the various FFP indicators. This means that, depending on the composition of a sampled household, it may or may not contain children under 6 months (relevant to exclusive breastfeeding indicator), children aged 6-23 months (relevant to minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator and the consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (TNRVCC) indicator), children aged 0-59 months (relevant to the diarrhea, oral rehydration therapy, stunting and underweight indicators), women of reproductive age (relevant to the women's dietary diversity indicators and TNRVCC indicator), non-pregnant women of reproductive age (relevant to the underweight indicator), women of reproductive age who have had a live birth in the past five years (relevant to the ante-natal care (ANC) indicator), women of reproductive age who are married or in union (relevant to the contraceptive prevalence indicator), farmers (relevant to agricultural indicators), male and female cash earners (relevant to the cash earner gender indicators), and male and female parents of children under two years of age (relevant to the maternal and child health nutrition gender indicators).

The household roster will be completed at the beginning of the interview, and will identify all members of the selected household. Individuals are considered household members if they have lived in the household for at least 6 of the past 12 months. The protocol for the selection of individuals for sampling is as follows:

- For the children's module and anthropometry, *all* children 0-59 months will be selected (for the corresponding relevant indicators). For exclusive breastfeeding, a filter will be applied to select children 0-5 months; for the MAD and TNRVCC indicators, a filter will be applied to select children 6-23 months.
- For the women's module (WDDS, MDD-W, and TNRVCC indicators), *all* women between the ages of 15-49 years are selected.
- For the women's module (ANC visits), *all* women between the ages of 15-49 years who have had a live birth in the past 5 years are selected.
- For the women's module (contraceptive prevalence), *all* women between the ages of 15-49 years who are married or in a union are selected.
- For anthropometry (underweight), *all* women between the ages of 15-49 years who are not pregnant are selected.

- For the farmer's module, *all* eligible farmers<sup>3</sup> will be selected.
- For the cash earner gender module, *all* male and female household members who work and are paid in cash or in kind will be selected.
- For the gender module regarding knowledge of and decision-making on maternal and child health practices, *all* male and female parents of children under two years of age will be selected. If a household contains both males and females, all will be interviewed, but if a household has only males or females, only these will be interviewed.
- For Module L – satisfaction with services, one adult age 15 or older is selected from each household using a Kish grid

The protocol for identification of (proxy) respondents to be interviewed on behalf of sampled individuals within households is defined as follows:

- For the household level modules (relevant to the food access indicators, the water, sanitation and hygiene indicators (WASH), the poverty indicators and the resilience indicators), the head of household or a responsible adult in the household will be interviewed.
- For the children's module, the primary caregiver of each child 0-5 months, 6-23 months and 0-59 months (depending on the relevant indicators) will be interviewed. Note that there may be more than one mother or caregiver. For example in households where extended families live and eat together and there are two mothers with different children, then each mother should be interviewed separately for their respective children. There should be no substitute respondents.
- For children's anthropometry, all children 0-59 months will be measured.
- For the women's module and anthropometry, all appropriate subsets of women between the ages of 15-49 will be interviewed and measured (see the above section for details). There should be no substitutes.
- For the farmer's module, all farmers will be interviewed. A responsible adult who is knowledgeable of the farming practices can be interviewed in cases where a farmer is not available or when the farmer has migrated for an extended period. Note that farmers who have not lived in the household for more than six months will not be included on the roster as household members.
- For the gender module, if male and female cash earners or male and female parents of children under two years of age are not available, no other individuals should be interviewed.
- For Module L, another adult 15 or older can be randomly selected if the first adult selected is not available.

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<sup>3</sup> Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps. An adult member of the household who does farm work but does not have decision-making responsibility over the plot OR animals would not be considered a "farmer."

## 6. Sampling Weights

Sampling weights will be applied for all analyses. The sampling weights will be calculated for each indicator by taking the inverse of the product of the probabilities of selection from each stage of sampling (enumeration area selection, household selection and individual selection for Module L). Weights will be derived according to the unique sampling scheme that is relevant to the associated sampled household or individual. Weights will also be adjusted to compensate for household and individual level non-response where appropriate. Separate weights will be calculated for:

- 1) Households (used for household indicators derived from Modules C (food access), F (WASH), H (poverty), R (resilience))
- 2) Children 0-59 months (Module D – for all children’s indicators)
- 3) Women 15-49 years (Module E – all women’s indicators except anthropometry)
- 4) Women 15-49 years who are not pregnant (for women’s anthropometry indicators)
- 5) Farmers (Module G – all agricultural indicators)
- 6) Male and female cash earners (Module J – cash earner indicators)
- 7) Male and female parents of children under two years of age (Module K – maternal and child health knowledge indicators)
- 8) Adult household members age 15 and older (Module L – satisfaction with services)

Given that all eligible individuals will be selected for Modules D, E, G, J, and K, the sampling weights for these modules will differ from those for households (used in Modules C, F, H and R) by an individual non-response adjustment only.<sup>4</sup> Since only one adult household member will be selected for Module L, sampling weights for this module will include a third stage probability of selection. Formulas used to calculate sampling weights will be included with the data dictionary and are provided in Appendix A of the Data Treatment and Analysis Plan for Mali, September 5, 2016.

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<sup>4</sup> Strictly speaking, a separate non-response adjustment should be made for all indicator subgroups, i.e. children 0-5 months, children 6-23 months, women married in a union, etc. However, non-response for these subgroups very closely mirrors nonresponse for the entire group, so these separate non-response adjustments are deemed not necessary.

**ANNEX 3**  
**Population-Based Household Survey Questionnaire**

# Module A. Identification and Informed Consent (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)

IDENTIFICATION (1)				
A01	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (HH) .....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
A02	VILLAGE OR CLUSTER CODE .....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
A03	COMMUNE CODE (SEE LIST) .....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
A04	DISTRICT CODE .....	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
BANDIAGARA = 1      DOUENTZA = 2      TENENKOU = 3      YOUWAROU = 4				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	FIRST VISIT	SECOND VISIT	THIRD VISIT	FINAL VISIT
A05	DATE			A09 DAY
A06	ENUMERATOR			A10 MONTH
A07	DAY OF VISIT			A11 YEAR
A08	RESULT USE CODES BELOW			<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>

## INFORMED CONSENT

A00: START TIME

		:		
HOUR			MINUTE	

IT IS NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE THE HOUSEHOLD TO THE SURVEY AND OBTAIN THE CONSENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS. FIRST IDENTIFY THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND CONDUCT THE INFORMED CONSENT WITH HIM/HER. THEN BEGIN THE INTERVIEW. AS YOU IDENTIFY NEW RESPONDENTS FOR SUBSEQUENT MODULES, RETURN TO THIS PAGE AND OBTAIN THEIR CONSENT BEFORE INTERVIEWING THEM.

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with ICF/InfoStat. We are conducting a survey to learn about food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in Mali. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 3 hours. We can return tomorrow if you don't have time to finish all the questions today. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Do you have any questions about the study or about your participation?

You or other respondents can ask any questions you may have about the study at any time.

### AS APPLICABLE, CHECK AND SIGN THE CONSENT BOX BELOW.

1. [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_

2. PRIMARY CAREGIVERS FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

[NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey and allow your child to be weighed and measured?

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_

NO CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD \_\_\_\_

### ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

		RESPONDENT AGREED	RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE
3. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
4. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
5. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
6. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
7. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
8. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
9. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____
10. NAME _____	Do you agree to participate in the survey?	____	____

**My signature affirms that I have read the verbal informed consent statement to the respondent(s), and I have answered any questions asked about the study.**

INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DAY		MONTH		YEAR	
				2	0
				1	6

INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DAY		MONTH		YEAR	
				2	0
				1	6

INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DAY		MONTH		YEAR	
				2	0
				1	6

A26: END TIME

		:		
HOUR			MINUTE	

MODULE B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (HEAD OF HH OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT)						B00: START TIME										HOUR		MINUTE											
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ETHNICITY	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER										IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS					
						ELIGIBILITY										MARITAL STATUS	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						
						MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	PRIMARY CAREGIVER	MODULE E	MODULE F, H2-H7, R	MODULE J	MODULE J	MODULE K	MODULE G	B16		B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23						
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05A	B05B	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23						
	Please tell me the name and sex of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that live together and eat from the "same pot". It should include anyone who has lived in your house for at least 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here only temporarily. AFTER LISTING NAMES, RELATIONSHIP, SEX, AGE, ETHNICITY FOR EACH HH MEMBER, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE FOR EACH PERSON. THEN ASK QUESTIONS B06 TO B23	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?	Is (NAME) male or female?	How old is (NAME)?  IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.  '98'=DON'T KNOW. USE ONLY FOR HH MEMBERS ≥ 50.  USE '00' IF CHILD IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR	What is (NAME)'s ethnicity?  1 = BAMBARA 2 = BOZO 3 = DOGON 4 = SARAKOLE 5 = SONRAI 6 = TOUAREG 7 = PEULH 8 = OTHER	Is (NAME) responsible for food preparation in the household?	IS THIS PERSON UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE?	Who is the primary caregiver of (NAME)?	IS THIS A WOMAN 15-49 YEARS OF AGE?	IS THIS PERSON THE HEAD OF THE HH OR A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IF HEAD OF HH IS ABSENT?	Has (NAME) done any work in the last 12 months?	During the last 12 months, was (NAME) usually paid in cash or kind for this work or was (NAME) not paid at all?	Is (NAME) the biological parent of a child under 2 years of age who is living in this household?	Is (NAME) a farmer?	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest grade (NAME) has completed?	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015/16 school year?	During this school year, what grade is (NAME) attending?						
		SEE CODES BELOW.						*SEE DEFINITION BELOW  ENTER LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER			**READ DEFINITION OF "WORK" BELOW TO RESPONDENT	1= CASH ONLY 2= CASH AND KIND 3= IN KIND 4= NOT PAID		***READ DEFINITION OF "FARMER" BELOW TO THE RESPONDENT	1 = MARRIED/LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/SEPERATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED TOGETHER		IF YES: What is her name?  RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER  IF "NO", RECORD "00"		IF YES: What is his name?  RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER  IF "NO", RECORD "00"		SEE CODES BELOW		SEE CODES BELOW						
01		0 1	M F 1 2	IN YEARS 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 18		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 20		Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	GRADE 1 2 NEXT LINE	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	GRADE 1 2 NEXT LINE						
02			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
03			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
04			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
05			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
06			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
07			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
08			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
09			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 18		1 2 8 GO TO 20		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE							
<b>CODES FOR B03: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b> 01 = HEAD      07 = PARENT-IN-LAW 02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND      08 = BROTHER OR SISTER 03 = SON OR DAUGHTER      09 = OTHER RELATIVE 04 = SON-IN-LAW OR      10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ DAUGHTER-IN-LAW      STEPCCHILD 05 = GRANDCHILD      11 = NOT RELATED 06 = PARENT      98 = DON'T KNOW						<b>DEFINITIONS</b> *The primary caregiver is the person who knows the most about how and what the child is fed. Usually, but not always, this will be the child's mother. **Work includes jobs in the formal and/or informal sector, full time, part time, or seasonal work that is done within and/or outside the home. It includes, but is not limited to agricultural daily wage labor, off-farm daily wage labor, income generation activities, sale of goods produced or processed outside the home or at the home, homestead garden or farm (e.g., vegetables, eggs, fish, livestock, artisanal goods), or petty trading. For this indicator, work does not include participating in cash for work, food for work, or conditional transfers and/or productive safety net programs. It does not include either caring for own children, cooking, cleaning or doing other routine chores for own household (e.g., fetching water, collecting firewood) or being involved in agricultural production solely for household consumption. ***Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops/crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps. An adult member of the household who does farm work but does not have decision-making responsibility over the plot OR animals would not be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed.										<b>CODES FOR Qs. B21 AND B23: EDUCATION</b> <b>LEVEL</b> 1 = FUNDAMENTAL 1 (1ST CYCLE) 2 = FUNDAMENTAL 2 (2ND CYCLE) 3 = SECONDARY (HS, TECHNICAL SCHOOL) 4 = SUPERIOR 6 = KINDERGARTEN/ PRE-PRIMARY 8 = DON'T KNOW <b>GRADE</b> 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' ONLY FOR Q. 21. THIS IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 23). 98 = DON'T KNOW													



LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ETHNICITY	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF UNDER 5 YEARS		IF AGE 15 OR OLDER								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS					IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			
						ELIGIBILITY										MARITAL STATUS	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS					EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE						
						MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	PRIMARY CAREGIVER	MODULE E	MODULE F, H2-H7, R	MODULE J	MODULE J	MODULE K	MODULE G	B16		B17		B18	B19	B20		B21	B22	B23				
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05A	B05B	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23						
Please tell me the name and sex of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that live together and eat from the "same pot". It should include anyone who has lived in your house for at least 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here only during the last 6 months. AFTER LISTING NAMES, RELATIONSHIP, SEX, AGE, ETHNICITY FOR EACH HH MEMBER, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE FOR EACH PERSON. THEN ASK QUESTIONS B06 TO B23						What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?  SEE CODES BELOW.						Is (NAME) male or female?  IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.  '98'=DON'T KNOW. USE ONLY FOR HH MEMBERS ≥ 50.  USE '00' IF CHILD IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR		How old is (NAME)?  What is (NAME)'s ethnicity?  1 = BAMBARA 2 = BOZO 3 = DOGON 4 = SAKAKOLE 5 = SONRAI 6 = TOUAREG 7 = PEULH 8 = OTHER		Is (NAME) responsible for food preparation in the household?  IS THIS PERSON UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE?  Who is the primary caregiver of (NAME)?  'SEE DEFINITION BELOW  ENTER LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER		IS THIS A WOMAN 15-49 YEARS OF AGE?  IS THIS PERSON THE HEAD OF THE HH OR A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IF HEAD OF HH IS ABSENT?  "READ DEFINITION OF "WORK" BELOW TO RESPONDENT  1= CASH ONLY 2 = CASH AND KIND 3 = IN KIND 4 = NOT PAID		Has (NAME) done any work in the last 12 months?  During the last 12 months, was (NAME) usually paid in cash or kind for this work or was (NAME) not paid at all?  1= CASH ONLY 2 = CASH AND KIND 3 = IN KIND 4 = NOT PAID		Is (NAME) the biological parent of a child under 2 years of age who is living in this household?  Is (NAME) a farmer?  "READ DEFINITION OF "FARMER" BELOW TO THE RESPONDENT  1 = MARRIED/LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/SEPERATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED TOGETHER		What is (NAME)'s current marital status?  Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?  Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household?  Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?  Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household?  Has (NAME) ever attended school?  What is the highest grade (NAME) has completed?  Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015/16 school year?  During this school year, what grade is (NAME) attending?		SEE CODES BELOW		SEE CODES BELOW	
10			M F 1 2	IN YEARS		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	GO TO 13		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N DK 1 2 8	GO TO 18	Y N DK 1 2 8	GO TO 20	Y N 1 2	GRADE	Y N 1 2	GRADE					
11			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
12			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
13			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
14			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
15			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
16			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
17			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
18			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2	GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2 8	GO TO 18	1 2 8	GO TO 20	1 2	NEXT LINE	1 2	NEXT LINE					
2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES → ADD TO TABLE NO						<b>DEFINITIONS</b> *The primary caregiver is the person who knows the most about how and what the child is fed. Usually, but not always, this will be the child's mother.  ***Work includes jobs in the formal and/or informal sector, full time, part time, or seasonal work that is done within and/or outside the home. It includes, but is not limited to agricultural daily wage labor, off-farm daily wage labor, income generation activities, sale of goods produced or processed outside the home or at the home, homestead garden or farm (e.g., vegetables, eggs, fish, livestock, artisanal goods), or petty trading. It can also include participating in cash for work, food for work, or conditional cash transfers and/or productive safety net programs. For this indicator, work does not include caring for own children, cooking, cleaning or doing other routine chores for own household (e.g., fetching water, collecting firewood) or being involved in agricultural production solely for household consumption.  ***Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops(crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps. An adult member of the household who does farm work but does not have decision-making responsibility over the plot OR animals would not be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed.										<b>CODES FOR Qs. B21 AND B23: EDUCATION</b>  <b>LEVEL</b> 1 = FUNDAMENTAL 1 (1ST CYCLE) 2 = FUNDAMENTAL 2 (2ND CYCLE) 3 = SECONDARY (HS, TECHNICAL SCHOOL) 4 = SUPERIOR 6 = KINDERGARTEN/ PRE-PRIMARY 8 = DON'T KNOW  <b>GRADE</b> 00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' ONLY FOR Q. 21. THIS IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 23). 98 = DON'T KNOW													
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<b>Module F. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)</b>						
<b>NO.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS AND FILTERS</b>	<b>CODING CATEGORIES</b>			<b>SKIP</b>	
F00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR	[ ][ ]	MINUTE	[ ][ ]	
F01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA	[ ][ ][ ]	HH	[ ][ ][ ]	
F02A	HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT ( <b>B10 = 1</b> ) FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NUMBER ( <b>B01</b> )			[ ][ ]	
F02B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3			→ F18	
<b>DRINKING WATER</b>						
F04	What is currently the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	<b>PIPED WATER</b> PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT ..... 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIP ..... 13 TUBEWELL OR BOREHOL ..... 21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER HARVESTING ..... 51 TANKER TRUCK ..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 BOTTLED/BAGGED WATE ..... 91 OTHER ..... 96 _____ (SPECIFY) _____			→ F07	→ F07
F05	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE ..... 3			→ F07	
F06	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES ..... [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW ..... 998				
F07	Is water available from this source all year round?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8				
F08	In the last two weeks, was water unavailable from this source for a day or longer?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8				
F09	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8			→ F11	
F10	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?  Anything else?  RECORD ALL RESPONSES.	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE ..... B ADD AQUATABS ..... C STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH ..... D USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/BIOSAND/COLLOIDAL ) ..... E SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... F LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... G OTHER ..... X _____ (SPECIFY) _____ DON'T KNOW ..... Z				

Module F. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
<b>SANITATION</b>			
F11	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use ?	<b>FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET</b> FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE ..... 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 15 <b>PIT LATRINE</b> VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRII ..... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PI ..... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31 BUCKET TOILET ..... 41 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD ..... 51 OTHER ..... 96 (SPECIFY)	→ F14
F12	Does your household share the toilet facility with other households?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ F14
F13	How many households share that toilet facility?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 ..... <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 95 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
<b>HANDWASHING</b>			
F14	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT ..... 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON ..... 4 (SKIP TO F17)	
F15	<u>OBSERVATION ONLY:</u> OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2	
F16	<u>OBSERVATION ONLY:</u> OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) ..... 1 ASH, MUD, SAND ..... 2 NONE ..... 3	
F17	<u>OBSERVATION ONLY:</u> OBSERVE PRESENCE OF TOILET FACILITY THAT HOUSEHOLD SAID THEY USED.	TOILET FACILITY IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 TOILET FACILITY IS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2	
F18	INSERT TIME MODULE FINISHED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ GO TO MODULE C

Module C. Food Access (Person responsible for food preparation)			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
C00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C02A	PERSON IN CHARGE OF FOOD PREPARATION FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B06) = 1)	LINE NUMBER (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C02B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → C22
<b>HDDS QUESTIONS</b>			
	<p>Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night.</p> <p>READ THE LIST OF FOODS. RECORD "YES" IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION.</p> <p>RECORD "NO" IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD.</p> <p>THE FOODS LISTED SHOULD BE THOSE PREPARED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND EATEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR TAKEN ELSEWHERE TO EAT. DO NOT INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT WERE PREPARED ELSEWHERE.</p>		
C03	Was yesterday an unusual or special day (festival, funeral, etc.) or were most household members absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C16
C04	Millet, rice, sorghum, maize, fonio, wheat or other foods made from cereals or grains such as porridge, bread, noodles etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C05	Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, taro or any other foods made from roots?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C06	Any vegetables such as carrots, okra, baobab tree leaves, pumpkin, squash, mushrooms, radish, tomato, green leafy vegetables, spinach, cassava leaves, hibiscus, moringa leaves etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C07	Any fruits including banana, papaya, mangoes, lemon, jujube, baobab fruit, ronier fruit, palmier doum etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C08	Any meat (fresh, dried or smoked) such as lamb, goat, cow, rabbit, pork, chicken, guinea fowl, duck, deer or other birds including liver, kidney, heart, or other organs or blood?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C09	Any eggs such as chicken, guinea fowl or duck eggs?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C10	Any fresh, smoked, fermented or dried fish?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C11	Any beans, niebe, sesame, lentils, groundnuts, woandzou, peanuts, soybeans, chickpeas?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C12	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, sour milk or other dairy products?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C13	Any foods made with oil, fat, animal fat, lard, butter?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C14	Any sugar, honey, or sugar cane?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C15	Any other foods, such as condiments, spices, coffee, tea or Maggi seasoning?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

Module C. Food Access (Person responsible for food preparation)			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
<b>HHS QUESTIONS</b>			
C16	In the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C18
C17	How often did this happen in the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> ?  READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3	
C18	In the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C20
C19	How often did this happen in the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> ?  READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3	
C20	In the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C22
C21	How often did this happen in the past <b>[ONE MONTH]</b> ?  READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3	
C22	<b>INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED</b>	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → GO TO MODULE F	

Module G. Agriculture (All Farmers)						
G00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED		HOUR	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	MINUTE	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
G01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		EA	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	HH	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER NAME _____	SECOND FARMER NAME _____	THIRD FARMER NAME _____		
<b>REGISTER NAME, SEX AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER FOR THE FIRST FARMER (B14=1). START WITH QUESTION G02 FOR THE FIRST FARMER. IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE FARMER IN THE HOUSEHOLD THEN ADD ADDITIONAL FARMERS AS NEEDED. QUESTIONS G03A-G03D ARE ONLY USED IF THE FARMER IS ABSENT AFTER THREE TRIES AND THERE IS AN ALTERNATE RESPONDENT THAT IS KNOWLEDGABLE ABOUT THE FARMER'S AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.</b>						
G02A	FARMER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B14 = 1)	LINE NO. (B01) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>		
G02B	FARMER'S SEX FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B04)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2		
G02C	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO G04) ← NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO G04) ← NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO G04) ← NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3		
G03A	ARE YOU INTERVIEWING AN ALTERNATE RESPONDENT ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←		
G03B	ALTERNATE RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HH ROSTER (B01)	LINE NUMBER..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>		
G03C	ALTERNATE RESPONDENT'S SEX FROM THE HH ROSTER (B04)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2		
G03D	OBTAIN WRITTEN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G22) ←		
<b>INSTRUCTION TO RESPONDENT WHEN THE FARMER IS ABSENT:</b> I want to know about all farming activities in this household. Because [NAME OF ABSENT FARMER] is absent, please answer these questions about [HIS/HER] farming.						
G04	Do you have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which you make decisions about what will be grown, OR how it will be grown, OR how to dispose/store/sell the harvest?  INCLUDES PLOTS OF LAND ALLOCATED TO FARMERS FOR GROWING CROPS BUT NOT OWNED.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
G05	Do you have animals and/or aquaculture products over which you make decisions about their management OR how to dispose/store/sell of the production?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2		
G06	CHECK ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G04 AND G05. IS THE ANSWER TO QUESTION G04 OR G05 "YES"?	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, SKIP TO G22.	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, SKIP TO G22.	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, SKIP TO G22.		
<b>FINANCIAL SERVICES</b>						
G07	Did you take any agricultural credit, in cash or in kind, in the [PAST 12 MONTHS] from any of the following?  READ LIST. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.  MFI=MICRO FINANCE INSTITUTION  IF NO AGRICULTURAL CREDIT TAKEN THEN CIRCLE Y.	Agro-vet (in cash or kind) .. A Contract farming ..... B Village savings and credit groups..... C Farmers group/assoc..... D MFI..... E Farmer to farmer exch..... F Input from buyers ..... G Bank..... H Cooperatives..... I Village money lenders..... J Program/project..... K Other ..... X Specify Did not take any agricultural credit Y	Agro-vet (in cash or kind).. A Contract farming ..... B Village savings and credit groups..... C Farmers group/assoc..... D MFI..... E Farmer to farmer exch..... F Input from buyers..... G Bank..... H Cooperatives..... I Village money lenders..... J Program/project..... K Other ..... X Specify Did not take any agricultural credit Y	Agro-vet (in cash or kind) A Contract farming..... B Village savings and credit groups..... C Farmers group/assoc..... D MFI..... E Farmer to farmer exch..... F Input from buyers..... G Bank..... H Cooperatives..... I Village money lenders..... J Program/project..... K Other ..... X Specify Did not take any agricultural credit Y		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER NAME _____	SECOND FARMER NAME _____	THIRD FARMER NAME _____
G08	<p>Did you save any cash through any of the following formal institutions in the [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>READ LIST. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.</p> <p>IF NO SAVINGS THEN CIRCLE Y.</p>	<p>Village savings and credit groups..... A</p> <p>MFI ..... B</p> <p>Cooperatives..... C</p> <p>Banks..... D</p> <p>Mobile banking..... E</p> <p>Other _____ X</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p>Did not save any cash Y</p>	<p>Village savings and credit groups..... A</p> <p>MFI ..... B</p> <p>Cooperatives..... C</p> <p>Banks..... D</p> <p>Mobile banking..... E</p> <p>Other _____ X</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p>Did not save any cash Y</p>	<p>Village savings and credit groups..... A</p> <p>MFI ..... B</p> <p>Cooperatives..... C</p> <p>Banks..... D</p> <p>Mobile banking..... E</p> <p>Other _____ X</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p>Did not save any cash Y</p>
G09	<p>Some people insure their agricultural production against negative unexpected circumstances, such as drought, floods, and pests by paying for this service.</p> <p>Did you buy agricultural insurance in the [PAST 12 MONTHS] ?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>
<b>VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES</b>				
	Now I want to ask you about farming and livestock practices about which you make decisions. This includes practices about crops, animals and aquaculture products.			
G10	<p>Which of the following activities related to farming and animal husbandry have you practiced or received services for during [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>READ EACH ACTIVITY. RECORD RESPONSES IN THE CELL BELOW THE RESPONSE LIST FOR EACH FARMER. <b>DO NOT CIRCLE THE CODE</b></p> <p>IF NONE OF THESE ACTIVITIES WERE PRACTICED, THEN CIRCLE Y.</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL ACTIVITIES STATED.</p>	<p>Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations..... A</p> <p>Use of mobile financial services..... B</p> <p>Use of financial services other than mobile..... C</p> <p>Use of training and extension services..... D</p> <p>Contract farming..... E</p> <p>Use of feed lots or pen feeding..... F</p> <p>Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage..... G</p> <p>Trading or marketing produce through agro-vets/ community associations/cooperatives..... H</p> <p>Use of formal marketing systems for livestock and/or vegetables and/or fruits and/or spices, honey, coffee, etc..... I</p> <p>DID NOT PRACTICE ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES IN PAST 12 MONTHS..... Y</p>		
		A B C D E F G H I Y	A B C D E F G H I Y	A B C D E F G H I Y
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR CROPS</b>				
G11	REFER TO G04 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE
		IF NO, SKIP TO G14	IF NO, SKIP TO G14	IF NO, SKIP TO G14
G12	In the past 12 months, did you plant any crops in the plot(s) over which you make decisions?	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO G14) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO G14) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>(SKIP TO G14) ←</p> <p>DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>
G13A	<p>What crops did you plant during the [PAST 12 MONTHS] in the plot(s) over which you make decisions?</p> <p>REGISTER ALL CROPS NAMED BY THE RESPONDENT.</p>	<p>RICE..... A</p> <p>MAIZE..... B</p> <p>MILLET..... C</p> <p>SORGHUM..... D</p> <p>ONION/SHALLOT..... E</p> <p>BEANS..... F</p> <p>LEGUMES..... G</p> <p>PEANUT..... H</p> <p>SESAME..... I</p> <p>FONIO..... J</p> <p>ORANGE-FLESH SWEET POTATO (OFSP)..... K</p> <p>OTHER POTATOES..... L</p> <p>SQUASH (COURGE)..... M</p> <p>MORINGA..... N</p> <p>OKRA (GOMBO)..... O</p> <p>OTHER VEGETABLES..... P</p> <p>FRUITS..... Q</p> <p>OTHER 1 _____ W</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>OTHER 2 _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p>	<p>RICE..... A</p> <p>MAIZE..... B</p> <p>MILLET..... C</p> <p>SORGHUM..... D</p> <p>ONION/SHALLOT..... E</p> <p>BEANS..... F</p> <p>LEGUMES..... G</p> <p>PEANUT..... H</p> <p>SESAME..... I</p> <p>FONIO..... J</p> <p>ORANGE-FLESH SWEET POTATO (OFSP)..... K</p> <p>OTHER POTATOES..... L</p> <p>SQUASH (COURGE)..... M</p> <p>MORINGA..... N</p> <p>OKRA (GOMBO)..... O</p> <p>OTHER VEGETABLES..... P</p> <p>FRUITS..... Q</p> <p>OTHER 1 _____ W</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>OTHER 2 _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p>	<p>RICE..... A</p> <p>MAIZE..... B</p> <p>MILLET..... C</p> <p>SORGHUM..... D</p> <p>ONION/SHALLOT..... E</p> <p>BEANS..... F</p> <p>LEGUMES..... G</p> <p>PEANUT..... H</p> <p>SESAME..... I</p> <p>FONIO..... J</p> <p>ORANGE-FLESH SWEET POTATO (OFSP)..... K</p> <p>OTHER POTATOES..... L</p> <p>SQUASH (COURGE)..... M</p> <p>MORINGA..... N</p> <p>OKRA (GOMBO)..... O</p> <p>OTHER VEGETABLES..... P</p> <p>FRUITS..... Q</p> <p>OTHER 1 _____ W</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>OTHER 2 _____ X</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p>



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER NAME	SECOND FARMER NAME	THIRD FARMER NAME
G13B	<p>For the crops (including vegetables) that you planted, did you use any of these practices in the [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>READ EACH PRACTICE. RECORD RESPONSES IN THE CELL BELOW THE RESPONSE LIST FOR EACH FARMER. <b>DO NOT CIRCLE THE CODE IN THE RESPONSE LIST.</b></p> <p>IF NONE OF THESE PRACTICES WERE USED, THEN CIRCLE Y.</p>	Micro dosing..... A Manure ..... B Compost..... C Planting basins..... D Mulching..... E Weed control..... F Dry planting..... G Ripping into residues..... H Clean ripping..... I Tied ridges..... J Pot-holing(ZAI) ..... K Crop rotations..... L Intercropping..... M Integrated Pest Management (IPM)..... N Early planting or planting with first rains..... O Use of improved seeds and/or crop varieties..... P Contour planting..... Q Terracing..... R Land leveling..... S Micro-irrigation technology (MIT).....U. T Soaking seeds (Trempage des semences) ..... U Transplanting (Pepinières/ repiquage)..... V Half Moon (Demi lune)..... W Use of chemical fertilizers..... X DID NOT USE ANY OF THESE PRACTICES IN PAST 12 MONTHS ..... Y		
	CIRCLE ALL PRACTICES STATED.	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR LIVESTOCK</b>				
G14	<b>CHECK G05:</b> DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ANY ANIMALS OR AQUACULTURAL PRODUCTS OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G18	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G18	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G18
G15	<p>What livestock did you raise/care for and make decisions about during the [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>REGISTER THE NAME OF ALL ANIMAL SPECIES (INCLUDING FISH) NAMED BY THE RESPONDENT.</p>	CATTLE ..... A GOATS ..... B SHEEP ..... C HORSE/DONKEY..... D PIGS ..... E CHICKEN ..... F RABBITS ..... G DUCK ..... H FISH ..... I PIGEONS ..... J TURKEY ..... K GIUNEA FOWL ..... L CAMEL ..... M OTHER 1 ..... W (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 ..... X (SPECIFY)	CATTLE ..... A GOATS ..... B SHEEP ..... C HORSE/DONKEY..... D PIGS ..... E CHICKEN ..... F RABBITS ..... G DUCK ..... H FISH ..... I PIGEONS ..... J TURKEY ..... K GIUNEA FOWL ..... L CAMEL ..... M OTHER 1 ..... W (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 ..... X (SPECIFY)	CATTLE ..... A GOATS ..... B SHEEP ..... C HORSE/DONKEY..... D PIGS ..... E CHICKEN ..... F RABBITS ..... G DUCK ..... H FISH ..... I PIGEONS ..... J TURKEY ..... K GIUNEA FOWL ..... L CAMEL ..... M OTHER 1 ..... W (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 ..... X (SPECIFY)
G16	<p>Did you use any of the following practices when you cared for the livestock during the [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>READ EACH PRACTICE. RECORD RESPONSES IN THE CELL BELOW THE RESPONSE LIST FOR EACH FARMER. <b>DO NOT CIRCLE THE CODE IN THE RESPONSE LIST.</b></p> <p>IF NONE OF THESE PRACTICES WERE USED, THEN CIRCLE Y.</p>	Improved animal shelters ..... A Vaccinations ..... B Deworming ..... C Castration ..... D Dehorning ..... E Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products ..... F Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer ..... G Artificial insemination ..... H Pen feeding ..... I Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes ..... J Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets ..... K Improved breeds for cross-breeding ..... L DID NOT PRACTICE ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES IN PAST 12 MONTHS ..... Y		
	CIRCLE ALL PRACTICES STATED.	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y
G17	<p>If you purchased drugs or medicines to give to livestock during the past 12 months, where did you primarily purchase the drugs?</p> <p>IF DRUGS OR MEDICINES WERE NOT PURCHASED, THEN CIRCLE 7. CIRCLE ONLY ONE RESPONSE</p>	VETERINARIAN..... 1 COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 SPECIFY DID NOT PURCHASE DRUGS/MEDICINES 7	VETERINARIAN..... 1 COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 SPECIFY DID NOT PURCHASE DRUGS/MEDICINES 7	VETERINARIAN..... 1 COMMUNITY ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 SPECIFY DID NOT PURCHASE DRUGS/MEDICINES 7

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER NAME _____	SECOND FARMER NAME _____	THIRD FARMER NAME _____
G18	<p>Did you use any of the following natural resources management practices or techniques that were not related directly to your on-farm production during the [PAST 12 MONTHS]?</p> <p>READ EACH PRACTICE. RECORD RESPONSES IN THE CELL BELOW THE RESPONSE LIST FOR EACH FARMER.</p> <p>IF NONE OF THESE PRACTICES WERE USED, THEN CIRCLE Y.</p>	Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments ..... A Agro-forestry ..... B Management of forest plantation ..... C Regeneration of natural landscapes ..... D Sustainable harvesting of forest products ..... E Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock keeping ..... F Hedge-row planting ..... G Trench (Tranchée) ..... H Small Dikes (Diguette) ..... I Stone rows to control erosion ..... J Gabion ..... K DID NOT PRACTICE ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES FOR THE PAST 12 MONTHS ..... Y		
	CIRCLE ALL PRACTICES STATED.	A B C D E F G H I J K Y	A B C D E F G H I J K Y	A B C D E F G H I J K Y
<b>IMPROVED STORAGE PRACTICES</b>				
G19	CHECK <b>G04</b> : DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G22	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G22	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE  IF NO, SKIP TO G22
G20	During [THE LAST 12 MONTHS], did you store any crops from the plot(s) over which you make decisions?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO <b>G22</b> ) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO <b>G22</b> ) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO <b>G22</b> ) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G21	<p>Did you use any of the following methods to store the crops?</p> <p>MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. READ EACH METHOD AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.</p> <p>IF NONE OF THESE METHODS WERE USED, THEN CIRCLE Y.</p>	Hermetic storage.. ..... A Improved granary ..... B Warehousing or cereal banks ..... C Use of traps for mice..... D Grain bag with bio-pesticides..... E Triple bag..... F Hang and smoke..... G Did not use any of these methods ..... Y	Hermetic storage.. ..... A Improved granary ..... B Warehousing or cereal banks ..... C Use of traps for mice..... D Grain bag with bio-pesticides..... E Triple bag..... F Hang and smoke..... G Did not use any of these methods ..... Y	Hermetic storage... ..... A Improved granary ..... B Warehousing or cereal banks ..... C Use of traps for mice..... D Grain bag with bio-pesticides..... E Triple bag..... F Hang and smoke..... G Did not use any of these methods ..... Y
G22	THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS FARMER.	GO TO <b>G02</b> FOR ANOTHER FARMER. IF THERE ARE NO MORE FARMERS, GO TO G23.	GO TO <b>G02</b> FOR ANOTHER FARMER. IF THERE ARE NO MORE FARMERS, GO TO G23.	GO TO <b>G02</b> FOR ANOTHER FARMER. IF THERE ARE NO MORE FARMERS, GO TO G23.
G23	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →	GO TO MODULE D1	

Module D1. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)					
D00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR	<input type="text"/>	MINUTE	<input type="text"/>
D01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA	<input type="text"/>	HH	<input type="text"/>
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	
		NAME	NAME	NAME	
D02	CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OLD (B07= 1) FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NO. CHILD (B01)	LINE NO. CHILD (B01)	LINE NO. CHILD (B01)	
D03A	CAREGIVER'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B08)	LINE NO. CAREGIVER	LINE NO. CAREGIVER	LINE NO. CAREGIVER	
D03B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D65) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D65) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D65) ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	
D04	What is [CHILD NAME]'s sex?	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	
D05	I would like to ask you some questions about [CHILD'S NAME]. Does [CHILD'S NAME] have a health/vaccination card or other document with the birth date recorded?  IF A DOCUMENT WITH THE BIRTHDATE IS SHOWN AND RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, THEN RECORD THE DAY, MONTH AND YEAR AS DOCUMENTED.  RECORD AGE IN YEARS IN D06  IF A DOCUMENT WITH THE BIRTHDATE IS NOT SHOWN THEN ASK: In what month and year was [CHILD'S NAME] born? What is [HIS/HER] birthday? RECORD BIRTH DAY, MONTH AND YEAR	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/>  YEAR <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/>  YEAR <input type="text"/>	DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/>  YEAR <input type="text"/>	
D06	How old was [CHILD'S NAME] at [HIS/HER] last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	YEARS <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/>	
D07	How many months old is [CHILD'S NAME]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/>	
D08	CHECK D05, D06, AND D07 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY.  A) IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN D05 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN D06?  B) ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN D05 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN D07? USE BIRTHDATE CONVERSION TABLE TO CHECK.  IF THE ANSWER TO A OR B IS "NO" RESOLVE ANY INCONSISTENCIES.				
<b>EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET</b>					
D14	CHECK D07: IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS (5 YEARS)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 ON NEW PAGE FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
D15	CHECK D07: IS THE CHILD UNDER 24 MONTHS (2 YEARS)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D54) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D54) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D54) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	
D16	Has [CHILD'S NAME] ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER
		NAME	NAME	NAME
D17	Was [CHILD'S NAME] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) ← NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) ← NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) ← NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D17A	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] breastfeed?	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D18	Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby for various reasons, such as the mother is sick or away, mastitis, etc.  Did [CHILD'S NAME] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D19	Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants.  Was [CHILD'S NAME] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D20	Was [CHILD'S NAME] given oral rehydration solution yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
	Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [CHILD'S NAME] may have had yesterday during the day or at night.			
	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have:			
D21	Plain water?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D22	Any kind of Infant formula ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any formula?	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D24	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any milk such as tinned or powdered milk or fresh animal milk ?  INCLUDE ANIMAL MILK FROM COWS, GOATS, ETC.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any milk?	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D26	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any juice or juice drinks ?  INCLUDE TOMATO, HIBISCUS, PALM TREE JUICES, ETC.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D27	Clear broth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D28	Yogurt?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any yogurt?	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D30	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any thin porridge?  LIMIT TO PORRIDGE MIXED VERY THIN OR THICK DRINKS MADE FROM CEREALS SUCH AS MILLET, BALBOA, FONIO, SESAME, ETC. THICKER LESS LIQUID PORRIDGE IS INCLUDED UNDER ITEM D33.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D31	Any other liquids? INCLUDE SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER, TEA, INFUSED WATER, QUINKELIBA, ETC.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER
		NAME	NAME	NAME
D32	<p>Now I would like to ask you about (other) liquids or foods that (NAME) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item even if it was combined with other foods. For example, if (NAME) ate a millet porridge made with a mixed vegetable sauce, you should reply yes to any food I ask about that was an ingredient in the porridge or sauce.</p> <p>Please do not include any food used in a small amount for seasoning or condiments (like chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder), I will ask you about those foods separately.</p> <p>Yesterday, during the day and night, how many times did [CHILD'S NAME] eat or drink any (ASK QUESTIONS D33A-D48)?</p>	<p>00 = NONE</p> <p>01 - 97 = Number of times</p> <p>98 = Don't Know</p>	<p>00 = NONE</p> <p>01 - 97 = Number of times</p> <p>98 = Don't Know</p>	<p>00 = NONE</p> <p>01 - 97 = Number of times</p> <p>98 = Don't Know</p>
D33A	<p>Misola or foods made from Misola?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D33B	<p>Nutrible or foods made from Nutrible?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D33	<p>Any other foods made from maize, millet, sorghum, rice, wheat or other grains? INCLUDE BREAD, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, ETC.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D34A	<p>Any orange-flesh sweet potatoes or foods made from orange-flesh sweet potatoes?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D34B	<p>Any orange-flesh squash (courage) or foods made make from orange-flesh squash?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D34C	<p>Any other dark yellow or orange fleshed roots, tubers and vegetables? INCLUDE CARROTS, PUMPKIN, GOURDES, ETC.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D35	<p>White potatoes, white-fleshed yams or sweet potatoes, manioc, cassava or any other foods made from white roots? INCLUDE NENUPHA</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D36	<p>Moringa or foods made from moringa?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D36A	<p>Any other dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach, pumpkin leaves, kale, mustard leaves, etc.? INCLUDE BAOBOB AND DAH LEAVES</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D36B	<p>Any okra or foods made from okra?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D36C	<p>Any other vegetables, like green beans, tomatoes, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, broccoli, lettuce, etc.?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D37A	<p>Ripe mangoes, ripe papaya, apricots, cantaloupe melons, or other fruits that are dark yellow or orange inside? INCLUDE NERE.</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D37B	<p>Any other fruits like bananas, avocados, guava, pineapple, plum, watermelon, orange, pears, kiwi, berries, gooseberries, etc.?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D38A	<p>Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, buffalo, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D38B	<p>Any meat from domesticated animals, such as beef, buffalo, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D39A	<p>Any organs from wild animals, such as birds, wild pigeons, wild fowl, deer, wild boar, monkey, rodents, wild goat?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>
D39B	<p>Any flesh from wild animals, such as birds, wild pigeons, wild fowl, deer, wild boar, monkey, rodents, wild goat?</p> <p>IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.</p>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER
		NAME	NAME	NAME
D40	Eggs from chicken, pigeon, fowl, duck, reptiles, etc.? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D41	Fresh, smoked or dried fish? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D42	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, soya beans, peanuts or other legumes? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D43	Any foods made from nuts and seeds? INCLUDE ALMONDS, WALNUTS, CASHEW NUTS AND SEEDS FROM NERE, PUMPKIN, BALBOA, WATERMELON, IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D44	Cheese, yogurt, whey or other milk products? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D45	Any oils, fats, butter or foods made with any of these? INCLUDE PEANUT OIL, ANIMAL FAT, FISH FAT, PALM OIL, ETC. IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D46	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, doughnuts, cakes, honey, bruglu etc.? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D47	Condiments for flavor, such as chile peppers, spices, garlic, soumbala, etc.? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D48	Snails, crickets, locusts or other edible insects? IF NO, RECORD 00. IF YES, RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES.	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	CHECK QUESTIONS D33-D48:	IF "00" TO ALL → D50 IF AT LEAST ONE RECORD "0-97" OR "98" → D51	IF "00" TO ALL → D50 IF AT LEAST ONE RECORD "0-97" OR "98" → D51	IF "00" TO ALL → D50 IF AT LEAST ONE RECORD "0-97" OR "98" → D51
D50	Did [CHILD'S NAME] eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?  IF "YES" PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did [CHILD'S NAME] eat?	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D51	How many times did [CHILD'S NAME] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	TIMES .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98
D51A	What age was your child when you started feeding him/her with semi-solid/solid food?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	MONTHS .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	MONTHS .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98
D52	Did [CHILD'S NAME] drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday during the day or night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
		GO TO D54 FIRST COLUMN	GO TO D54 SECOND COLUMN	GO TO D54 THIRD COLUMN

Module D2. Children's Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration Therapy (Primary Caregivers)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
D54	Has [CHILD'S NAME] had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? (1)  DIARRHEA IS DEFINED AS 3 OR MORE WATERY STOOLS IN A DAY.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 ON NEW PAGE FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D55	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D56	Now I would like to know how much [CHILD'S NAME] was given to drink during the period that [HE/SHE] had diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?  IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME .... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME .... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME .... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D57	When [CHILD'S NAME] had diarrhea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?  IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD.... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D58	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D62) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D62) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D62) ←



Module D2. Children's Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration Therapy (Primary Caregivers)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
D59	<p>Where did you seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF THE PLACE)</p>	<p><b>GOVT SECTOR</b></p> <p>UNIV. HOSPITAL A REGIONAL HOSP..... B REFERRAL CTR..... C COMMUNITY (HEALTH CTR..... D OTHER GOVT _____ E (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b></p> <p>HEALTH HUT..... F NUTRITIONAL CENTER. G OTHER NGO _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b></p> <p>PVT. HEALTH CTR..... I CHURCH HEALTH CTR.. J PHARMACY..... K OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>PUBLIC PHARMACY M TRADITIONAL HEALER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p><b>GOVT SECTOR</b></p> <p>UNIV. HOSPITAL A REGIONAL HOSP..... B REFERRAL CTR..... C COMMUNITY (HEALTH CTR..... D OTHER GOVT _____ E (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b></p> <p>HEALTH HUT..... F NUTRITIONAL CENTER. G OTHER NGO _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b></p> <p>PVT. HEALTH CTR..... I CHURCH HEALTH CTR.. J PHARMACY..... K OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>PUBLIC PHARMACY M TRADITIONAL HEALER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	<p><b>GOVT SECTOR</b></p> <p>UNIV. HOSPITAL A REGIONAL HOSP..... B REFERRAL CTR..... C COMMUNITY (HEALTH CTR..... D OTHER GOVT _____ E (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b></p> <p>HEALTH HUT..... F NUTRITIONAL CENTER.. G OTHER NGO _____ H (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b></p> <p>PVT. HEALTH CTR..... I CHURCH HEALTH CTR.. J PHARMACY..... K OTHER PRIVATE MED. _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p><b>OTHER SOURCE</b></p> <p>PUBLIC PHARMACY M TRADITIONAL HEALER N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>
D60	CHECK <b>D59</b> : NUMBER OF CODES CIRCLED.	<p>TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO D62) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO D62) ←</p>	<p>TWO OR ONLY MORE ONE CODES CODE CIRCLED CIRCLED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(SKIP TO D62) ←</p>
D61	<p>Where did you first seek advice or treatment?</p> <p>USE LETTER CODE FROM <b>D59</b>.</p>	FIRST PLACE .... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE .... <input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST PLACE .... <input type="checkbox"/>
D62	<p>Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhea:</p> <p>a) A fluid made from a special packet called ESERO?</p> <p>b) A government-recommended homemade fluid?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PKT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOMEMADE FLUID..... 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PKT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOMEMADE FLUID..... 1 2 8</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>FLUID FROM ORS PKT..... 1 2 8</p> <p>HOMEMADE FLUID..... 1 2 8</p>
D63	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>	<p>YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 ON NEW PAGE FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO D66 IF NO MORE CHILDREN) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8</p>

Module D2. Children's Diarrhea and Oral Rehydration Therapy (Primary Caregivers)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
D64	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea?  Anything else?  RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	<b>PILL OR SYRUP</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY ..... B ZINC ..... C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY, OR ZINC) ..... D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... F NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... G UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS (DRIPS) ..... I  HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	<b>PILL OR SYRUP</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY ..... B ZINC ..... C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY, OR ZINC) ..... D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... F NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... G UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS (DRIPS) ..... I  HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	<b>PILL OR SYRUP</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY ..... B ZINC ..... C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTIMOTILITY, OR ZINC) ..... D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIC ..... F NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... G UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... H (IV) INTRAVENOUS (DRIPS) ..... I  HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
D65	THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS CHILD.	GO TO <b>D02</b> FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO D66	GO TO <b>D02</b> FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO D66	GO TO <b>D02 ON NEW PAGE</b> FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO D66
D66	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → GO TO MODULE E		
(1) The term(s) used for diarrhea should encompass the expressions used for all forms of diarrhea, including bloody stools (consistent with dysentery), watery stools, etc.				

Module E. Women's Nutrition, Breastfeeding and Antenatal Care (Women 15-49)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME
E00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E02A	LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN 15-49 YEARS OF AGE FROM ROSTER (B09=1)	LINE NUMBER (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E02B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO E49A ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO E49A ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO E49A ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 8
E03	In what month and year were you born?  IF DON'T KNOW MONTH RECORD "98" IF DON'T KNOW YEAR RECORD "9998"	MONTH ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTH ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E04	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS AND SKIP TO E06. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, CIRCLE 98 AND ASK QUESTION E05.	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO E06) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 98	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO E06) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 98	AGE IN YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SKIP TO E06) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 98
E05	Are you between the ages of 15 and 49 years old?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E06	CHECK E03, E04 AND E05 (IF APPLICABLE): IS THE RESPONDENT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 49 YEARS?  IF ANSWER IS 'NO' OR "DON'T KNOW" FOR ALL E03-E05, THEN GO TO QUESTIONS E02-E05 FOR THE NEXT WOMAN.  IF THE INFORMATION IN E03, E04 AND E05 CONFLICTS, DETERMINE WHICH IS MOST ACCURATE.	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN GO TO E49A	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN GO TO E49A	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN GO TO E49A
<b>WOMAN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY</b>				
	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that you ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether you had the item even if it was combined with other foods. For example, if you ate a millet porridge made with a mixed vegetable sauce, you should reply yes to any food I ask about that was an ingredient in the porridge or sauce. Please do not include any food used in a small amount for seasoning or condiments (like chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder), I will ask you about those foods separately.  Yesterday during the day or night did you drink/eat any [ASK QUESTIONS E07 to E26]?			
E07	Any foods made from maize, millet, sorghum, rice, wheat or other grains? INCLUDE BREAD, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, ETC.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E08A	Any orange-flesh sweet potatoes or foods made from orange-flesh sweet potatoes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E08B	Any orange-flesh squash (courage) or foods made from orange-flesh squash?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E08	Any other dark yellow or orange fleshed roots, tubers and vegetables? INCLUDE CARROTS, PUMPKIN, GOURDES, ETC.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E09	White potatoes, white-fleshed yams or sweet potatoes, manioc, cassava or any other foods made from white roots? INCLUDE NENUPHA	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E10A	Any moringa or any foods made with Moringa?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E10	Any other dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach, pumpkin leaves, kale, mustard leaves, etc.? INCLUDE BAOBOB AND DAH LEAVES	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E11A	Any okra or foods make from okra?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E11	Any other vegetables, like green beans, tomatoes, cauliflower, okra, cabbage, lettuce, etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E12	Ripe mangoes, ripe papaya, apricots, cantaloupe melons, or other fruits that are dark yellow or orange inside? INCLUDE NERE.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E13	Any other fruits like bananas, avocados, guava, pineapple, plum, watermelon, orange, pears, kiwi, berries, gooseberries, etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E14	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, buffalo, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E15	Any meat from domesticated animals, such as beef, buffalo, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8

Module E. Women's Nutrition, Breastfeeding and Antenatal Care (Women 15-49)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME
E16	Any organs from wild animals, such as birds, wild pigeons, wild fowl, deer, wild boar, monkey, rodents, wild goat?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E17	Any flesh from wild animals, such as birds, wild pigeons, wild fowl, deer, wild boar, monkey, rodents, wild goat?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E18	Eggs from chicken, pigeon, fowl, duck, reptiles, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E19	Fresh, smoked or dried fish?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E20	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, soya beans, peanuts or other legumes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E21	Any foods made from nuts and seeds? INCLUDE ALMONDS, WALNUTS, CASHEWNUTS AND SEEDS FROM NERE, PUMPKIN, BAOBAB, WATERMELON, ETC.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E22	Cheese, yogurt, whey or other milk products?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E23	Any oils, fats, butter or foods made with any of these? INCLUDE PEANUT OIL, ANIMAL FAT, FISH FAT, PALM OIL, ETC.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E24	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, doughnuts, cakes, honey, bruglu etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E25	Condiments for flavor, such as chile peppers, spices, garlic, soumbala, etc.?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E26	Snails, crickets, locusts or other edible insects?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
<b>INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING AND PRELACTAL FEEDS</b>				
E28	Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies and births you may have had.  Are you currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO E30) ← NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO E30) ← NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO E30) ← NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8
E29	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←
E30	Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←
E31	When was the last time you gave birth to a boy or girl who was born alive?  IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE BIRTHDATE ASK: Do you have a health/vaccination card for that child with the birthdate recorded? IF THE BIRTH REGISTRATION OR HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE	Date of Last Live Birth DAY..... [ ][ ] If day is not known, enter '98' above  MONTH..... [ ][ ]  YEAR..... [ ][ ][ ][ ]	Date of Last Live Birth DAY..... [ ][ ] If day is not known, enter '98' above  MONTH..... [ ][ ]  YEAR..... [ ][ ][ ][ ]	Date of Last Live Birth DAY..... [ ][ ] If day is not known, enter '98' above  MONTH..... [ ][ ]  YEAR..... [ ][ ][ ][ ]
	<b>CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION E31. DID THE RESPONDENT'S LAST LIVE BIRTH OCCUR WITHIN THE PAST 5 YEARS, THAT IS, SINCE [INSERT MONTH OF INTERVIEW] 2011?</b>	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN SKIP TO E45	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN SKIP TO E45	IF YES, THEN CONTINUE.  IF NO, THEN SKIP TO E45
E32	What is the name of your child who was born on (DATE INDICATED IN E31)? ADD LINE NUMBER (B01) FROM HH ROSTER. WRITE 00 IF CHILD NOT IN	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER (B01) [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER (B01) [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER (B01) [ ][ ]
E33	Is [CHILD'S NAME] a male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE . . . . . 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE . . . . . 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE . . . . . 2
E34	Did you ever breastfeed [CHILD'S NAME]?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←
E35	How long after birth did you first put [CHILD'S NAME] to the breast?  IF THE RESPONDENT REPORTS SHE PUT THE INFANT TO THE BREAST IMMEDIATELY AFTER BIRTH, CIRCLE '000' IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, CIRCLE '1' FOR HOURS AND RECORD '00' HOURS IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, CIRCLE '1' FOR HOURS AND RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED HOURS FROM 01 TO 23 OTHERWISE, CIRCLE '2' AND RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED DAYS	IMMEDIATELY..... 0 0 0 <b>OR</b> HOURS..... 1 [ ][ ] <b>OR</b> DAYS..... 2 [ ][ ]	IMMEDIATELY..... 0 0 0 <b>OR</b> HOURS..... 1 [ ][ ] <b>OR</b> DAYS..... 2 [ ][ ]	IMMEDIATELY..... 0 0 0 <b>OR</b> HOURS..... 1 [ ][ ] <b>OR</b> DAYS..... 2 [ ][ ]
E36	In the first three days after delivery, was [CHILD'S NAME] given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO E38) ←

Module E. Women's Nutrition, Breastfeeding and Antenatal Care (Women 15-49)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME
E37	What was [CHILD'S NAME] given to drink?  Anything else?  PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF DRINK AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER ..... C DATE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E FRUIT JUICE ..... F INFANT FORMULA ..... G TEA/INFUSION ..... H COFFEE ..... I HONEY ..... J OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER ..... C DATE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E FRUIT JUICE ..... F INFANT FORMULA ..... G TEA/INFUSION ..... H COFFEE ..... I HONEY ..... J OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... A PLAIN WATER ..... B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER ..... C DATE WATER ..... D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION ..... E FRUIT JUICE ..... F INFANT FORMULA ..... G TEA/INFUSION ..... H COFFEE ..... I HONEY ..... J OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)
E37A	What age was your child when you stopped breastfeeding?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 97 = Still Breastfed 98 = DON'T KNOW	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 97 = Still Breastfed 98 = DON'T KNOW	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 97 = Still Breastfed 98 = DON'T KNOW
<b>ANTENATAL CARE</b>				
E38	Did you see anyone for antenatal care during the pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E45) ←
E39	Whom did you see?  Anyone else?  PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF CAREGIVER AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR ..... A MIDWIFE ..... B NURSE ..... C BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... D ATR ..... E COMMUNITY HLTH WRKR ..... F TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTEND. ..... G OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)	DOCTOR ..... A MIDWIFE ..... B NURSE ..... C BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... D ATR ..... E COMMUNITY HLTH WRKR ..... F TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTEND. ..... G OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)	DOCTOR ..... A MIDWIFE ..... B NURSE ..... C BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... D ATR ..... E COMMUNITY HLTH WRKR ..... F TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTEND. ..... G OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)
E40	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?  Anywhere else?  PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF FACILITY AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	<b>HOME</b> YOUR HOME ..... A OTHER HOME ..... B  <b>GOVT SECTOR</b> UNIVERSITY HOSP. ..... C REGIONAL HOSP. .... D REFERRAL CTR. .... E COMMUNITY HEALTH CTR. .... F OTHER GOVT. .... G (SPECIFY)  <b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b> HEALTH HUT ..... H NUTRITIONAL CENTER ..... I OTHER NGO ..... J (SPECIFY)  <b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b> PVT. HEALTH CTR. .... K CHURCH HEALTH CTR. ... L PHARMACY ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MED. .... N (SPECIFY) <b>OTHER</b> ..... X (SPECIFY)	<b>HOME</b> YOUR HOME ..... A OTHER HOME ..... B  <b>GOVT SECTOR</b> UNIVERSITY HOSP. ..... C REGIONAL HOSP. .... D REFERRAL CTR. .... E COMMUNITY HEALTH CTR. .... F OTHER GOVT. .... G (SPECIFY)  <b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b> HEALTH HUT ..... H NUTRITIONAL CENTER ..... I OTHER NGO ..... J (SPECIFY)  <b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b> PVT. HEALTH CTR. .... K CHURCH HEALTH CTR. ... L PHARMACY ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MED. .... N (SPECIFY) <b>OTHER</b> ..... X (SPECIFY)	<b>HOME</b> YOUR HOME ..... A OTHER HOME ..... B  <b>GOVT SECTOR</b> UNIVERSITY HOSP. ..... C REGIONAL HOSP. .... D REFERRAL CTR. .... E COMMUNITY HEALTH CTR. .... F OTHER GOVT. .... G (SPECIFY)  <b>NON-GOVT (NGO) SECTOR</b> HEALTH HUT ..... H NUTRITIONAL CENTER ..... I OTHER NGO ..... J (SPECIFY)  <b>PRIVATE MED. SECTOR</b> PVT. HEALTH CTR. .... K CHURCH HEALTH CTR. ... L PHARMACY ..... M OTHER PRIVATE MED. .... N (SPECIFY) <b>OTHER</b> ..... X (SPECIFY)
E41	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care during this pregnancy?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E42	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
E43	Did you take any iron folic acid during this pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E44	Did you receive preventive treatment for malaria and/or helminths during this pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
E45	<b>CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION E28. IS THE WOMAN CURRENTLY PREGNANT?</b>	IF YES, THEN SKIP TO E49A  IF NO, THEN CONTINUE.	IF YES, THEN SKIP TO E49A  IF NO, THEN CONTINUE.	IF YES, THEN SKIP TO E49A  IF NO, THEN CONTINUE.
E46	<b>CHECK HOUSEHOLD ROSTER QUESTION B15 (MARITAL STATUS) IS PERSON MARRIED/LIVING TOGETHER?</b>	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←
E47	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO E49A) ←

Module E. Women's Nutrition, Breastfeeding and Antenatal Care (Women 15-49)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME	WOMAN'S NAME
E48	Which method are you using?  RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION .....B IUD.....C INJECTABLES .....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION .....I STANDARD DAYS METHOD .....J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD.....K RHYTHM METHOD.....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER MODERN METHOD .....N	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION .....B IUD.....C INJECTABLES .....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION .....I STANDARD DAYS METHOD .....J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD.....K RHYTHM METHOD.....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER MODERN METHOD .....N	FEMALE STERILIZATION .....A MALE STERILIZATION .....B IUD.....C INJECTABLES .....D IMPLANTS.....E PILL.....F CONDOM.....G FEMALE CONDOM.....H EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION .....I STANDARD DAYS METHOD .....J LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD.....K RHYTHM METHOD.....L WITHDRAWAL .....M OTHER MODERN METHOD .....N
E49A	THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS WOMAN.	GO TO E03A FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO E49B.	GO TO E03A FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO E49B.	GO TO E03A FOR NEXT WOMAN OR, IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO E49B.
E49B	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED                HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE                → GO TO ANTHROPOMETRY			

EA CODE	[ ] [ ] [ ]	HH NUMBER	[ ] [ ] [ ]	AN00: START TIME	HOUR: [ ] [ ]	MINUTE: [ ] [ ]				
<b>ANTHROPOMETRY - Children under 5 years of age</b>										
CHECK QUESTION D14 IN EACH COLUMN OF MODULE D. IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD (D14= YES), THE CHILD SHOULD BE MEASURED. TRANSFER THE INFORMATION FOR EACH CHILD LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD FROM MODULE D TO QUESTIONS D67 TO D72 BELOW.										
CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF AGE						WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF CHILDREN				
D67	D68	D69	D70	D71	D72	D73	D74	D75	D76	D77
LINE NO. FROM HH ROSTER (B01)	NAME	SEX  1. MALE 2. FEMALE	AGE IN MONTHS	CHILD'S BIRTH DATE  (DDMMYY)	SOURCE BIRTH DATE	HEIGHT (CM)  9994 = NOT PRESENT 9995 = REFUSED	HEIGHT MEASURED: 1. LAYING DOWN 2. STANDING UP	WEIGHT (KG)  9994 = NOT PRESENT 9995 = REFUSED	RESULT 1. MEASURED 2. NOT PRESENT 3. REFUSED 6. OTHER (explain in comments #1)	EDEMA 1. YES 2. NO
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
[ ][ ]		[ ]	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ]	[ ][ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ]	[ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	[ ]
D78: COMMENTS #1					SOURCE OF BIRTH DATE 1. VACCINATION CARD                      4. HOME RECORD 2. BIRTH CERTIFICATE                    5. PARENT STATEMENT 3. HEALTH REGISTRATION CARD        6. OTHER _____					

EA CODE	[ ] [ ] [ ]	HH NUMBER	[ ] [ ] [ ]			
<b>ANTHROPOMETRY - Non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age</b>						
CHECK QUESTIONS E04, E05 AND E28 IN MODULE E. IF THE WOMAN IS 15-49 YEARS OLD AND NOT PREGNANT (E28 = NO OR DK), SHE SHOULD BE MEASURED. TRANSFER THE INFORMATION FOR EACH NON-PREGNANT WOMAN 15-49 YEARS FROM MODULE E TO QUESTIONS E50 TO E52 BELOW.						
SELECTED WOMAN'S (15-49) INFORMATION			WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF SELECTED WOMAN (15-49)			
E50	E51	E52	E53	E54	E55	
LINE NO. FROM HH ROSTER (B01)	NAME	AGE IN YEARS	HEIGHT (CM)  9994 = NOT PRESENT 9995 = REFUSED	WEIGHT (KG)  99994 = NOT PRESENT 99995 = REFUSED	RESULT 1. MEASURED 2. NOT PRESENT 3. REFUSED 6. OTHER (Explain in comment #2)	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
[ ][ ]		[ ][ ]	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ] CM	[ ][ ][ ] . [ ][ ] KG	[ ]	
E56:COMMENTS #2						AN01: END TIME [ ][ ] MINUTE: [ ][ ]
ANTHROPOMETRIST PRINT NAME:			SIGNATURE:		AN02 [ ][ ] ID NO.	AN03 [ ][ ] DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [2][0][1][6]
SUPERVISOR PRINT NAME:			SIGNATURE:		AN04 [ ][ ] ID NO.	AN05 [ ][ ] DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [2][0][1][6]



# Module J. Gender - Cash (All Men and Women who Earned Cash)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER
J00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
J01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
J02	MAN/WOMAN WHO EARNED CASH (B12 = 1 OR 2) FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
J03A	CHECK HOUSEHOLD ROSTER QUESTION B15 (MARITAL STATUS). IS RESPONDENT MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER (B15=1)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←
J03B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3
J04	RESPONDENT'S SEX FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B04)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
J05	RESPONDENT'S AGE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B05)	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
J06	Have you done any work in the past 12 months?  READ DEFINITION OF WORK FROM MODULE B.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO J12 ←
J07	During the past 12 months, were you usually paid in cash or kind for this work or were you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 GO TO J12 ← NOT PAID ..... 4	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 GO TO J12 ← NOT PAID ..... 4	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 GO TO J12 ← NOT PAID ..... 4
J08	When you were paid in cash for this work, was the payment usually made directly to you, to your spouse/partner or to someone else in your household?  IF RESPONSE IS SOMEONE ELSE IN HH OR OTHER, THEN SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	RESPONDENT ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... 4 (SPECIFY)	RESPONDENT ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... 4 (SPECIFY)	RESPONDENT ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) ..... 4 (SPECIFY)
J09A	Do you usually discuss with someone about how the cash you earn will be used?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO J10) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO J10) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO J10) ←
J09B	With whom do you usually talk about how the cash you earn will be used? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. FOR RESPONSES B AND C, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... B (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)	SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... B (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)	SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH ..... B (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)
J10	Who usually decides how the cash you earn will be used?  READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONLY ONE.  FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)
J11	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?  READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONLY ONE.  FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER ..... 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)
J12	THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS CASH EARNER.	GO TO J02A FOR NEXT CASH EARNER, OR J13 IF NO MORE CASH EARNERS	GO TO J02A FOR NEXT CASH EARNER, OR J13 IF NO MORE CASH EARNERS	GO TO J02A FOR NEXT CASH EARNER, OR J13 IF NO MORE CASH EARNERS
J13	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ GO TO MODULE K

Module K. Gender - MCHN (All Men and Women with Child Under 2 Years)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER
K00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
K01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
K02A	MAN/WOMAN WITH A CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS (B13=1) FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
K02B	OBTAIN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO K17 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO K17 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO K17 ← NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3
K03	RESPONDENT'S SEX FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B04)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
K04A	RESPONDENT'S AGE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B05)	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
K04B	RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B15)	MARITAL STATUS <input type="text"/>	MARITAL STATUS <input type="text"/>	MARITAL STATUS <input type="text"/>
K05	Do you have a child under 2 years of age living in the household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←
K06	What is the name of your child under 2 years of age? ADD LINE NUMBER (B01) FROM HH ROSTER	NAME _____ LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NAME _____ LINE NO. (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
K07	How many times should a pregnant woman go for antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	NUMBER OF TIMES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98
K08	In your opinion, do you think pregnant women, overall, need to eat more, less or the same amount of food as they did before they got pregnant?	MORE ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 SAME ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MORE ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 SAME ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	MORE ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 SAME ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
K09	How long after birth should a mother first put her baby to the breast?	IMMEDIATELY ..... 1 LESS THAN 1 HOUR AFTER DELIVERY ..... 2 SOME HRS LATER BUT LESS THAN 24 HRS ..... 3 1 DAY LATER ..... 4 MORE THAN 1 DAY LATER ..... 5 BABY SHOULD NOT BE BREASTFED ..... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	IMMEDIATELY ..... 1 LESS THAN 1 HOUR AFTER DELIVERY ..... 2 SOME HRS LATER BUT LESS THAN 24 HRS ..... 3 1 DAY LATE ..... 4 MORE THAN 1 DAY LATER ..... 5 BABY SHOULD NOT BE BREASTFED ..... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	IMMEDIATELY ..... 1 LESS THAN 1 HOUR AFTER DELIVERY ..... 2 SOME HRS LATER BUT LESS THAN 24 HRS ..... 3 1 DAY LATE ..... 4 MORE THAN 1 DAY LATER ..... 5 BABY SHOULD NOT BE BREASTFED ..... 6 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
K10	At what age should a breast-fed child be introduced to semi-solid or solid foods?	AGE IN MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	AGE IN MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	AGE IN MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98
K10A	When it's hot, should a child under six months of age be given water?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
K10B	If a mother thinks that her baby is not getting enough milk, what should she do?  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	BREASTFEED THE CHILD CHILD MORE OFTEN. A GIVE OTHER FOODS OR LIQUIDS TO CHILD. B MOTHER NEEDS TO EAT MORE. C MOTHER NEEDS TO DRINK MORE. D OTHER ..... E (SPECIFY)	BREASTFEED THE CHILD CHILD MORE OFTEN. A GIVE OTHER FOODS OR LIQUIDS TO CHILD. B MOTHER NEEDS TO EAT MORE. C MOTHER NEEDS TO DRINK MORE. D OTHER ..... E (SPECIFY)	BREASTFEED THE CHILD CHILD MORE OFTEN. A GIVE OTHER FOODS OR LIQUIDS TO CHILD. B MOTHER NEEDS TO EAT MORE. C MOTHER NEEDS TO DRINK MORE. D OTHER ..... E (SPECIFY)
K10C	When should you wash your hands with soap?  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	BEFORE EATING. A AFTER USING TOILET B BEFORE FEEDING A CHILD. C AFTER CLEANING A CHILD'S FECES. D BEFORE PREPARING FOOD. E OTHER ..... F (SPECIFY)	BEFORE EATING. A AFTER USING TOILET B BEFORE FEEDING A CHILD. C AFTER CLEANING A CHILD'S FECES. D BEFORE PREPARING FOOD. E OTHER ..... F (SPECIFY)	MORE ..... A LESS ..... B SAME ..... C DON'T KNOW ..... D SAME ..... E DON'T KNOW ..... F OTHER ..... F (SPECIFY)

Module K. Gender - MCHN (All Men and Women with Child Under 2 Years)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE PERSON FROM ROSTER
K11	CHECK K04B ABOVE, MARITAL STATUS  IS PERSON MARRIED (K04B=1)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 GO TO K17 ←
K12	IF FEMALE RESPONDENT ASK: Is there someone with whom you usually discuss your or [NAME OF INDEX CHILD]'s health and nutrition?  IF MALE RESPONDENT ASK: Is there someone with whom you usually discuss your spouse/partner's or [NAME OF INDEX CHILD]'s health and nutrition?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO K14) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO K14) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO K14) ←
K13	With whom do you usually discuss this?  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. FOR RESPONSES B AND C, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	SPOUSE/PARTNER .. A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) ..... B OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)	SPOUSE/PARTNER .. A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) ..... B OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)	SPOUSE/PARTNER .. A SOMEONE ELSE IN HH (SPECIFY RELATIONSHIP) ..... B OTHER ..... C (SPECIFY)
K14	IF FEMALE RESPONDENT ASK: Who usually makes decisions about your health and nutrition?  IF MALE RESPONDENT ASK: Who usually makes decisions about your spouse/partner's health and nutrition?  READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONLY ONE.  FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)
K15	Who usually makes decisions about [NAME OF INDEX CHILD]'s health and nutrition?  READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONLY ONE.  FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)
K16	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?  READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONLY ONE.  FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY ..... 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)	YOURSELF ..... 1 SPOUSE/PARTNER .. 2 YOURSELF AND SPOUSE/PARTNER JOINTLY ..... 3 YOURSELF AND OTHER JOINTLY .. 4 ..... (SPECIFY) OTHER ..... 5 (SPECIFY)
K17	THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS RESPONDENT.	GO TO K02A FOR NEXT RESPONDENT, OR K18 IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS	GO TO K02A FOR NEXT RESPONDENT, OR K18 IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS	GO TO K02A FOR NEXT RESPONDENT, OR K18 IF NO MORE RESPONDENTS
K18	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ GO TO MODULE L

**Tableau KISH pour sélectionner un répondant au module L**

*The respondent for this module is a household member 15 or older. If there is more than one eligible respondent in the household, please use this table to select one respondent.*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**If there are 10 or less eligible respondents**

1. List the name and line number of all household members ages 15+ in the household, in descending order by age (oldest first).
2. Look up the last digit of the household number from Module A and circle the corresponding column number below.
3. Look up where the last digit of the household number (columns) crosses the number of respondents 15+ (rows).
4. The digit in the cell where the column and row meet is the number of the person to interview for Module L.

**Example:** If the number of people 15+ = 3 and the last digit of the household number = 5, the column "5" and row "3" meet at "2". The respondent "2" will be interviewed for module L.

**If there are more than 10 eligible respondents**

1. Follow the above steps
2. Throw a coin:
  - if "heads" select the person recorded in the row with the matching number
  - if "tail", add "10 to the selected number and select the person corresponding to the sum

**Example:** If the number of people 15+ = 14 and the last digit of the household number = 5, the column "5" and row "14" meet at "1". If heads, you will interview the respondent in row 1, if tails, you will interview the respondent in row 11.

Numéro	Ligne No.	Nom	Age	Dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage (voir la première page)									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
4				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	4
5				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6				1	2	3	4	5	6	4	2	6	6
7				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	4	7
8				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	8
9				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
10				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
13				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
14				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	4
15				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
16				1	2	3	4	5	6	4	2	6	6
17				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	4	7
18				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	8
19				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
20				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## Module L. Service Satisfaction

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	RESPONDENT'S NAME
L00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HR <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> MI <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
L01	EA AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> HH <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
L02	LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT 15 YEARS AND OLDER OF AGE FROM ROSTER	LINE NUMBER (B01) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
L03	RESPONDENT'S SEX FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B04)	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
L04	RESPONDENT'S AGE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B05)	YEARS <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
L05	OBTAIN CONSENT  DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT AVAILABLE ..... 8 SKIP TO L19 ←
Now I am going to ask you about your access or use of <b>Food Security Services</b> in the <b>past 12 months</b> and whether you were/are satisfied with these services.		
L06A	Did you receive technical services from the Government of Mali in agriculture, livestock and fishing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L06B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L07A	Did you receive services from agro dealers or input providers?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L07B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L08A	Did you receive services from Community Based Organizations (CBO's), associations or committees serving farmers, herders livestock, fishers etc.?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L08B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L09A	Did you receive services from input banks or stocks such as cereal, seeds, zoo techniques, fodder?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L09B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L10A	Did you receive services from relays or community vulgarization agents?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L10B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L11A	Did you receive any other food security services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L11B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
Now I am going to ask you about your access or use of <b>Health and Nutrition Services</b> in the <b>past 12 months</b> and whether you were/are satisfied with these services.		
L12A	Did you receive health or nutrition services from health centers including maternities, Centre de Santé Communautaire/Community Health Centers (CSCOMs), Centre de Santé de Référence/Referral Health Center (CSRef)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO NEXT ITEM ←
L12B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
L13A	Did you receive services from input and product providers?	YES ..... 1

## Module L. Service Satisfaction

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	RESPONDENT'S NAME
L13B	Were you satisfied with the services?	NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L14A	Did you receive services from relays and community health agents?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM
L14B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L15A	Did you receive any other health or nutrition services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM
L15B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
	Now I am going to ask you about your access or use of <b>Income Security Services</b> in the <b>past 12 months</b> and whether you were/are satisfied with these services.	
L16A	Did you receive income security services from Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA's)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM
L16B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L17A	Did you receive services from microfinance institutions?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM
L17B	SOME EXAMPLES OF MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS INCLUDE: KONDO JUIGIMA, KAFO GIGINEW, NARIAL NEF, CAEC JIGUISEME, CAMEC, NIESIGISO, MEREBARA, SORO YIRIWASO Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L18A	Did you receive services from banks or other assurances?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO NEXT ITEM
L18B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L19A	Did you receive any other income security services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 <div style="text-align: right;">←</div> SKIP TO L19
L19B	Were you satisfied with the services?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2
L20	<b>INTERVIEWER:</b> THERE ARE NO MORE QUESTIONS FOR THIS RESPONDENT	GO TO L21
L21	<b>INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED</b> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: space-around;"> <span>HOUR</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span style="font-size: 24px;"> </span> </div> <span>MINUTE</span> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <span style="font-size: 24px;"> </span> </div> </div> <span style="font-size: 24px;">→</span> <span>GO TO MODULE H</span>	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

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COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

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ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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NAME OF TEAM LEADER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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NAME OF EDITOR: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## MODULE H. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

**H00: START TIME**

		:		
HOUR			MINUTE	

EA code (from Module A)

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Household number (from Module A)

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H0.01. Respondent line number (B01) from Module B, Question B06

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H0.02. OBTAIN WRITTEN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?

1 = Yes

2 = No → End of Survey

3 = Not available → End of Survey

ASK THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. FOR MODULE H1, ASK WHOEVER IS MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE FOOD THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE EATEN IN THE PAST WEEK. FOR MODULES H2 THROUGH H7, ASK THE PERSON WHO IS MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING NON-FOOD ITEMS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE BOUGHT.

“Now I would like to ask you about the kinds of foods that you and other members of your household have eaten over the past week. I’d also like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought in the past week. Please include foods in meals that are shared with other members of the household, as well as foods that individual members of the household may have consumed independently of other family members. First we will ask about foods that were eaten at your home, or at the home of friends or other family. Later we will ask about foods that were purchased already prepared from a restaurant or a vendor.”

### MODULE H1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Grains and Cereals													
Rice	1	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Maize		..... 1 ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											



FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Millet	3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Sorghum	4	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Fonio	5	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Wheat	6	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Maize flour	7	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Local wheat flour	9	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Imported wheat flour	10	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other cereals flour	11	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Pasta	12	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other cereals (specify) _____	13	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Nuts and pulses													
Beans	14	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Niebe	15	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Peanuts	16	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other pulses or lentils (specify) _____	17	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other pulses or lentils (specify)	18	YES ..... 1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other pulses or lentils (specify)	19	YES ..... 1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM											
Eggs and Milk Products													
Eggs	20	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Milk liquid	21	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Milk powder	22												
Sour milk	23	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Cheese	24	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Yogurt	25	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other dairy (specify) _____	26	YES ..... 1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Other dairy (specify) _____	27	YES ..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other dairy (specify) _____	28	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Cooking Oils													
Shea butter	29	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Palm oil	30	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Peanut oil	31	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Butter	32	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other oils (specify) _____	33	YES ..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other oils (specify) _____	34	YES ..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other oils (specify) _____	35	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Tubers													
Potatoes	36	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											
Yam	37	YES ..... 1 NO .....2→ NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Cassava	38	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Sweet potato	39	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Taro	40	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Cassava flour (attieke, gari...)	41	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other tubers (specify) _____	42	YES ..... 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other tubers (specify) _____	43	YES ..... 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other tubers (specify) _____	44	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Vegetables and leaves													
Salad	45	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Onions	46	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Okra	47	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Fresh tomato	48	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Canned tomatoes	49	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Green pepper	50	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Eggplant	51	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Carrot	52	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Green beans	53	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Cucumber	54	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Peas	55	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Zucchini	56	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Bean leaves	57	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Baobab leaves	58	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Hibiscus leaves	59	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other vegetables and leaves (specify) _____	60	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other vegetables and leaves (specify) _____	61	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other vegetables and leaves (specify) _____	62	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Fruit and Nuts													
Mango	63	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Banana	64	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Plantain	65	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Orange	66	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Lemon	67	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Watermelon	68	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Papaya	69	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Melon	70	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Date	71	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Baobab fruit	72	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Zaban	73	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Pois sucre/souchee	74	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Tamarin	75	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Jujube	76	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Pineapple	77	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Ginger	78	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Sugar cane	79	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Kola nuts	80	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Shea nut	81	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Wild fruits	82	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other fruits (specify) _____	83	YES ..... 1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other fruits (specify) _____	84	YES ..... 1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other fruits (specify) _____	85	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Fish and Meat													
Beef	86	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Camel	87	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Mutton	88	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Goat	89	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Chicken	90	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Organ meat	91	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Gibiers	92	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Cold cuts	93	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Canned meat	94	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Fresh fish	95	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Smoked fish	96	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Dried fish	97	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Canned fish	98	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Seafood	99	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											



FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Other meat (specify) _____	100	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other meat (specify) _____	101	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other meat (specify) _____	102	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Spices and Condiments													
Salt	103	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Hot pepper	104	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Soumbala	105	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other spices, condiments, etc. (specify) _____	106	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other spices, condiments, etc. (specify) _____	107	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other spices, condiments, etc. (specify) _____	108	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Sweets and Confectionery													
Sugar	109	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Cacao/chocolate	110	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Honey	111	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Candy	112	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other sweets (specify) _____	113	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other sweets (specify) _____	114	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other sweets (specify) _____	115	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Non-Alcoholic Beverages													
Tea (dried leaves)	116	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Coffee (ground, instant)	117	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Tisanes	118	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Fruit juices	119												
Fruit juices/Carbonated drinks (Coca cola, pepsi, etc.)	120	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Bottled water	121	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other non-alcoholic drinks (specify) _____	122	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Other non-alcoholic drinks (specify)_____	123	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other non-alcoholic drinks (specify)_____	124	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Alcoholic Beverages													
Imported alcoholic beverages	125	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Locally produced alcohol	126	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other alcoholic beverages (specify)_____	127	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other alcoholic beverages (specify)_____	128	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Other alcoholic beverages (specify)_____	129	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Cooked Foods from Vendors													
Donuts	130	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Cakes	131	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Bread	132	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											
Grilled meat	1 3 3	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases? (IF H1.04A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.06A)		How much did you spend on what was eaten last week?  If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed.	How much of what you ate came from <b>your household's own</b> production? (IF H1.06A =0 THEN SKIP TO H1.07A)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources? (IF H1.07A =0 THEN SKIP TO NEXT ITEM)		Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today.
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 CFA 99999	H1.06A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.06B UNIT	H1.06C ESTIMATE CFA 99999	H1.07A QUANTITY 999.9	H1.07B UNIT	H1.07C ESTIMATE CFA 99999
Other cooked food from vendors (specify) _____	134	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other cooked food from vendors (specify) _____	135	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM											
Other cooked food from vendors (specify) _____	136	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → H1.08											

RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR H1.03b/1.04b/1.06b/1.07b – UNITS		
KILOGRAMME ..... 01	BOX.....08	TAS ..... 14
GRAM.....02	LARGE BAG (100 KG) .....09	SAWAL/BOL SADA DIALLO ..... 15
LITER.....04	MEDIUM BAG (50 KG) .....10	PANI ..... 16
UNIT .....05	SMALL BAG (25 KG) .....11	MOURE.....17
SAC (SACHET) .....06	CUP (VERRE)..... 12	CALEBASSE.....18
PACK (PAQUET).....07	JUG (BIDON) ..... 13	PANIER.....19
		OTHER ..... 20
NOTE: ANY UNIT LISTED <u>MUST</u> BE ABLE TO BE CONVERTED TO A STANDARDIZED UNIT. THIS CONVERSION WILL HAPPEN DURING DATA ANALYSIS; IT SHOULD NOT BE DONE IN THE FIELD BY THE INTERVIEWER.		

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES
H1.08	Over the past one week (7 days), did any people who are not members of your household eat any meals in your household?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → SKIP TO H1.12
H1.09	Over the past one week (7 days), how many people who are not members of your household ate meals in your household?	H1.09. NUMBER OF PEOPLE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H1.10	Over the past one week (7 days), what was the total number of days in which any meal was shared with people who are not members of your household?	H1.10. NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/>
H1.11	Over the past one week (7 days), what was the total number of meals that were shared with people who are not members of your household?	H1.11. NUMBER OF MEALS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

MODULE H2. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 7 DAYS (Head of Household or Responsible Adult)

Respondent line number (B01)  
from Module B, Question B10

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“Now I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought in the past week.”

ONE WEEK RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past <u>one week (7 days)</u> , did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
	H2.01	H2.02	H2.03 CFA (99999)
Cigarettes	137	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Tobacco	138	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Batteries, candles	139	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Wood	140	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Petrol	141	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Coal/ Charcoal	142	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Matches, lighters	143	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Newspapers or magazines	144	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Frais de moulure des céréales	145	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Public transportation - <b>buses, taxis, rickshaws, train tickets</b> , etc. (include any used for school under education costs; include any used for obtaining health care under health expenditures)	146	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other (specify) _____	147	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other (specify) _____	148	YES.....1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other (specify) _____	149	YES.....1 NO2→GO TO MODULE H3	

### MODULE H3. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST ONE MONTH (Head of Household or Responsible Adult)

“Next I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought over the past month.”

ONE MONTH RECALL ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past <u>one month</u> , did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
	H3.01	H3.02	H3.03 CFA (99999)
Toilet soap	150	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Household cleaning articles (soap, bleach, washing powder, etc.)	151	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Toothpaste, tooth powder, toothbrush, etc.	152	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other personal products (shampoo, combs, cosmetics, etc.)	153	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Personal services (haircuts, shaving, shoeshine, etc.)	154	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Garbage disposal	155	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Light bulbs	156	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Postal expenses	157	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Music or video cassette or CD/DVD	158	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Telephone or mobile phone service	159	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Internet (cybercafé)	160	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Donation - to church, temple, charity, beggar, etc.	161	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Gifts	162	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Repair and other expenses for personal vehicle, bicycle, motor bicycle (registration, fines)	163	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Repairs to household and personal items (radios, , TV, Telephone, watches, etc., excluding battery purchases)	164	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Utilities: Electricity	165	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	

<u>ONE MONTH RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one month, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
	H3.01	H3.02	H3.03 CFA (99999)
Utilities: Water	166	YES.....1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Membership fees (for the use of natural resources; water, forest)	167	YES.....1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	



# MODULE H5. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 12 MONTHS (Head of Household or Responsible Adult)

“Now I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought over the past one year.”

ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 CFA (99999)
Ready-made clothing and apparel (excluding school related)	168	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Cloth, wool, yarn, and thread for making clothes and sweaters	169	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Tailoring expenses	170	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Footwear (shoes, slippers, sandals, etc.)	171	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Washing expenses	172	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Crockery, cutlery and kitchen utensils (household use)	173	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Stationery items (excluding school related)	174	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Books (excluding school related)	175	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Tickets for cinema / entertainment events	176	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Pocket money to children	177	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Excursion, holiday (including travel and lodging; excluding school or health related)	178	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Carpet, rugs, drapes, curtains	179	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Pillows, mattresses, blankets, towels, etc.	180	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Jewelry, watches	181	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Sports & hobby equipment, musical instruments, toys	182	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Cement/ Sand	183	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	

<u>ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 CFA (99999)
Building woods	184	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Taxes, land taxes, housing and property taxes	186	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Dowry	187	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Marriages, births, and other ceremonies	188	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Funeral and death related expenses	189	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Expenditure on religious ceremonies (tabaski, etc.)	190	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other social events (outside home)	191	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
HEALTH EXPENDITURES over last 12 months (include estimated value of any in-kind payments or borrowed amounts)			
Anything related to illnesses and injuries, including for medicine, tests, consultation, & in-patient fees	192	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Medical care not related to an illness - preventative health care, pre-natal visits, check-ups, etc.	193	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Non-prescription medicines, for example, Paracetamol, etc.	194	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Health service charge from a traditional healer	195	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Transportation used to access health-related services or care that did not require an overnight stay in a health facility or at a <b>traditional healer's</b> dwelling	196	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Hospitalizations or overnight stay in any hospital – total cost for treatment	197	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Travel to and from the medical facility for any overnight stay(s) or hospitalization	198	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Food costs during overnight stay(s) at the medical facility or hospitalization (if not already included above)	199	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Over-night(s) stay at a traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling – total costs for treatment	200	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Travel costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay(s)	201	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	

ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL		Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
ITEM	ITEM CODE		
	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 CFA (99999)
Food costs during overnight stay(s) at the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling	202	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
EDUCATION EXPENDITURES over last 12 months (include estimated value of any in-kind payments or borrowed amounts)			
Tuition, including extra tuition fees	203	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Expenditures on after school programs and tutoring	204	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
School books and stationery	205	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
School uniform	206	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Boarding fees	207	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Contribution to school building maintenance	208	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Transport to and from school	209	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Parent/Teacher Association and other related fees	210	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other: Specify_____	211	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other: Specify_____	212	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	
Other: Specify_____	213	YES..... 1 NO2→ NEXT ITEM	

SELF PRODUCED AND CONSUMED ITEMS				
<u>ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL</u>			Over the past one year (12 months) did your household produce and consume any [ITEM]?	
			(NOTE THAT THE VALUE OF THESE ITEMS SHOULD BE ENTERED <u>ONLY</u> IF THEY WERE PRODUCED OR USED FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, NOT FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES)	
ITEM	Item Code		What is the monetary value in the local market of the [ITEM] produced and consumed by your household during the past 30 days?	What is the monetary value in the local market of the [ITEM] produced and consumed by your household during the past 12 months?
	H5.04	H5.05	H5.06 (CFA) 99999	H5.07 (CFA) 99999
Firewood	214	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Furniture and allied wooden materials	215	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Tailoring	216	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Shoe making/ repairing	217	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Water fetching	218	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Minor house repairing	219	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Hay for roofing or other purpose	220	YES ..... 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Other: Specify _____	221	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Other: Specify _____	222	YES ..... 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM		
Other: Specify _____	223	YES ..... 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM		

# MODULE H6. HOUSING EXPENDITURES (Head of Household or Responsible Adult)

"Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your home."

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES				
H6.01	Do you own or are purchasing this house, is it provided to you by an employer, do you use it for free, or do you rent this house?	OWN .....1 BEING PURCHASED .....2 EMPLOYER PROVIDES .....3 FREE ..... RENTED .....5    H6.05 DON'T KNOW .....8				
H6.02	If you <u>sold this dwelling</u> today, how much would you receive for it in [CFA]?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> DON'T KNOW .....9999998				
H6.03	How old is this house, in years?  USE '000' IF HOUSE IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 2px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">DON'T KNOW .....998</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div>SKIP TO H6.06</div> </div>				
H6.04	If you <u>rented this dwelling out</u> today, how much rent would you receive in [CFA]?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">H6.04A CFA</th><th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">H6.04B UNIT</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>DON'T KNOW .....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</div> </td><td style="vertical-align: top;"> <div>           DAY .....1            WEEK .....2            MONTH .....3            YEAR .....4         </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">DON'T KNOW.8</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	H6.04A CFA	H6.04B UNIT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>DON'T KNOW .....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</div>	<div>           DAY .....1            WEEK .....2            MONTH .....3            YEAR .....4         </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">DON'T KNOW.8</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div>
H6.04A CFA	H6.04B UNIT					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>DON'T KNOW .....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</div>	<div>           DAY .....1            WEEK .....2            MONTH .....3            YEAR .....4         </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 20px;">DON'T KNOW.8</div> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 40px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div>					

H6.05	How much do you pay to rent this dwelling in [CFA]?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>H6.05A CFA</th><th>H6.05B UNIT</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <div> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <p>DON'T KNOW.....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</p> </td><td> <div> DAY .....1  WEEK .....2  MONTH .....3  YEAR .....4 </div> <p>DON'T KNOW....8</p> <div> <div>→</div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	H6.05A CFA	H6.05B UNIT	<div> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <p>DON'T KNOW.....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</p>	<div> DAY .....1  WEEK .....2  MONTH .....3  YEAR .....4 </div> <p>DON'T KNOW....8</p> <div> <div>→</div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div>
H6.05A CFA	H6.05B UNIT					
<div> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <p>DON'T KNOW.....99998 → SKIP TO H6.09</p>	<div> DAY .....1  WEEK .....2  MONTH .....3  YEAR .....4 </div> <p>DON'T KNOW....8</p> <div> <div>→</div> <div>SKIP TO H6.09</div> </div>					
H6.06	Do you pay a mortgage on this house, that is, a regular payment towards purchasing the house?	YES.....1 NO .....2→ SKIP TO H6.09				
H6.07	How often do you make mortgage payments?	ONCE A MONTH.....1 ONCE EVERY 3 MONTHS .....2 ONCE EVERY 6 MONTHS .....3 ONCE A YEAR .....4 OTHER (SPECIFY) .....6				
H6.08	How much do you pay each time you make a payment on your mortgage in [CFA]?	<div> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <p>AMOUNT IS VARIABLE.....999995</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....999998</p>				
H6.09	In the past one month, how much did you spend on major repairs, renovations & maintenance to this house in [CFA]?	<div> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div> <p>DON'T KNOW.....999998</p>				

# MODULE H7. DURABLE GOODS EXPENDITURES

"Now I'd like to ask you some questions about items that may be owned by your household."

ITEM	Item Code	Does your household own a [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM]s do you own?	What is the age of these [ITEM]s in years?  IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM OWNED, AVERAGE AGE.	If you wanted to sell one of these [ITEM]s today, how much would you receive?  IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM OWNED, AVERAGE VALUE.	Did you purchase or pay for any of these [ITEM]s in the last 12 months?	How much did you pay for one of these [ITEM]s in the last 12 months?"  IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM OWNED, AVERAGE VALUE
	H7.01	H7.02	H7.03 NUMBER	H7.04 AGE IN YEARS	H7.05 CFA (999999)	H7.06	H7.07 CFA (999999)
Furniture and fixtures	224	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Electric fan	225	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Cassette/CD recorder or player, radio, etc.	226	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Television/ DVD player/ VCR	227	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Sewing machine	228	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Kitchen appliances (refrigerator, cooking range, blenders, etc.)	229	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Bicycle	230	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Motorcycle	231	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Motor car or other such vehicle	232	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Mobile phone	233	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Clock	234	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Iron (for pressing clothes; electric or other)	235	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Computer, including equipment & accessories	236	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Other, specify _____	237	YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO .....2 → NEXT ITEM	
Other, specify _____		YES .....1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM	
Other, specify _____		YES .....1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM				YES .....1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM	

**H08: END TIME**   :    

HOUR
MINUTE

## MODULE R. RESILIENCE

CODE SE (MODULE A)

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (MODULE A)

RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER (B01) MODULE B

R0.01:

Start time: Hour  Minute

CHECK TO MAKE SURE THE RESPONDENT HAS PROVIDED CONSENT; IF NOT OBTAIN CONSENT BEFORE PROCEEDING (MODULE A)

R0.02. OBTAIN WRITTEN CONSENT. DOES [NAME] AGREE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SURVEY?

1 = YES      2 = NO → END THE SURVEY      3 = NOT AVAILABLE → END THE SURVEY



**MODULE 3: SHOCKS (Enumerate the shocks)**

300: During the past five (5) years did your household experience any [shock]?		Yes ..... 1 (If « yes », skip to 301) No ..... 2 (If « No », skip to module 4) Does not know ..... 8 (If « DNK », skip to module 4) No answer/refused.... 9 (If « NR », skip to module 4)		__	
	<b>NUMBERS AND WORDING OF THE QUESTIONS</b>				
	<b>301</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>LIST OF SHOCKS</b>	List the various shocks and circle the codes of shocks experienced by the household	How many times you did you experience [shock] during the past five years?	Among the shocks experienced during 5 last years, which have you experienced in the last 12 months?  Yes=1 No=2 (skip to next shock)	How severe was the impact of this/these shocks experienced by your household in the last 12 months on your income and the food consumption?  1. None (if any, continue to the following shock) 2. Low impact 3. Moderate impact 4. Strong impact 5. The worst of all times 8. Does not know	To what extent were you and your household able to recover after this/these shock(s) experienced in the last 12 months?  1. Did not recover 2. Recovered a bit, but the worse than before [event] 3. Got back to the same level as before [event] 4. Collected and better 5. Not affected by [event] 8. Does not know
<b>Shocks due to natural disasters</b>	<b>Codes</b>				
Excessive rains / Flooding (rice fields, house etc.)	<b>01</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Very few rains / drought / Lacking grazing	<b>02</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Big invasion of insects / weeds / birds	<b>03</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Epizootic disease	<b>04</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Lack of fish in the river	<b>05</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Cholera / diarrhea	<b>06</b>	__   __	__	__	__
<b>Shocks due to conflicts</b>					
Conflicts over land / Conflicts between farmers-herders	<b>7</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Conflict between herders and fishermen	<b>8</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Armed groups/political conflicts	<b>9</b>	__   __	__	__	__
<b>Socio-economic shocks</b>					
Sharp increase in the prices of foodstuffs	<b>10</b>	__   __	__	__	__
Unavailability of agricultural/livestock inputs	<b>11</b>	__   __	__	__	__

**306. How did you cope with the shock(s) you experienced in the last 12 months?**

N°	REMEDIES TOTHE SHOCKS	OUI=1	NON=2
	<b>LIVESTOCK AND LAND HOLDINGS</b>		
01	Selling livestock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	Slaughtering cattle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	Lease out land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	Consume the reserves of food kept for the next season		
05	Consume seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	Sell small animals (sheep, goats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	Withdraw children of the school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>COPING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>		
08	Send the children or an adult to relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	Limit portion size at mealtimes or reduce the number of meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Exodus of the young people (boys and girls)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>STRATEGIES TO LIMIT THE CONFLICTS</b>		
11	Committees to facilitate the dialogue between the groups in conflict	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Local conventions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Law enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

N°	REMEDIES TOTHE SHOCKS	OUI=1	NON=2
	<b>COPING STRATEGIES TO GET MORE FOOD OR MONEY</b>		
14	Take up new wage labor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Sell household items (e.g., radio, bed)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Sell productive assets (e.g., plow, water pump)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Take out a loan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Send children to work for money (e.g., domestic service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Receive money or food from family members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Receive food aid from the government / NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Use money from savings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Get money from a relative that migrated (remittances)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Eating of lean season food (leaf and wild fruits, insects, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Consume seed stock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Sell small animals (sheep, goats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## MODULE 5A. ACCESS TO LAND

506a	Has your household engaged in farming activities in the last 12 months? YES.... 1 NO....2 (Go to section 6)		
Farm N°	506b Type of Farm		507 Area (ha)
	<b>01.</b> Rain-fed farm <b>02.</b> Off-season <b>03.</b> Orchard <b>04</b> Hydro-agricultural developments <b>05.</b> Garden	<b>06.</b> Rain-fed + off-season <b>07.</b> Rain-fed + off-season + orchard <b>08.</b> Orchard + off-season <b>09</b> Orchard + rain-fed <b>10.</b> Other	
01	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____
02	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____
03	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____
04	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____
05	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____
06	____		____ ____ ____ ,  ____

# MODULE 6: LIVESTOCK

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK		NUMBERS AND WORDING OF THE QUESTIONS	
		601	602
		Total [livestock type] owned now (closing stock)  if (Q602=0) skip to next row	If you would sell an average one of the [livestock types] today, how much would you receive from the sale? (CFA F)
1	Cattle	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2	Sheep/ goats	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Horse / donkeys	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4	Camels – dromedaries	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5	Pigs	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6	Poultry	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

MODULE 7. LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES (ASK THESE QUESTIONS EVEN IF THE HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT OWN OR USE LIVESTOCK)

Commodity		700	701	702	703
		Did your household produce (name of product) in the last 12 months? Yes – 1 No - 2	Number of months where the milked have been doing every day over the last 12 months?	Daily milk quantity in liters collected during these months?	Daily milk quantity in liters sold during these months?
1	Cattle Milk	_	_	_	
2	Sheep/Goat milk	_	_	_	
3	Camel milk	_	_	_	

**MODULATE 7 Part Two. HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION**

Commodity		QUESTION WORDING AND NUMBER				
		701b		702b		703b
		Total [commodity] produced in the past year (in the last 12 months)		Total [commodity] sold in the past year (in the last 12 months)		Value of commodity sold in the past year (in the last 12 months)
		Quantity	Unity	Quantity	Unity	
1	Millet	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Rice	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Mais					
4	Sorghum	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
5	Cowpea	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
6	Peanut	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
7	Sesame	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
8	Bourgou (fodder)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
9	Onion/garlic	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
10	Other (specify)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

**MODULATE 7 Part Two. HOUSEHOLD FISH PRODUCTION**

Commodity		700C	701c	702c	703c	
		Did your household produce (name of the commodity) during the last 12 months?  Oui=1 Non=2	What is the total quantity produced during the last 12 months?  (In Kg)	How many times did you make sales during the last 12 months?	Which is the total quantity sold during the last 12 months  (In Kg)	
1	Fresh fish		__   __	__   __	__   __	
2	Smoked fish		__   __	__   __	__   __	
3	Dried fish		__   __	__   __	__   __	

## MODULE 9. ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES/CREDIT

N°	TITLE OF THE QUESTION	ANSWERS	
901	Have any household members taken out a loan in the last year (cash or in-kind)?	1. Yes ( <b>if yes, skip to q903</b> ) 2. No 8. Does not know ( <b>skip to the Module 10</b> )	__
902	If not, why?  Enter respondent's answer and skip to Module 10	1. Didn't need 2. Couldn't find a loan that met my needs" (i.e., "appropriate" in terms of size, terms, Sharia-compliant, etc.); 3. Afraid I couldn't pay back 4. No loan providers in my area 5. Other (specify) 8. DK	__



***If yes, list all the loans taken out by household members***

903	904	905	906	907	908	909
Loan Number	Source of the loan  01 Lender 02 Friend / neighbor 03 Member of the family 04 Microcredit 05 Bank 06 NGO 07 Religious institution 08 Saving groups 09 Input suppliers 10 Local trader 11 Community based 12 Other (specify) 88 Does not know	What was the total value of the loan? (FCFA)	Do you have to pay a monthly interest rate or service fee on the loan?  1=yes 2=no 8 = NSP	Purpose of the loan  1. Feed family 2. Pay school fees 3. Pay medical fees 4. Production inputs (e.g., livestock, agricultural inputs) 5. Business capital 6. Pay veterinary fees 7. Other	Who made the decision from [SOURCE]?  01. Myself 02 Partner 03 Myself and partner/spouse together 04 Other member of the household 05 Myself and other member of the household 06 Partner / wife and other member of the household 07 Household 08 Myself and another external person 09 Partner wife and another external person 10 Myself, partner/spouse and another external person	Who makes the decision on what to do with the money/item borrowed from [SOURCE]?  01. Myself 02 Partner 03 Myself and partner/spouse together 04 Other member of the household 05 Myself and other member of the household 06 Partner / wife and other member of the household 07 Household 08 Myself and another external person 09 Partner wife and another external person 10 Myself, partner/spouse and another external person
1	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
2	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

# MODULE 10. ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES / SAVINGS

	<p><b>1001</b> Do any of your household members have cash savings?</p> <p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Does not know.....8</p> <p>(skip to next module)</p>
--	---

QUESTION WORDING AND NUMBER		
1002	1003	1004
Number of savings	<p>Where are the savings held?</p> <p>1. In cash at home</p> <p>2. With microfinance institution</p> <p>3. With bank</p> <p>4. With savings group</p> <p>5. Other_____ (specify)</p> <p>8. Does not know</p> <p>9. No answer/refused</p>	<p>What is the primary purpose of the savings? savings?</p> <p>1. To use in emergencies</p> <p>2. To buy livestock</p> <p>3. For non-livestock business investment</p> <p>4. Seed purchase</p> <p>5. Invest in agriculture</p> <p>6. Timber harvesting/reforestation</p> <p>7. Other_____ (specify)</p> <p>8. Does not know</p>
1	__	__
2	__	__
3	__	__

# MODULE 11. ACCESS TO INFORMATION

TYPE OF INFORMATION		QUESTION WORDING AND NUMBER	
		1101	1102
		Did you receive any information on [topic] in the last year?  Yes = 1 No = 2 <b>skip to next topic</b> Does not know = 8 <b>skip to next topic</b> Refused = 9 <b>skip to next topic</b>	Which was your main information source on [Topic] ?  01. Rural development agents 02. Service providers (agricultural, health/hygiene, veterinary, etc.) 03. Community/traditional leaders 04. Koranic school teachers 05. Madrasa/Franco-Arabic teachers 06. Conventional/mainstream education teachers 07. Neighbors or friends 08. Government officials 09. Family members 10. Newspapers 11. Audiovisual media/TV/radio 12. Internet or SMS 13. Town crier 14. Community Development Committee (CVD) 15. Other (specify) _____
2	Rainfall prospects / weather prospects for coming season		_____
3	Water availability and prices of local boreholes, shallow wells etc		_____
4	Information on livestock disease threats or epidemics		_____
5	Cultural innovations (Techniques of cultures)		_____
7	Child nutrition and health information		_____

## MODULE 12. LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES

LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES		QUESTION WORDING AND NUMBER		
		1201	1204	1205
		What were the sources of your household's food/income over the last 12 months?  Yes = 1 No =2	Is this food/income source available in the dry season only, wet season only, or all year?  1. Only in dry season 2. Only in wet season 3. Both (all year) 8. Does not know	Do you only rely on this source during times of stress?  1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know
<b>Code</b>	<b>1. Agricultural sources</b>			
101	Production and sale of agricultural products	__	__	__
102	Production and sale of livestock	__	__	__
103	Agricultural worker	__	__	__
104	Production and sale of seedlings, seeds, animal feed	__	__	__
105	Production and sale of firewood, charcoal, poles, timber	__		
106	Sale of wild products	__	__	__
107	Sale of fishing products	__	__	__
108	Production and sale of vegetable crops	__	__	__
110	Private agricultural service providers (veterinary paraprofessionals, agricultural service delivery agent, etc.)	__	__	__
111	Other (specify)	__	__	__
112	Other (specify)	__	__	__
	<b>2. Non-agricultural sources</b>			
201	Small shop (shopkeeper, sale of non-agricultural products, etc.)	__	__	__
202	Non-agricultural service delivery agent	__	__	__
203	Technical and professional activities (carpenter, mason, bike or motorcycle repairman, tire repairman, mechanic, cellular phone repairman, motor pump repairman, tailor, etc.)	__	__	__
204	Emigration	__	__	__
205	Other (specify)	__	__	__

**Questions to be asked only if the household responded in the table above that emigration was a source of food / income in the last 12 months**

1206. In your household, how many people have emigrated in the last twelve months?		_ _ _ _				
QUESTION NUMBERS AND RESPONSES						
		1207	1208	1209	1210	1211
List of migrants		Where did the person emigrate to? 1. Another place in the country 2. Another African country 3. Another non-African country 8. Does not know	Is the move seasonal or permanent? 1. Seasonal 2. Permanent 8. Does not know	How long ago (in months) did the person emigrate?  (enter the number of months since the individual emigrated):  98. Does not know	What is the main income-generating activity in which the person is engaged in over there?	Has the person ever sent money back to your household from his/her place?  1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know
1	Person 1	 	 	_____ _____	.....  _____  	 
2	Person 2	 	 	_____ _____	.....  _____  	 
3	Person 3	 	 	_____ _____	.....  _____  	 
4	Person 4	 	 	_____ _____	.....  _____  	 
5	Person 5	 	 	_____ _____	.....  _____  	 

## Module 13: Social Assistance and Capacity-Building

N°	QUESTION	ANSWERS/CODES			
<b>OFFICIAL SOURCES OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>1301</b>	Has your household received any type of social assistance from government services, NGOs, or religious organizations during the last year?	1. Yes  2. No  8. Does not know  9. Refused			__
<b>1302</b>	Who provided the assistance? <b>(multiple answers possible)</b>	1. Government.....  2. NGO.....  3. Religious organization.....  8. Other (specify).....	Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2	__   __   __   __	
<b>1303</b>	From what types of assistance have you benefited? (Read the elements in the list)	1. Food ration  2. Food for work/Cash for work/money transfer  3. Agricultural equipment  4. Improved seeds  5 Other (specify).....	Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2	__   __   __   __   __	
<b>INFORMATION SOURCES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>					
<b>1304a</b>	Has your household received any type of assistance from relatives, neighbors, or friends in the last 12 months?	1. Yes  2. No  3. Does not know			__
<b>1304b</b>	What sort of assistance has your household received from relatives, neighbors, or friends in the last 12 months? (Read from the list)	1 Zakat (alms)  2. Money transfer  3. Gift of money/animals for needy people  4. Loans (money, work, seeds, animals)  5. Other	Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2  Yes=1 No=2	__   __   __   __   __	

Module 13: Social Assistance and Capacity-Building					
1305	If your household is really in trouble and needs money to buy food in an emergency, could you get it:				
1305a	from relatives in the community?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1305b	from relatives living elsewhere?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1305c	from community members who are not related to you?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1305d	from people living elsewhere who are not related to you?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
		1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			
1306	If your family was really in distress (someone suffering from sickness or being wounded) and you needed help to do your household's work, could you get it from:				
1306a	from relatives living elsewhere?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1306b	from community members who are not related to you?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			
1306c	from people living elsewhere who are not related to you?	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			
1307	In the last 12 months has your household provided assistance to relatives, neighbors, and friends during the last 12 months?	1. Yes 2. No  8. Does not know			
1307a	What sort of assistance has your household provided to relatives, neighbors, and friends during the last 12 months?	1. Zakat (alms).....	Yes=1	No=2	_
		2. Money transfer.....			
		3. Gift of funds or animals for need people.....	Yes=1	No=2	_
		4. Loans (money, work, seeds, and animals).....			_
		5. Replacement of poor relatives' stock....	Yes=1	No=2	_
		8. Other (specify).....			_
1308	In reality, if ... was in distress and needed money to buy food in an emergency, could you give him money or provide him with food?				
1308a	A relative who was a member of your community	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1308b	a relative outside of the community	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1308c	someone unrelated to you but who lives in the community	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_
1308d	someone unrelated to you who lives elsewhere	1. Yes   2. No   8. Does not know			_

Module 13: Social Assistance and Capacity-Building			
1309a	A relative who was a member of your community	1. Yes    2. No    8. Does not know	__
1309b	a relative outside of the community	1. Yes    2. No    8. Does not know	__
1309c	someone unrelated to you but who lives in the community	1. Yes    2. No    8. Does not know	__
1309d	someone unrelated to you who lives elsewhere	1. Yes    2. No    8. Does not know	__
<b>ASSISTANCE WITH CAPACITY-BUILDING</b>			
1310	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household, had any type of professional work training?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know	__
1310a	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	__
1311	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household had any business development training?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know	__
1311a	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	__
1312	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household been trained in early warning systems?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know	__
1312a	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	__
1313	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household been trained in natural resource management?	1. Yes 2. No 8. Does not know	__



Module 13: Social Assistance and Capacity-Building			
<b>1313a</b>	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	_
<b>1314</b>	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household received any type of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) from either the government or an NGO?	1. Yes  2. No  8. Does not know	_
<b>1314a</b>	Who provided these?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	_
<b>1315</b>	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your households taken any type of adult learning course (literacy, numeracy, finance)	1. Yes  2. No  8. Does not know	_
<b>1315a</b>	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	_
<b>1316</b>	In the course of the last 12 months, have you or a member of your household had any training on how to use your cellphone to get market information?	1. Yes  2. No  8. Does not know	_
<b>1316a</b>	If yes, who delivered that specific training?	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Other (specify)	_

## R200. PSYCHO-SOCIAL FACTORS

	R201	R202	R203	R204
FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING 4 QUESTIONS, ASK THE RESPONDENT TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE ANSWER AMONG THE OPTIONS	I know that when I face a problem...  READ ALL OPTIONS	In the long term me and my family...  READ ALL OPTIONS	If something bad or good happens to me or my family it is because it is God's will  READ ALL OPTIONS	Often things change very rapidly around us, and we have to change with them  READ ALL OPTIONS

### R201 Handle the problem

1. I will always find a solution no matter what
2. I will find a solution most of the time
3. Sometime I find a solution, sometime I don't
4. I rarely find any solution
5. This is not up to me to decide the outcome – this is in God's hands
98. I don't know

### R202 Hope

1. We will be improving our life and will be very successful
2. I am hoping we will be able to live better in the future
3. Hopefully we will continue to live as we have so far
4. I am not sure we will be able to continue living like this
5. I feel our life is going down and there is nothing we can do about it
98. I don't know

### R203 Control

1. I strongly disagree
2. I disagree
3. I am not sure
4. I agree
5. I strongly agree
98. I don't know

### R204 Change

1. I am not afraid of change, in fact I like it when things change
2. I don't mind change because I know it is part of life
3. I don't really like change but if I have too, I'll do it
4. I don't like change and I try to avoid it as much as possible
5. I don't like change at all and I always try to keep things as they are
98. I don't know

R08:

End Time: Hour

Minute

**Module A. Identification et Consentement Eclairé (Chef ménage ou adulte responsable)**
**IDENTIFICATION (1)**

A01 **NUMERO MENAGE (HH)** .....

A02 **NUMERO SE** .....

A03 **CODE COMMUNE (VOIR LISTE)** .....

A04 **CODE DISTRICT** .....

**BANDIAGARA = 1      DOUENTZA = 2      TENENKOU = 3      YOUWAROU = 4**


**VISITES DE L'ENQUETEUR**

	PREMIERE VISITE	SECONDE VISITE	TROISIEME VISITE	VISITE FINALE																			
A05 <b>DATE</b>				A09 JOUR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																			
A06 <b>ENQUETEUR</b>				A10 MOIS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																			
A07 <b>JOUR DE LA VISITE</b>				A11 ANNEE <table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr></table>	2	0	1	6															
2	0	1	6																				
A08 <b>RESULTATS</b> VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		<table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>		A12 NUM. ENQUETEUR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																
PROCHAINE DATE VISITE: HEURE				A13 NOMBRE TOTAL DE VISITES <table border="1"><tr><td></td></tr></table>																			
<b>A14 RESULTAT FINAL DE L'INTERVIEW (ENCERCLEZ UNE REPONSE)</b> 1 COMPLETEMENT REMPLI      3 TOUS LES MEMBRES DU MENAGE SONT 2 AUCUN MEMBRE DU MENAGE A LA MAISON      ABSENTS POUR UNE LONGUE PERIODE OU PAS DE REPONDANT COMPETENT      4 REPORTE/PARTIELMT REMPLI A LA MAISON AU MOMENT DE LA VISITE      5 REFUS 9 AUTRE _____ (PRECISER)				<b>A17 TOTAL</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> D'INDIVIDUS DANS LE MENAGE <b>A18 No DE LIGNE</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> DU REPONDANT MODULE B <b>A19 TOTAL</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ENFANTS < 5 ANS <b>A20 TOTAL</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> FEMMES 15-49 ANS <b>A21 TOTAL AGRICUL</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> -TEURS ELIGIBLES																			
<b>A15 NOM &amp; No DE LIGNE DU CHEF DE MENAGE (B01)</b> <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																							
<b>A22 SUPERVISEUR</b> NOM _____ CODE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<b>A23 EDETEUR TERRAIN</b> NOM _____ CODE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<b>A24 EDETEUR BUREAU</b> NOM _____ CODE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				<b>A25 SAISIE DE DONNEES</b> AGENT <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> JOUR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> MOIS <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ANNEE <table border="1"><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr></table>								2	0	1	6
2	0	1	6																				

## CONSENTEMENT ECLAIRE

A00: HEURE DE DEBUT

		:		
HEURE			MINUTE	

IL EST IMPORTANT D'INTRODUIRE L'ENQUÊTE AU MENAGE ET D'OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT DE TOUS LES POTENTIELS RÉPONDANTS. IDENTIFIEZ EN PREMIER LIEU LE CHEF DE MENAGE POUR OBTENIR SON CONSENTEMENT. VOUS POUVEZ ENSUITE ENTAMER L'INTERVIEW. AU FUR ET A MESURE QUE VOUS IDENTIFIEZ DES NOUVEAUX REPONDANTS AUX MODULES SUIVANTS, REVENEZ SUR CETTE PAGE POUR OBTENIR LEURS CONSENTEMENTS AVANT DE LES INTERVIEWER.

BONJOUR. JE M'APPELLE \_\_\_\_\_. JE TRAVAILLE AVEC INFO-STAT. NOUS MENONS UNE ENQUÊTE POUR EN SAVOIR PLUS SUR LA SÉCURITÉ ET CONSOMATION ALIMENTAIRE, LA NUTRITION ET LE BIEN-ETRE DES MÉNAGES AU MALI. VOTRE MÉNAGE A ÉTÉ SÉLECTIONNÉ POUR L'ENQUÊTE. J'AIMERAIS VOUS POSER QUELQUES QUESTIONS SUR VOTRE MÉNAGE. CES QUESTIONS PRENNENT GÉNÉRALEMENT ENVIRON 3 HEURES. NOUS POUVONS REVENIR DEMAIN SI VOUS N'AVEZ PAS ASSEZ DE TEMPS POUR TOUTES LES QUESTIONS AUJOURD'HUI. TOUTES LES RÉPONSES QUE VOUS DONNEZ RESTERONT CONFIDENTIELLES ET NE SERONT PAS PARTAGÉES AVEC D'AUTRES PERSONNES HORS DE NOTRE ÉQUIPE D'ENQUÊTE. VOUS N'ÊTES PAS OBLIGÉ DE PARTICIPER À L'ENQUÊTE MAIS NOUS ESPÉRONS QUE VOUS ACCEPTEREZ ÉTANT DONNÉ QUE VOTRE OPINION EST IMPORTANTE. SI JE VOUS POSE UNE QUESTION À LAQUELLE VOUS NE VOULEZ PAS RÉPONDRE, DITES-LE MOI ET JE VAIS PASSER À LA QUESTION SUIVANTE. VOUS POUVEZ INTERROMPRE L'INTERVIEW À TOUT MOMENT.

Avez-vous des questions au sujet de l'enquête ou de votre participation ?

Vous ou tout autre participant à cette enquête, pouvez poser des questions sur le sujet et à tout moment

### SELON LE CAS, VERIFIEZ ET SIGNEZ LE TEXTE DU CONSENTEMENT CI-DESSOUS.

1. [NOM], acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ?

NOM: \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT ACCEPTE \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS \_\_\_\_\_

2. MÈRES OU PERSONNES QUI S'OCCUPENT DES ENFANTS DE MOINS DE CINQ ANS

[NOM], acceptez-vous participer à l'enquête et permettre que les enfants soient pesés et les mesures prises ?

NOM: \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT ACCEPTE \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS \_\_\_\_\_

NOM: \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT ACCEPTE \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS \_\_\_\_\_

NOM: \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT ACCEPTE \_\_\_\_\_ LE REPONDANT N'ACCEPTE PAS \_\_\_\_\_

PAS D'ENFANTS DE MOINS DE CINQ ANS DANS LE MENAGE \_\_\_\_\_

### LES AUTRES MEMBRES ÉLIGIBLES DU MÉNAGE

- |               |   | LE RÉPONDANT<br>ACCEPTE | LE RÉPONDANT<br>N'ACCEPTE PAS |
|---------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 4. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 5. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 6. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 7. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 8. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 9. NOM _____  | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |
| 10. NOM _____ | Acceptez-vous de participer à l'enquête ? | _____                   | _____                         |

**Ma signature affirme que j'ai lu le consentement éclairé au(x) répondant(s),  
et que j'ai répondu à toutes les questions posées au sujet de l'enquête.**

NOM ET CODE DE L'ENQUÊTEUR \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE ET DATE \_\_\_\_\_

JOUR	MOIS	ANNEE
		2 0 1 6

NOM ET CODE DE L'ENQUÊTEUR \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE ET DATE \_\_\_\_\_

JOUR	MOIS	ANNEE
		2 0 1 6

NOM ET CODE DE L'ENQUÊTEUR \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE ET DATE \_\_\_\_\_

JOUR	MOIS	ANNEE
		2 0 1 6

A26: HEURE DE LA FIN

		:		
HEURE			MINUTE	

MODULE B. LISTE DES MEMBRES DU MENAGE (CM OU ADULTE RESPONSABLE)										B00: Heure de début		Heure		MINUTE													
								Si 15 ans ou plus		Si moins de 5 ans		Si 15 ans ou plus						Si 15 ans ou plus		Si âgé de 0-17 ans				Si 5 ans ou plus		Si âgé de 5-24 ans	
N° LIGNE	RÉSIDENTS HABITUELS DU MÉNAGE	RELATION AVEC LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE	SEXE	AGE	ETHNIE	ELIGIBILITE										ETAT MATRIMONIAL	SURVIE ET RESIDENCE DES PARENTS BIOLOGIQUES				SCOLARISATION		SCOLARISATION AU PRESENT				
						MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	Personne principale en charge	MODULE E	MODULE F, H2-H5, R	MODULE J	MODULE J	MODULE K	MODULE G	B15		B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23			
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05A	B05B	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23				
	Veuillez me donner le nom et le sexe de toute personne qui vit ici, en commençant par le chef du ménage. Pour nos besoins de ce jour, les membres d'un ménage sont les adultes ou les enfants qui vivent ensemble et mangent dans le "même plat". Il faut inclure toute personne qui a vécu dans votre maison pendant 6 des 12 derniers mois et exclure les personnes qui vivent ici, mais mangent ailleurs.  APRÈS AVOIR COMPLETES B02, B03 ET B04 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE, POSEZ LES QUESTIONS DE 2A À 2C CI-DESSOUS POUR VOUS ASSURER QUE LA LISTE EST COMPLETE. ENSUITE POSER LES QUESTIONS APPROPRIÉES DANS LES COLONNES B05 À B23 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE.	Quelle est la relation de [NOM] avec le chef du ménage  VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	[NOM] est de sexe masculin ou féminin ?  SI ≥95 METTRE '95'  '98' = NSP SEULEMENT SI ≥50 ANS  '00' SI <1 AN	Quel âge a [NOM] ?  1 = BAMBARA 2 = BOZO 3 = DOGON 4 = SARA KOLE 5 = SONRAI 6 = TOUAREG 7 = PEULH 8 = AUTRE	Quel est l'ethnie de [NOM] ?  1 = BAMBARA 2 = BOZO 3 = DOGON 4 = SARA KOLE 5 = SONRAI 6 = TOUAREG 7 = PEULH 8 = AUTRE	[NOM] était-il/elle responsable de la préparation du repas ?  LA PERSONNE A T-ELLE MOINS DE 5 ANS  * VOIR LA DÉFINITION CI-DESSOUS.	Qui est la personne principalement responsable de [NOM] ?  EST-ELLE UNE FEMME AGÉE DE 15-49 ANS ?  ENREGISTRER LE NUMERO DE LIGNE DE LA PERSONNE RESPONSABLE DE L'ENFANT	CETTE PERSONNE EST-IL/ELLE LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE, OU L'ADULTE RESPONSABLE QUAND LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE EST  ** LIRE LA DÉFINITION CI-DESSOUS AU REPONDANT	[NOM] a-t-il travaillé au cours des 12 derniers mois ?  Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que (NOM) était, généralement payé en espèces ou en nature pour ce travail ou n'a pas été payé du tout ?  1= En espèce uniquement 2= En espèce et en nature 3= En nature uniquement 4= Pas payé	Est-ce que [NOM] est le parent biologique d'un enfant de moins de 2 ans vivant dans ce ménage ?  Est-ce que [NOM] est un agriculteur ?  *** LIRE LA DÉFINITION D'UN AGRICULTEUR AU REPONDANT.	Quel est l'état matrimonial actuel de [NOM] ?  1 = MARIÉ(E)/VIVENT ENSEMBLE 2 = DIVORCÉ(E)/SÉPARÉ(E) 3 = VEUF/VEUVE 4 = CELIBATAIRE	La mère biologique de [NOM] est-elle vivante ?  Si OUI, Quel est son nom ? ENREGISTRER NUMERO DE LIGNE DE SA MÈRE  Si NON, ENREGISTRER Z '00'	Le père biologique de [NOM] est-il vivant ?  Si OUI, Quel est son nom ? ENREGISTRER NUMERO DE LIGNE DE SON PÈRE  Si NON, ENREGISTRER Z '00'	[NOM] a-t-il fréquenté l'école ?  Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarisation que [NOM] a atteint ?  Quelle est la dernière classe que (Nom) a achevé à ce niveau ?  VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS	Est-ce que [NOM] a fréquenté l'école durant cette année scolaire (2015/2016) ?  Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et quelle classe (NOM) a fréquenté ?  VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS												
01		0 1	M F	EN ANNEES		O N	O N		O N	O N	O N		O N	O N		O N	NSP	O N	NSP		O N	NIVEAU CLASSE	O N	NIVEAU CLASSE			
02			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
03			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
04			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
05			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
06			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
07			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
08			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
09			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	8	1 2	8		1 2		1 2				
<b>CODES POUR Q3: RELATION AVEC LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE</b> 01 CHEF DU MÉNAGE 02 ÉPOUX(SE) 03 FILS/FILLE 04 GENDRE/BELLE-FILLE 05 PETIT-FILS/FILLE 06 PERE/MERE						<b>CODES POUR Qs. B21 A B23: NIVEAU D'INSTRUCTION</b> NIVEAU: 9=NSP 0 = PRÉPRIMAIRE 1 = FONDAMENTAL 1 (1ER CYCLE) 2 = FONDAMENTAL 2 (2EME CYCLE) 3 = SECONDAIRE (TECH.) 4 = SUPÉRIEUR CLASSE 00 = MOINS D'1 AN COMPLETE 01=1ER ANNE 4=4E ANNE 7=7E ANNE 9=9E ANNE 10=10E ANNE (OU 1ER TECH) 13 = 1E ANNE 02=2E ANNE 5=5E ANNE 8=8 ANNE 11=11E ANNE (OU 2EME TECH) 14=2E ANNE OU + 98 = NSP 3=3E ANNE 6=6E ANNE 12=12E ANNE (OU 3EME+ TECH)																					
DÉFINITIONS : * La personne responsable est la personne la mieux informée sur l'alimentation de l'enfant. Il s'agit généralement, mais pas toujours, de la mère de l'enfant. ** Le travail inclut les emplois dans le secteur formel et informel, à temps plein, à temps partiel ou saisonnier effectués dans/ou en dehors du ménage. Il inclut, mais n'est pas limité, à la main d'œuvre journalière dans les champs, ou ailleurs, autres activités génératrices de revenus, la vente de produits du ménage ou d'ailleurs, jardins potagers (par exemple, les légumes, les œufs, le poisson, bétail, produits artisanaux), ou le petit commerce. Pour cet indicateur, le travail n'inclut pas la participation en espèces pour le travail (cash for work), la nourriture pour le travail (food for work) ou les transferts monétaires conditionnels et/ou programmes de protection sociale. Il n'inclut pas l'aide de ses propres enfants, la cuisine, le nettoyage ou faire d'autres tâches de routine pour son propre ménage (par exemple, chercher de l'eau, la collecte du bois) ou être impliqué dans la production agricole destinée seulement à la consommation du ménage.																											

						Si 15 ans ou plus		Si moins de 5 ans	Si 15 ans ou plus						Si 15 ans ou plus	Si âgé de 0-17 ans			Si 5 ans ou plus		Si âgé de 5-24 ans																								
N° LIGN E	RÉSIDENTS HABITUELS DU MÉNAGE	RELATION AVEC LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE	SEXE	AGE	ETHNIE	ELIGIBILITE										ETAT MATRIMONIAL	SURVIE ET RESIDENCE DES PARENTS BIOLOGIQUES			SCOLARISATION		SCOLARISATION AU PRESENT																							
						MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	Personne principale en charge	MODULE E	MODULE F, H2-H5, R	MODULE J	MODULE J	MODULE K	MODULE G	B16		B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23																						
B01	B02	B03	B04	B05A	B05B	B06	B07	B08	B09	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17	B18	B19	B20	B21	B22	B23																						
<p>Veuillez me donner le nom et le sexe de toute personne qui vit ici, en commençant par le chef du ménage. Pour nos besoins de ce jour, les membres d'un ménage sont les adultes ou les enfants qui vivent ensemble et mangent dans le "même plat". Il faut inclure toute personne qui a vécu dans votre maison pendant 6 des 12 derniers mois et exclure les personnes qui vivent ici, mais mangent ailleurs.</p> <p>APRÈS AVOIR COMPLETES B02, B03 ET B04 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE, POSEZ LES QUESTIONS DE 2A À 2C CI-DESSOUS POUR VOUS ASSURER QUE LA LISTE EST COMPLETE. ENSUITE POSER LES QUESTIONS APPROPRIÉES DANS LES COLONNES B05 À B23 POUR CHAQUE PERSONNE.</p>						<p>Quelle est la relation de [NOM] avec le chef du ménage</p> <p>VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS</p>						<p>[NOM] est de sexe masculin ou féminin ?</p>		<p>Quel âge a [NOM] ?</p> <p>Si ≥95 METTRE '95'</p> <p>'98' = NSP SEULEMENT SI ≥50 ANS</p> <p>'00' SI &lt;1 AN</p>		<p>Quel est l'ethnie de [NOM] ?</p> <p>1 = BAMBARA 2 = BOZO 3 = DOGON 4 = SARRAKOLE 5 = SONRAI 6 = TOUAREG 7 = PEULH 8 = AUTRE</p>		<p>[NOM] était-il/elle responsable de la préparation du repas ?</p>		<p>LA PERSONNE A-T-ELLE MOINS DE 5 ANS</p>		<p>Qui est la personne principalement responsable de [NOM] ?</p> <p>* VOIR LA DÉFINITION CI-DESSOUS.</p> <p>ENREGISTRER LE NUMERO DE LIGNE DE LA PERSONNE RESPONSAB E DE L'ENFANT</p>		<p>EST-ELLE UNE FEMME AGÉE DE 15-49 ANS ?</p>		<p>CETTE PERSONNE EST-IL/ELLE LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE, OU L'ADULTE RESPONSAB LE QUAND LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE EST</p>		<p>[NOM] a-t-il travaillé au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que (NOM) était, généralement payé en espèces ou en nature pour ce travail ou n'a pas été payé du tout ?</p> <p>1= En espèce uniquement 2= En espèce et en nature 3= En nature uniquement 4= Pas payé</p> <p>** LIRE LA DÉFINITION CI-DESSOUS AU REPONDANT</p>		<p>Est-ce que [NOM] est le parent biologique d'un enfant de 2 ans vivant dans ce ménage ?</p>		<p>Est-ce que [NOM] est un agriculteur ?</p> <p>***LIRE LA DÉFINITION D'UN AGRICULTEUR AU REPONDANT.</p>		<p>Quel est l'état matrimonial actuel de [NOM] ?</p> <p>1 = MARIÉ(E)/VIVENT ENSEMBLE 2 = DIVORCÉ(E)/SÉPARÉ(E) 3 = VEUF/VEUVE 4 = CELIBATAIRE</p>		<p>La mère biologique de [NOM] est-elle vivante ?</p> <p>SI OUI, Quel est son nom ? ENREGISTRER NUMERO DE LIGNE DE SA MERE</p> <p>SI NON, ENREGISTRER Z '00'</p>		<p>Est-ce que la mère biologique de [NOM] vit dans le ménage ?</p> <p>SI OUI, Quel est son nom ? ENREGISTRER NUMERO DE LIGNE DE SON PERE</p> <p>SI NON, ENREGISTRER Z '00'</p>		<p>[NOM] a-t-il fréquenté l'école ?</p> <p>Quelle est la dernière classe que (Nom) a achevé à ce niveau ?</p> <p>VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS</p>		<p>Est-ce que [NOM] a fréquenté l'école durant cette année scolaire (2015/2016) ?</p> <p>VOIR CODES CI-DESSOUS</p>		<p>Au cours de cette année scolaire, à quel niveau et quelle classe (NOM) a fréquenté ?</p>	
10			M F 1 2	EN ANNEES		O N 1 2	O N 1 2		O N 1 2	O N 1 2	O N 1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		O N 1 2	O N 1 2		O N NSP 1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		O N NSP 1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		O N 1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE	NIVEAU CLASSE	O N 1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE	NIVEAU CLASSE																						
11			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
12			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
13			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
14			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
15			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
16			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
17			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
18			1 2			1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B13		1 2	1 2		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B18		1 2 ↓ ALLEZ A B20		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE		1 2 ↓ LIGNE SUIVANTE																							
2A) Juste pour être sûr que j'ai une liste complète: y a-t-il d'autres personnes comme les petits enfants ou des nourrissons que nous n'avons pas mentionnés?						OUI →	RAJOUTER AU TABLEAU																																						
2B) Y a-t-il d'autres personnes qui pourraient ne pas être membres de votre famille, coe domestiques, locataires ou des amis qui vivent habituellement ici?						OUI →	RAJOUTER AU TABLEAU																																						
2C) Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre vit ici, même si il/elle n'est pas à la maison?						OUI →	RAJOUTER AU TABLEAU																																						
INCLURE LES ENFANTS A L'ÉCOLE OU MEMBRES DU MÉNAGE AU TRAVAIL OU QUI ONT MIGRÉ.						NON																																							
CODES POUR Q3: RELATION AVEC LE CHEF DU MÉNAGE																								B24: Heure de fin																					

Module F. Eau, hygiène et installations sanitaires			
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CATEGORIES DE CODAGE	SAUT
F00	INSCRIRE L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F01	CODE DE LA SE ET NUMERO DU MÉNAGE	SE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MÉNAGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F02A	CHEF DE MÉNAGE OU AUTRE ADULTE RESPONSIBLE (B10 = 1)	NUMERO DE LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
F02B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3	↘ F18
<b>EAU POTABLE</b>			
F04	Quelle est la principale source d'eau de boisson des membres de votre ménage?	<b>EAU DE ROBINET</b> ROBINET DANS LOGEMENT ..... 11 ROBINET DANS COUR/PARCELLE ..... 12 ROBINET PUBLIC/BORNE FONTAINE ..... 13 PUIITS À POMPE OU FORAGE ..... 21 <b>PUITS CREUSÉS</b> PUIITS PROTEGES ..... 31 PUIITS NON-PROTEGES ..... 32 <b>EAU DE SOURCE</b> SOURCE PROTEGEE ..... 41 SOURCE NON PROTEGEE ..... 42 EAU DE PLUIE ..... 51 CAMIONS CITERNES ..... 61 EAU DE SURFACE RIVIERE/BARRAGE LAC/ETANG/SOURCE/CANAL/ ..... 81 EAU EN BOUTEILLE/SACHET ..... 91 AUTRES ..... 96 (PRECISER)	↘ F07          ↘ F07
F05	Où est située cette source d'eau?	DANS LE MENAGE ..... 1 DANS LA COUR/PARCELLE ..... 2 AILLEURS ..... 3	↘ F07
F06	Combien de temps prenez-vous pour aller à cette source prendre l'eau et revenir?	EN MINUTES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 998	
F07	Ya t'il de l'eau disponible à cette source tout au long de l'année?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	
F08	Les deux dernières semaines, y a-t-il eu rupture d'eau à cette source durant une journée entière ou plus?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	
F09	Faites-vous quelque chose pour rendre l'eau plus saine à boire ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	↘ F11
F10	Habituellement, que faites-vous pour rendre l'eau que vous buvez plus saine ?  <b>[PLUSIEURS RÉPONSES POSSIBLE]</b> Autre chose?	FAIRE BOUILLIR ..... A AJOUTER DU JAVEL OU CHLORE ..... B AJOUTER DE L'AQUATAB ..... C FILTRER À TRAVERS UN LINGE ..... D UTILISER UN FILTRE A EAU (CERAMIQUE/ SABLE/ETC.) ..... E DESINFECTION SOLAIRE ..... F LAISSER REPOSER ..... G AUTRES ..... X PRECISER NE SAIT PAS ..... Z	

Module F. Eau, hygiène et installations sanitaires					
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CATEGORIES DE CODAGE	SAUT		
<b>INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES</b>					
F11	Quel type de toilettes les membres de votre ménage utilisent-ils d'habitude?	<b>CHASSE D'EAU/CHASSE MANUELLE CONNECTÉE</b> À UN SYSTÈME D'ÉGOUT ..... 11 À UNE FOSSE SEPTIQUE ..... 12 À UNE FOSSE D'AISANCES ..... 13 À UN AUTRE ENDROIT..... 14 NE SAIT PAS OÙ ..... 15  <b>LATRINES</b> LATRINES AMÉLIORÉE AÉRÉE ..... 21 LATRINES AVEC DALLE ... 22 LATRINES SANS DALLE/ CIEL OUVERT ..... 23 TOILETTES À COMPOSTAGE ..... 31 SEAU/TINETTE ..... 41 PAS DE TOILETTES/NATURE ..... 51  AUTRES _____ 96 <div style="text-align: right;">PRECISER</div>	→ F14		
F12	Partagez-vous ces toilettes avec d'autres ménages ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2	→ F14		
F13	Combien de ménages utilisent ces toilettes?  INCLUT VOTRE MENAGE	MOINS DE 10 MENAGES ..... <input type="checkbox"/>  10 OU PLUS ..... 95 NE SAIT PAS ..... 98			
<b>LAVAGE DES MAINS (OBSERVATION UNIQUEMENT)</b>					
F14	S'il vous plaît montrez-moi où les membres de votre ménage se lavent le plus souvent les mains.	OBSERVATIONS ..... 1 PAS D'OBSERVATIONS, PAS DANS MENAGE/COUR/PARCELLE ..... 2 PAS D' OBSERVATIONS, PAS AUTORISE A VOIR ..... 3 PAS D'OBSERVATIONS POUR AUTRE RAISON ..... 4 <div style="text-align: center;"><b>PASSER À F17</b></div>	←		
F15	OBSERVATIONS UNIQUEMENT  OBSERVER LA PRESENCE DE L'EAU A L'ENDROIT INDIQUE POUR LE LAVAGE DES MAINS.	EAU DISPONIBLE ..... 1 EAU NON DISPONIBLE ..... 2			
F16	OBSERVATIONS UNIQUEMENT  OBSERVER LA PRÉSENCE DU SAVON, DETERGENT, OU AUTRE PRODUIT NETTOYANT A L'ENDROIT OU ON SE LAVE LES MAINS.	SAVON OU DETERGENT (SOLIDE, LIQUIDE, POUDRE, PATE) ..... 1 CENDRE, BOUE, SABLE ..... 2 AUCUN ..... 3			
F17	OBSERVATIONS UNIQUEMENT  VERIFIER LA DISPONIBILITE DE LA TOILETTE QUE LE MENAGE A DECLARE	TOILETTE DISPONIBLE ..... 1 TOILETTE NON DISPONIBLE ..... 2			
F18	HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALLER AU MODULE C			



Module C. Accès aux aliments			
(Personne en charge de la préparation du repas)			
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CATEGORIES DE CODAGE	SAUT
C00	INSCRIRE L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C01	CODE DE LA SE ET NUMERO DU MENAGE	SE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MENAGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C02	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE DANS LE TABLEAU MENAGE (B6 = 1) DE LA PERSONNE RESPONSABLE DE LA PRÉPARATION DU REPAS DANS LES 7 DERNIERS JOURS	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE (B01) ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
C02B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3	<input type="checkbox"/> → C22
<b>QUESTIONS SDAM</b>			
C03	Est-ce que la journée d'hier était inhabituelle ou spéciale (festival, funérailles , etc.) ou une journée pendant laquelle la plupart des membres du ménage étaient absent ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	→ C16
	Maintenant, je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les types d'aliments que vous ou un des membres du ménage a mangé hier au cours de la journée et pendant la nuit. LIRE LA LISTE LES GROUPES D'ALIMENTS. ENCERCLER "1=OUI" SI AU MOINS UN MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE A CONSOME L'ALIMENT; SINON, ENCERCLER "2=NON".  LES ALIMENTS LISTES PEUVENT AVOIR ÉTÉ PREPARE DANS LE MENAGE OU AILLEURS MAIS MANGE DANS LE MENAGE. NE PAS INCLURE LES ALIMENTS CONSOMME EN DEHORS		
C04	Le mil, le riz, le sorgho, le maïs, le fonio, le blé , ou d'autres aliments à base de céréales, ou grains comme la bouillie, le pain, le macaroni... ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C05	Manioc , pommes de terre, patates douces , ignames, le taro, ou d'autres aliments à base de racines ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C06	Les légumes comme les carottes, gombo, feuilles de baobab, la courge, les champignons, les tomates, les feuilles vertes comme les épinards, feuilles de manioc, moringa, etc...?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C07	Tout fruit, y compris banane, mangue, papaye, citron, jujube, pain de singe, fruit de rônier, palmier doum, etc...?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C08	Toute viande, fraîche, séchée ou fumée, comme agneau, chèvre, bœuf, porc, poulet, pintade, canard , ou d'autres volaille, le foie, les reins, le cœur, ou autres abats?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C09	Les œufs, comme de poule, pintade, ou canard?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C10	Toute sorte de poisson frais, séché, ou fumé?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C11	Les aliments à base de haricots, niébé, sésame, arachide, pois chiche, soja ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C12	Tout fromage, yaourt, lait, lait caillé ou d'autres produits laitiers ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C13	Les aliments à base d'huile , graisse , margarine , graisses animales, lardon ou beurre ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C14	Tout sucre ou miel, canne à sucre ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	
C15	Tout autre aliment, tels les condiments, épices, café ou thé, Maggi?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	

Module C. Accès aux aliments			
(Personne en charge de la préparation du repas)			
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	CATEGORIES DE CODAGE	SAUT
<b>QUESTIONS HHS</b>			
C16	Au cours des 30 derniers jours, est-il arrivé qu'il manque de nourriture dans votre maison parce qu'il y avait pas de ressources ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	→ C18
C17	Combien de fois est-ce arrivé au cours des 30 derniers jours ?  LIRE LES OPTIONS.	RAREMENT (1-2 FOIS)..... 1 PARFOIS (3-10 FOIS)..... 2 SOUVENT (PLUS DE 10)..... 3	
C18	Au cours des 30 derniers jours, avez-vous ou un membre du ménage passé la nuit affamé parce qu'il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	→ C20
C19	Combien de fois est-ce arrivé au cours des 30 derniers jours ?	RAREMENT (1-2 FOIS)..... 1 PARFOIS (3-10 FOIS)..... 2 SOUVENT (PLUS DE 10)..... 3	
C20	Au cours des 30 derniers jours, avez-vous ou un membre du ménage passé toute une journée et toute une nuit sans rien manger du tout parce que il n'y avait pas assez de nourriture?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2	→ C22
C21	Combien de fois est-ce arrivé au cours des 30 derniers jours ?	RAREMENT (1-2 FOIS)..... 1 PARFOIS (3-10 FOIS)..... 2 SOUVENT (PLUS DE 10)..... 3	
C22	HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →	ALLER AU MODULE G

Module G. Agriculture (TOUS LES AGRICULTEURS)									
G00	INSCRIRE L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE				HEURE <input type="text"/>		MINUTE <input type="text"/>		
G01	CODE SE ET NUMERO DU MENAGE				SE <input type="text"/>		MN <input type="text"/>		
	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES		1ER AGRICULTEUR NOM <input type="text"/>		2EME AGRICULTEUR NOM <input type="text"/>		3EME AGRICULTEUR NOM <input type="text"/>		
<b>ENREGISTRER LE NOM, NUMERO DE LIGNE ET SEXE DU PREMIER AGRICULTEUR DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B14=1). COMMENCER PAR LA QUESTION G02 POUR LE PREMIER AGRICULTEUR. SI IL Y A PLUS D'UN AGRICULTEUR DANS LE MENAGE, AJOUTER LES AUTRES AGRICULTEURS. POSEZ LES QUESTIONS G03B-G03D SEULEMENT SI L'AGRICULTEUR EST ABSENT APRES 3 ESSAIS ET QU'IL Y A UNE PERSONNE DANS LE MENAGE QUI EST BIEN INFORME SUR LES ACTIVITES AGRICOLES DE CE DERNIER.</b>									
G02A	AGRICULTEUR DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B14=1)		No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>		No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>		No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>		
G02B	SEXE DE L'AGRICULTEUR DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B04)		MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2		MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2		MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2		
G02C	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?		OUI ..... 1 (ALLER A G04) ← ..... 2 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← ..... 3 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3		OUI ..... 1 (ALLER A G04) ← ..... 2 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← ..... 3 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3		OUI ..... 1 (ALLER A G04) ← ..... 2 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← ..... 3 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3		
G03A	CE REpondant, EST-CE UN RESPONSABLE ADULTE QUI REpond A LA PLACE D'UN AUTRE AGRICULTEUR ABSENT?		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ← ALLER A (G22)		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ← ALLER A (G22)		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ← ALLER A (G22)		
G03B	ENREGISTRER LE NUMERO DE LIGNE DU REMPLACANT DU TABLEAU MENAGE		No LIGNE <input type="text"/>		No LIGNE <input type="text"/>		No LIGNE <input type="text"/>		
G03C	ENREGISTRER LE SEXE DU REMPLACANT DU TABLEAU MENAGE		HOMME ..... 1 FEMME ..... 2		HOMME ..... 1 FEMME ..... 2		HOMME ..... 1 FEMME ..... 2		
G03D	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ←		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ←		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ←		
G03D	<b>INSTRUCTION DU REpondant QUAND L'AGRICULTEUR EST ABSENT</b> Je voudrais savoir plus sur les activités agricoles de ce ménage. Comme [NOM DE L'AGRICULTEUR] est absent, je voudrais donc vous poser quelques questions sur ses activités agricoles								
G04	Avez-vous accès à une parcelle de terre (même très petite) sur laquelle vous décidez quoi cultiver, de la façon de cultiver et de la gestion des récoltes ?		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		
INCLUS LES PARCELLES DE TERRE ATTRIBUEES AUX AGRICULTEURS POUR CULTIVER SEULEMENT MAIS N'ETANT PAS LES LEURS									
G05	Possédez-vous des animaux ou des produits d'aquaculture sur lesquels vous décidez de la gestion de production ?		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		
G06	VERIFIER LES REPONSES AUX QUESTIONS G04 ET G05. EST-CE QUE LES REPONSES A G04 OU G05 ONT AU MOINS UN OUI ?		SI OUI, CONTINUER  SI NON , ALLER A G22		SI OUI, CONTINUER  SI NON , ALLER A G22		SI OUI, CONTINUER  SI NON , ALLER A G22		
<b>SERVICES FINANCIERS</b>									
G07	Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], avez-vous pris un crédit agricole, en espèce ou en nature des sources suivantes ?  LIRE LA LISTE ET ENCELER TOUTES LES REPONSES.  SI PAS DE CREDIT AGRICOLE PRIS, ENCELER "Y"		Agro-vêt. (espèce/nature) A Agriculture sous contrat..... B Epargne/crédit communautaire..... C Associations agricoles D Microfinance..... E Echange entre agriculteurs F Intrants de fournisseurs agricoles..... G Banque..... H Coopératives..... I Crédits villageois..... J Projet..... K Autres..... X PRECISER N'a pas pris de crédit agricole..... Y		Agro-vêt. (espèce/nature) A Agriculture sous contrat..... B Epargne/crédit communautaire..... C Associations agricoles D Microfinance..... E Echange entre agriculteurs F Intrants de fournisseurs agricoles..... G Banque..... H Coopératives..... I Crédits villageois..... J Projet..... K Autres..... X PRECISER N'a pas pris de crédit agricole..... Y		Agro-vêt. (espèce/nature) A Agriculture sous contrat..... B Epargne/crédit communautaire..... C Associations agricoles D Microfinance..... E Echange entre agriculteurs F Intrants de fournisseurs agricoles..... G Banque..... H Coopératives..... I Crédits villageois..... J Projet..... K Autres..... X PRECISER N'a pas pris de crédit agricole..... Y		
G08	Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], avez-vous épargné de la liquidité à l'aide d'une des institutions formelles suivantes ?  LIRE LA LISTE ET ENCELER TOUTES LES REPONSES  SI PAS D'EPARGNE DE LIQUIDITE, ENCELER "Y"		Epargne/crédit communautaire..... A Microfinance..... B Coopératives..... C Banques..... D Orange Monnaie..... E Autres..... X SPECIFIER N'a pas épargné..... Y		Epargne/crédit communautaire..... A Microfinance..... B Coopératives..... C Banques..... D Orange Monnaie..... E Autres..... X SPECIFIER N'a pas épargné..... Y		Epargne/crédit communautaire..... A Microfinance..... B Coopératives..... C Banques..... D Orange Monnaie..... E Autres..... X SPECIFIER N'a pas épargné..... Y		
G09	Certaines personnes assurent leur production agricole contre les circonstances négatives inattendues, comme la sécheresse, les inondations et les ravageurs en payant pour ce service  Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], avez-vous acheté une assurance agricole ?		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2		

ACTIVITES DE LA CHAINE DE VALEUR				
	Je voudrais vous posez des questions sur vos pratiques agricoles. Cela inclut les pratiques sur vos semences, vos animaux, et les activités d'aquaculture.			
G10	Lesquelles de ces activités liées à l'agriculture et l'élevage avez-vous pratiqué pendant les 12 DERNIERS MOIS?  LIRE CHAQUE PRATIQUE. ENREGISTRER LES REPONSES DANS LA CELLULE SOUS LA LISTE DES REPONSES POUR CHAQUE AGRICULTEUR. <b>NE PAS ENCERCLER LE CODE DANS LA LISTE DE REPONSES.</b>  SI AUCUNE PRATIQUE N'EST UTILISE, ENCERCLER "Y"	Achat des intrants a partir des fournisseurs d'intrants et/ou associations communautaire AS..... B Utilisation de service financier mobile..... C Utilisation de service financier autre que mobile..... D Utilisation de formation ou de services auxiliaires..... E Agriculture sous contrat..... F Utilisation d'enclos d'alimentation..... G Séchage, traitement, emballage, vente/stockage..... H Commercialisation des produits par des agrovétérinaires /associations/coopératives..... J Utilisation des systèmes de commercialisation formels pour le bétail/céréales légumes/fruits épices, miel, café, etc..... Y N'A PRATIQUE AUCUNE DE CES ACTIVITES AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS..... Y		
ENCERCLER TOUTES LES PRATIQUES DONNEES		A B C D E F G H I Y	A B C D E F G H I Y	A B C D E F G H I Y
PRATIQUES AGRICOLES POUR LES CULTURES				
G11	REPORTER AU G04 POUR DETERMINER SI LE REpondant A ACCES A UN TERRAIN SUR LEQUEL IL/ELLE PREND LES DECISIONS	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G14	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G14	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G14
G12	Dans les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous planté des cultures dans la (les) parcelle(s) sur lesquelles vous prenez des décisions ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G14) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G14) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G14) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
G13A	Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], quelles cultures avez-vous planté dans la (les) parcelle(s) sur lesquelles vous prenez des décisions ?  ENREGISTRER TOUTES LES CULTURES NOMME PAR LE REpondant	RIZ.....A MAIS.....B MIL.....C SORGHO.....D ONIONS/ECHALOTTES.....E HARICOTS.....F LEGUMINEUSES.....G ARACHIDES.....H SESAME.....I FONIO.....J PATATE DOUCE.....K A CHAIRE ORANGE.....L AUTRE PATATE.....M COURGE.....N MORINGA.....O GOMBO.....P AUTRES LEGUMES.....Q FRUITS.....R AUTRE 1.....S (SPECIFIER).....T AUTRE 2.....U (SPECIFIER).....V	RIZ.....A MAIS.....B MIL.....C SORGHO.....D ONIONS/ECHALOTTES.....E HARICOTS.....F LEGUMINEUSES.....G ARACHIDES.....H SESAME.....I FONIO.....J PATATE DOUCE.....K A CHAIRE ORANGE.....L AUTRE PATATE.....M COURGE.....N MORINGA.....O GOMBO.....P AUTRES LEGUMES.....Q FRUITS.....R AUTRE 1.....S (SPECIFIER).....T AUTRE 2.....U (SPECIFIER).....V	RIZ.....A MAIS.....B MIL.....C SORGHO.....D ONIONS/ECHALOTTES.....E HARICOTS.....F LEGUMINEUSES.....G ARACHIDES.....H SESAME.....I FONIO.....J PATATE DOUCE.....K A CHAIRE ORANGE.....L AUTRE PATATE.....M COURGE.....N MORINGA.....O GOMBO.....P AUTRES LEGUMES.....Q FRUITS.....R AUTRE 1.....S (SPECIFIER).....T AUTRE 2.....U (SPECIFIER).....V
G13B	Dans les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, pour les cultures (y compris les légumes) que vous plantez, avez-vous utilisé l'une de ces pratiques ?  LIRE CHAQUE PRATIQUE. ENREGISTRER LES REPONSES DANS LA CELLULE SOUS LA LISTE DES REPONSES POUR CHAQUE AGRICULTEUR. <b>NE PAS ENCERCLER LE CODE DANS LA LISTE DE REPONSES.</b>  SI AUCUNE PRATIQUE N'EST UTILISE, ENCERCLER "Y"	Microdosage .....A Fumier.....B Composte.....C Basins de plantation.....D Paillage.....E Contrôle des mauvaises herbes.....F Sémis à sec.....G Extraire en résidus.....H Tracé éventré.....I Billons cloisonnés.....J Pot de rétention (ZAI).....K Rotation des cultures.....L Associations des cultures.....M Lutte intégrée des parasites (IPM).....N Sémis précoces et la plantation avec les premières pluies.....O Utilisation de semences améliorées et/ou des variétés de cultures.....P Planter en contour.....Q Aménagement des parcelles.....R Nivellement des parcelles.....S Technologie de micro-irrigation (MIT).....T Trempage des semences.....U Pépinières/ repiquage.....V Demi lune.....W Utilisation d'engrais chimiques.....X N'A UTILISE AUCUNE DE CES PRATIQUES LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS.....Y		
ENCERCLER TOUTES LES PRATIQUES DONNEES		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y

PRATIQUES AGRICOLES D'ELEVAGE				
G14	<b>VOIR G05:</b> DETERMINER SI LE REpondant A DES ANIMAUX OU DES PRODUITS D'AQUACULTURES DONT I/ELLE EST RESPONSABLE	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER  SI NON, ALLER A G18	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER  SI NON, ALLER A G18	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER  SI NON, ALLER A G18
G15	Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], quel type d'animaux avez-vous élevé sur lesquels vous prenez des décisions ?  ENREGISTRER LE NOM DE TOUTES LES ESPECES ANIMALES (INCLU LE POISSON) NOMMES PAR LE REpondANT	BOVIN..... A CHEVRE..... B MOUTON..... C CHEVAL/ANE..... D PORC..... E POULET..... F LAPIN..... G CANARD..... H POISSON..... I PIGEONS..... J DINDON..... K PINTADE..... L CHAMEAU..... M AUTRE 1..... W (SPECIFIER) AUTRE 2..... X (SPECIFIER)	BOVIN..... A CHEVRE..... B MOUTON..... C CHEVAL/ANE..... D PORC..... E POULET..... F LAPIN..... G CANARD..... H POISSON..... I PIGEONS..... J DINDON..... K PINTADE..... L CHAMEAU..... M AUTRE 1..... W (SPECIFIER) AUTRE 2..... X (SPECIFIER)	BOVIN..... A CHEVRE..... B MOUTON..... C CHEVAL/ANE..... D PORC..... E POULET..... F LAPIN..... G CANARD..... H POISSON..... I PIGEONS..... J DINDON..... K PINTADE..... L CHAMEAU..... M AUTRE 1..... W (SPECIFIER) AUTRE 2..... X (SPECIFIER)
G16	Dans les [12 DERNIERS MOIS], avez-vous utilisé l'une des méthodes suivantes pour l'élevage ?  LIRE CHAQUE METHODE. ENREGISTRER LES REPONSES DANS LA CELLULE SOUS LA LISTE DES REPONSES POUR CHAQUE AGRICULTEUR. <b>NE PAS ENCERCLER LE CODE DANS LA LISTE DE REPONSES.</b>  SI AUCUNE DE CES METHODES N'A ETE UTILISE, ALORS ENCERCLER "Y".	ABRIS AMELIORES DES ANIMAUX ..... A VACCINATIONS..... B DEPARASITAGE..... C CASTRATION..... D ECORNAGE..... E ALIMENTS DES ANIMAUX FAIT-MAISON A PRODUITS LOCAUX DISPONIBLES ..... F ALIMENTS FOURNIS PAR DES FABRICANTS D'ALIMENT POUR BETAIL ..... G INSEMINATION ARTIFICIELLE..... H ALIMENTATION EN ENCLOS..... I PRODUCTION DE FOURRAGE..... J UTILISATION DE SERVICES COMMUNAUTAIRES VETS OU PARA VETS..... K RACES SELECTIONNEES POUR CROISEMENT..... L N'A PRATIQUE AUCUNE DE CES METHODES LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS ..... Y		
	ENCERCLER TOUS LES METHODES DECLAREES.	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y	A B C D E F G H I J K L Y
G17	Si vous avez acheté des médicaments pour vos animaux les 12 derniers mois, ou les avez-vous principalement achetés?  SI AUCUNE DE CES METHODES N'A ETE UTILISE, ALORS ENCERCLER 7. ENCERCLER UNE SEULE REPONSE	VETERINAIRE..... 1 VETERINAIRE..... COMMUNAUTAIRE..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 AUTRE..... 6 PRECISER N'A PAS ACHETE DE MEDICAMENTS ..... 7	VETERINAIRE..... 1 VETERINAIRE..... COMMUNAUTAIRE..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 AUTRE..... 6 PRECISER N'A PAS ACHETE DE MEDICAMENTS ..... 7	VETERINAIRE..... 1 VETERINAIRE..... COMMUNAUTAIRE..... 2 AGRO-VET..... 3 AUTRE..... 6 PRECISER N'A PAS ACHETE DE MEDICAMENTS ..... 7
G18	Avez-vous utilisé l'une des pratiques suivantes de gestion des ressources naturelles qui ne sont pas directement liés à votre production agricole au cours des 12 DERNIERS MOIS?  LIRE CHAQUE PRATIQUE. ENREGISTRER LES REPONSES DANS LA CELLULE SOUS LA LISTE DES REPONSES POUR CHAQUE AGRICULTEUR. <b>NE PAS ENCERCLER LE CODE DANS LA LISTE DE REPONSES.</b>  SI AUCUNE DE CES METHODES N'A ETE UTILISE, ALORS ENCERCLER "Y".	Gestion et protection des bassins versants et barrages d'eau..... A Agroforesterie..... B Gestion des plantations forestières..... C Régénération des paysages naturels..... D Exploitation durable des produits forestiers..... E Rotation des pâturages ou système de l'élevage trans-humain..... F Plantation de haie en ligne..... G Tranchée..... H Diquette..... I Rangées de pierres pour contrôler l'érosion..... J Gabion..... K N'A PRATIQUE AUCUNE DE CES METHODES LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS..... Y		
	ENCERCLER TOUS LES METHODES DECLAREES.	A B C D E F G H I J K Y	A B C D E F G H I J K Y	A B C D E F G H I J K Y
AMELIORATION DES PRATIQUES DE STOCKAGE				
G19	<b>VOIR G04:</b> SAVOIR SI LE REpondANT A ACCES A UNE PARCELLE SUR LEQUEL I/ELLE PREND DES DECISIONS.	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G22	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G22	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUE  SI NON, ALLER A G22
G20	Dans les 12 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous stocker des cultures produites sur de(s) parcelles sur lesquelles vous prenez des décisions ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A G22) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
G21	Avez-vous utilisé l'une des méthodes suivantes pour stocker les cultures?  PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES LIRE CHAQUE METHODE. ET ENREGISTRER TOUTES LES REPONSES  SI AUCUNE DE CES METHODES N'A ETE UTILISEE, ALORS ENCERCLER "Y".	Stockage hermétique..... A Grenier amélioré..... B Magasin ou banques de céréales..... C Piège à souris..... D Sac de grains avec pesticides naturels..... E Triple sac (sac pic)..... F Accrocher et fumer..... G N'a utilisé aucune de ces méthodes..... Y	Stockage hermétique..... A Grenier amélioré..... B Magasin ou banques de céréales..... C Piège à souris..... D Sac de grains avec pesticides naturels..... E Triple sac (sac pic)..... F Accrocher et fumer..... G N'a utilisé aucune de ces méthodes..... Y	Stockage hermétique..... A Grenier amélioré..... B Magasin ou banques de céréales..... C Piège à souris..... D Sac de grains avec pesticides naturels..... E Triple sac (sac pic)..... F Accrocher et fumer..... G N'a utilisé aucune de ces méthodes..... Y
G22	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTIONS POUR CET AGRICULTEUR	ALLER A G02, POUR UN AUTRE AGRICULTEUR. S'IL N'Y EN A PLUS, ALLER A G23	ALLER A G02, POUR UN AUTRE AGRICULTEUR. S'IL N'Y EN A PLUS, ALLER A G23	ALLER A G02, POUR UN AUTRE AGRICULTEUR. S'IL N'Y EN A PLUS, ALLER A G23
G23	HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> →	ALLER AU MODULE D1	

Module D. L'état nutritionnel et les pratiques alimentaires des enfants (PRINCIPAL DISPENSATEUR DE SOINS)					
D00	INSCRIRE L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D01	CODE DE LA SE ET NUMERO DU MENAGE	SE ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		MENAGE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	PREMIER ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM <input type="text"/>	SECOND ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM <input type="text"/>	TROISIÈME ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM <input type="text"/>	
D02	No DE LIGNE DE L'ENFANT DE MOINS DE 5 ANS (B07=1) DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE ENFANT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE ENFANT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE ENFANT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D03A	No DE LIGNE DE LA PERSONNE RESPONSABLE DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE (B08)	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NUMÉRO DE LIGNE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D03B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A D65) ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A D65) ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A D65) ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3	
D04	Quel est le sexe de [NOM DE L'ENFANT] ?	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	
D05	Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur [NOM DE L'ENFANT]. Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] possède une carte de santé / vaccination avec la date de naissance inscrite ?  SI LA CARTE DE SANTÉ / VACCINATION EST PRÉSENTÉE ET LE RÉPONDANT CONFIRME QUE LES INFORMATIONS SONT CORRECTES, RELEVEZ LA DATE DE NAISSANCE. ENREGISTREZ L'AGE A D06 ET UTILISER LA TABLE DE CONVERSION DE L'AGE EN MOIS (D07)  S'IL N'Y A AUCUN DOCUMENT MONTRANT LA DATE DE L'ENFANT, DEMANDER: Quel est le mois, l'année de naissance de [NOM DE L'ENFANT]? Quel est la date d'anniversaire de [NOM DE L'ENFANT]? ENREGISTRER LE JOUR, LE MOIS ET L'ANNÉE	JOUR .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	JOUR .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	JOUR .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D06	Quel âge a eu [NOM DE L'ENFANT] lors de son dernier anniversaire? AGE EN ANNÉES	ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ANNÉE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D07	Combien de mois a [NOM DE L'ENFANT]? (VOIR LE TABLEAU DE CONVERSION) ENREGISTRER L'AGE DE L'ENFANT EN MOIS	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MOIS ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
D08	VÉRIFIER LA COHÉRENCE DE D05, D06, ET D07 A) L'ANNÉE ENREGISTRÉE DANS D05 EST CONFORME A L'AGE ENREGISTRÉ DANS D06?  B) L'ANNÉE ET LE MOIS DE NAISSANCE ENREGISTRÉS DANS D05 SONT CONFORMES A L'AGE ENREGISTRÉ DANS D07?  SI LES RÉPONSES A OU B SONT "NON" RÉSOUDRE TOUTES INCOHÉRENCES.				
<b>ALLAITEMENT MATERNEL EXCLUSIF ET REGIME MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE</b>					
D14	VERIFIER D07 : EST-CE QUE L'ENFANT A MOINS DE 60 MOIS (5 ANS) ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D02 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT OU AU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D02 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT OU AU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D02 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT OU AU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	
D15	VERIFIER D07 : EST-CE QUE L'ENFANT A MOINS DE 24 MOIS (2 ANS) ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D54) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D54) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D54) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	
D16	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a été allaité ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D18) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D18) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D18) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	

D17	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a été allaité hier pendant la journée ou dans la nuit ?	OUI ..... 1 (PASSER A D19) ← NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 (PASSER A D19) ← NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 (PASSER A D19) ← NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D18	Parfois, les bébés sont allaités par une autre femme ou le lait maternel d'une autre femme est donné à la cuillère, tasse, bouteille, ou d'une autre manière. Cela peut se produire si une mère ne peut pas allaiter son bébé pour plusieurs raisons tel que la maladie ou autre...			
	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé du lait maternel en utilisant l'une de ces méthodes pendant la journée ou la nuit d'hier ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D19	Maintenant, je voudrais vous poser des questions sur certains médicaments et vitamines qui sont parfois donnés aux nourrissons. Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a eu des gouttes de vitamines ou autres médicaments sous forme de gouttes hier pendant la journée ou dans la nuit ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NONN ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D20	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a reçu une solution de réhydratation orale (SRO) hier pendant la journée ou dans la nuit ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
	Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur certains liquides que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a peut-être consommé hier pendant la journée ou dans la nuit. Est-ce-que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé :			
D21	De l'eau plate ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D22	Tous types de préparations pour nourrissons ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER À D24) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NONN ..... 2 (PASSER À D24) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER À D24) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D23	Combien de fois pendant la journée ou dans la nuit d'hier est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé une préparation pour nourrissons ?	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D24	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé du lait, en boîte, en poudre ou lait frais d'animal, y compris du lait de vache de chèvre, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D26) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NONN ..... 2 (PASSER A D26) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D26) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D25	Combien de fois pendant la journée ou dans la nuit d'hier [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé du lait ?	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D26	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a bu du jus ou des boissons, y compris du jus de tomate, bissap, de coco etc. ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D27	Bouillon clair ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NONN ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D28	Yaourt ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER À D30) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NONN ..... 2 (PASSER À D30) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER À D30) ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D29	Combien de fois pendant la journée ou dans la nuit d'hier [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé du yaourt ?	FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D30	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé de la bouillie?  LIMITEZ AUX BOUILLIES FINES OU BOISSONS EPAISSES, FAITES A BASE DE CEREALES COMME LE MIL, BAOBAB, FONIO, ETC. LES AUTRES BOUILLIES EPAISSES SONT INCLUES A D33	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8

D31	Tout autre liquide; comme l'eau sucrée, thé sucré, infusion, quinqueliba, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D32	Maintenant, j'aimerais vous poser des questions sur d'autres liquides ou aliments que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé hier pendant la journée ou la nuit. Je voudrais savoir si l'enfant a consommé cet aliment, même si il était combiné avec d'autres aliments. Par exemple, si l'enfant a mangé une bouillie de mil avec une sauce de légumes mélangés, vous devez répondre oui à tous aliment que je cite qui était un ingrédient de la bouillie ou de la sauce.  N'incluez pas les aliments utilisés en petite quantité pour l'assaisonnement ou condiments (comme le piment, les épices, herbes, ou poudre de poisson). Je vais poser des questions sur ces aliments séparément  Hier, pendant la journée ou la nuit est ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé [ALIMENTS DU GROUPE] dans les questions D33A-D49?	00 = AUCUN 01 - 97 = Nombre de fois 98 = NE SAIT PAS	00 = AUCUN 01 - 97 = Nombre de fois 98 = NE SAIT PAS	00 = AUCUN 01 - 97 = Nombre de fois 98 = NE SAIT PAS
D33A	du Misola ou autres aliments à base de Misola? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D33B	du Nutrible ou autres aliments à base de Nutrible? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D33	Tout aliment à base de maïs, mil, sorgho, riz, blé ou autres grains, comme le pain, macaroni, la bouillie, etc.? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D34A	Patates douces de chaire orange ou tout aliment à base de patates douces de chaire orange? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D34B	Courge de chaire orange ou tout aliment fait de courge de chaire orange? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D34C	Tout racines, tubercules ou légumes de chaire jaune foncé ou orange, comme les carottes, gourdes, etc.? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D35	Pomme de terre, ignames, patate douce, manioc, et autres tubercules de chaire blanche? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D36	Moringa ou aliments à base de moringa SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D36A	Tout autre légumes de feuilles vertes comme les épinards, les feuilles de moutarde, de baobab, de dah, etc.? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D36B	Gombo ou autres aliments à base de gombo? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D36C	Les autres légumes, comme les tomates, haricots verts, choux, choux fleur, laitue, etc.? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D37A	Mangue mûre, papaye mûre, melons orange ou d'autres fruits qui sont jaunes foncés ou oranges à l'intérieur ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D37B	Les autres fruits comme les bananes, pommes, ananas, avocats, pastèque, goyave, etc.? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



D38A	Foie, les reins, le cœur, ou d'autres abats d'animaux domestiques comme le bœuf, porc, mouton, lapin, chèvre, poulet, ou canard ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D38B	Viande d'animaux domestiques comme le bœuf, porc, mouton, lapin, chèvre, poulet, ou canard ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D39A	Les organes d'animaux sauvages, comme les oiseaux, lièvre, gazelle, singe, rongeurs, etc. ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D39B	Viande d'animaux sauvages, comme les oiseaux, lièvre, gazelle, singe, rongeurs, etc. ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D40	Les œufs de poulet, perdrix, pigeon, dinde, pintade, etc. ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D41	Le poisson frais, fumé ou séché ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D42	Les aliments à base d'haricots, petits pois, arachides, ou autres légumineuses ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D43	Les aliments à base de noix comme le sésame, les amandes, l'acajou, les noix des baobab, etc. ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D44	Lait, fromage, yaourt, lait caillé, ou d'autres produits laitiers ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D45	Toute huile comme l'huile d'arachide, de palme, la graisse animale ou de poisson, le beurre, etc. ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D46	Tout aliment sucré tel que les chocolats, les bonbons, les beignets, friandises, gâteaux ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D47	Les condiments d'assaisonnement, comme le sel, le piment, les épices, l'ail, le soubala ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
D48	Les escargots, sauterelles, crickets, chenilles, ou autres insectes ? SI NON, ENREGISTREZ 00. SI OUI, ENREGISTREZ LE NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/>
	VERIFIER LES QUESTIONS D33 - D48 :	SI "00" A TOUS → D50 SI AU MOINS 1 "0-97" OU "98" → D51	SI "00" A TOUS → D50 SI AU MOINS 1 "0-97" OU "98" → D51	SI "00" A TOUS → D50 SI AU MOINS 1 "0-97" OU "98" → D51
D50	Est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a mangé des aliments solides, semi-solides, ou mous pendant la journée ou dans la nuit d'hier ?  SI "OUI" ? SONDER : [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a mangé quel genre d'aliment solide, semi-solide ou mou ?	OUI . . . . . 1 RETOURNER À D33-48 ET ENREGISTRER L'ALIMENT CONSOMÉ ET PASSEZ À D51  NON . . . . . 2 PASSER A D52 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8	OUI . . . . . 1 RETOURNER À D33-48 ET ENREGISTRER L'ALIMENT CONSOMÉ ET PASSEZ À D51  NON . . . . . 2 PASSER A D52 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8	OUI . . . . . 1 RETOURNER À D33-48 ET ENREGISTRER L'ALIMENT CONSOMÉ ET PASSEZ À D51  NON . . . . . 2 PASSER A D52 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8
D51	Combien de fois est-ce que [NOM de l'enfant] a mangé des aliments solides, semi-solides ou mous autres que les liquides hier pendant la journée ou dans la nuit ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98
D51A	Quel âge avait l'enfant quand vous avez commencé à lui donner des aliments semi-solides ou solides ?	MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98	MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 98
D52	Est-ce-que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a consommé quelque chose au biberon hier pendant la journée ou la nuit ?	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8	OUI . . . . . 1 NON . . . . . 2 NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8
		PASSER À D54 DANS LA PREMIERE COLONNE	PASSER À D54 DANS LA 2EME COLONNE	PASSER À D54 DANS LA 3EME COLONNE

Module D. L'état nutritionnel et les pratiques alimentaires des enfants				
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	PREMIER ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____	SECOND ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____	TROISIÈME ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____
D54	(NOM) a-t-il/elle eu la diarrhée durant les 2 dernières semaines ? (1)  LA DIARRHÉE EST DÉFINIE COMME 3 SELLES LIQUIDES OU PLUS PAR JOUR.	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D01 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D01 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D01 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT) NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D55	Y avait-il du sang dans les selles ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D56	Maintenant, j'aimerais savoir quelle quantité de liquide a-t-on donné à [NOM DE L'ENFANT] pendant la période de la diarrhée (y-compris lait maternel).  Lui a-t-on donné moins à boire que d'habitude, environ la même quantité, ou plus à boire?  SI MOINS, SONDER: Lui a-t-on donné beaucoup moins à boire que d'habitude ou un peu moins?	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE 3 PLUS ..... 4 RIEN A BOIRE..... 5 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE 3 PLUS ..... 4 RIEN A BOIRE..... 5 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE 3 PLUS ..... 4 RIEN A BOIRE..... 5 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D57	Lorsque [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a eu la diarrhée, lui a-t-on donné moins à manger que d'habitude, environ la même quantité, ou plus à manger ou rien à manger du tout  SI MOINS, SONDER : Lui a-t-on donné beaucoup moins à manger que d'habitude ou un peu moins?	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE..... 3 PLUS ..... 4 A ARRETE DE DONNER DES ALIMENTS 5 N'A PAS DONNE D'ALIMENT 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE..... 3 PLUS ..... 4 A ARRETE DE DONNER DES ALIMENT 5 N'A PAS DONNE D'ALIMENT 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	BEAUCOUP MOINS ..... 1 UN PEU MOINS..... 2 ENVIRON LA MEME QUANTITE..... 3 PLUS ..... 4 A ARRETE DE DONNER DES ALIMENT 5 N'A JAMAIS DONNE DES ALIMENTS 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
D58	Avez-vous demandé conseil ou un traitement?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D62)←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D62)←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (PASSER A D62)←
D59	Où avez-vous demandé conseil ou un traitement ?  Ailleurs ? SONDER POUR IDENTIFIER CHAQUE TYPE DE SOURCE.  S'IL EST IMPOSSIBLE DE DÉTERMINER OU SI LA SOURCE EST PUBLIQUE OU PRIVÉE, ÉCRIRE LE NOM DU LIEU.  _____ (NOM DU LIEU)	<b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b> CHU ..... A HÔPITAL REGIONAL ..... B CSREF ..... C CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE ..... D AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC ..... E _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b> CASE DE SANTE ..... F CENTRE NUTRITIONEL ..... G AUTRE ONG ..... H _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b> CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE ..... I CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDICALE ..... J PHARMACIE PRIVEE ..... K AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ ..... L _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>AUTRE SOURCE</b> PHARMACY PUBLIQUE ..... M GUÉRISSEUR TRADITIONNEL ..... N AUTRE ..... X _____ (PRÉCISER)	<b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b> CHU ..... A HÔPITAL REGIONAL ..... B CSREF ..... C CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE ..... D AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC ..... E _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b> CASE DE SANTE ..... F CENTRE NUTRITIONEL ..... G AUTRE ONG ..... H _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b> CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE ..... I CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDICALE ..... J PHARMACIE PRIVEE ..... K AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ ..... L _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>AUTRE SOURCE</b> PHARMACY PUBLIQUE ..... M GUÉRISSEUR TRADITIONNEL ..... N AUTRE ..... X _____ (PRÉCISER)	<b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b> CHU ..... A HÔPITAL REGIONAL ..... B CSREF ..... C CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE ..... D AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC ..... E _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b> CASE DE SANTE ..... F CENTRE NUTRITIONEL ..... G AUTRE ONG ..... H _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b> CENTRE DE SANTE PRIVE ..... I CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDICALE ..... J PHARMACIE PRIVEE ..... K AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ ..... L _____ (PRÉCISER)  <b>AUTRE SOURCE</b> PHARMACY PUBLIQUE ..... M GUÉRISSEUR TRADITIONNEL ..... N AUTRE ..... X _____ (PRÉCISER)

Module D. L'état nutritionnel et les pratiques alimentaires des enfants				
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	PREMIER ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____	SECOND ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____	TROISIÈME ENFANT ELIGIBLE NOM _____
D60	VERIFIER D59 : NOMBRE DE CODES ENCERCLÉS.	<div> <div>DEUX OU PLUSIEURS CODES ENCERCLÉS</div> <div>UN SEUL CODE ENCERCLÉ</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div>(PASSER À D62)</div>	<div> <div>DEUX OU PLUSIEURS CODES ENCERCLÉS</div> <div>UN SEUL CODE ENCERCLÉ</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div>(PASSER À D62)</div>	<div> <div>DEUX OU PLUSIEURS CODES ENCERCLÉS</div> <div>UN SEUL CODE ENCERCLÉ</div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> </div> <div>(PASSER À D62)</div>
D61	Où avez-vous chercher conseil/traitement en premier lieu ?  UTILISER LES CODES LETTRES DANS D59.	PREMIER LIEU ..... <input type="text"/>	PREMIER LIEU ..... <input type="text"/>	PREMIER LIEU ..... <input type="text"/>
D62	Depuis le début de la diarrhée lui a t-on donné les boissons suivantes:	<div> <div>OUI NON NSP</div> <div>SACHET SRO 1 2 8</div> <div>LIQUIDE MAISON. . . 1 2 8</div> </div>	<div> <div>OUI NON NSP</div> <div>SACHET SRO 1 2 8</div> <div>LIQUIDE MAISON. . . 1 2 8</div> </div>	<div> <div>OUI NON NSP</div> <div>SACHET SRO 1 2 8</div> <div>LIQUIDE MAISON. . . 1 2 8</div> </div>
D63	Est-ce qu'un (autre) médicament a été donné pour soigner la diarrhée ?	<div> <div>OUI ..... 1</div> <div>NON ..... 2</div> <div>(RETOURNER À LA QUESTION D02 POUR LE PROCHAIN ENFANT OU A D66, SI IL N'Y EN A PLUS</div> <div>NE SAIS PAS ..... 8</div> </div>	<div> <div>OUI ..... 1</div> <div>NON ..... 2</div> <div>(RETOURNER À LA QUESTION D02 POUR LE PROCHAIN ENFANT OU A D66, SI IL N'Y EN A PLUS</div> <div>NE SAIS PAS ..... 8</div> </div>	<div> <div>OUI ..... 1</div> <div>NON ..... 2</div> <div>(RETOURNER À LA QUESTION D02 POUR LE PROCHAIN ENFANT OU A D66, SI IL N'Y EN A PLUS</div> <div>NE SAIS PAS ..... 8</div> </div>
D64	Quel (autre) médicament a été donné pour soigner la diarrhée ?  Autre chose ?  ENREGISTRER TOUS LES MEDICAMENTS ADMINISTRES.	<b>COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... A ANTIMOTILITE ..... B ZINC ..... C AUTRE (PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE, ANTIMOTILITE, OU ZINC) ..... D SIROP OU COMPRIMÉ INCONNUS ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... F PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... G INJECTION INCONNUE ..... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE ... I REMÈDE A LA MAISON/ PLANTES J AUTRE ..... X (PRÉCISER)	<b>COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... A ANTIMOTILITE ..... B ZINC ..... C AUTRE (PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE, ANTIMOTILITE, OU ZINC) ..... D SIROP OU COMPRIMÉ INCONNUS ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... F PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... G INJECTION INCONNUE ..... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE ... I REMÈDE A LA MAISON/ PLANTES J AUTRE ..... X (PRÉCISER)	<b>COMPRIMÉ OU SIROP</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... A ANTIMOTILITE ..... B ZINC ..... C AUTRE (PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE, ANTIMOTILITE, OU ZINC) ..... D SIROP OU COMPRIMÉ INCONNUS ..... E  <b>INJECTION</b> ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... F PAS D'ANTIBIOTIQUE ..... G INJECTION INCONNUE ..... H (IV) INTRAVEINEUSE ... I REMÈDE A LA MAISON/ PLANTE J AUTRE ..... X (PRÉCISER)
D65	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTION POUR CET ENFANT	PASSER A D02 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT)	PASSER A D02 POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT)	PASSER A D02 SUR UNE NOUVELLE PAGE POUR L'ENFANT SUIVANT, OU D66 SI AUCUN AUTRE ENFANT)
D66	INSCRIRE L'HEURE A LA FIN DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	ALLER AU MODULE E	

(1) Le(s) terme(s) utilisé(s) pour la diarrhée devrait englober les expressions utilisées pour toutes les formes de diarrhée, y compris des selles sanglantes (compatible avec la dysenterie), selles liquides, etc.

Module E. Nutrition des femmes , allaitement et de soins prénatals ( femmes 15-49 ans)																						
NON.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME																		
E00	INSCRIRE L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td></tr></table>			MN		HR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td></tr></table>			MN		HR <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td></tr></table>			MN							
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E01	CODE SE ..... NUMÉRO DU MÉNAGE	SE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				MN			SE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				MN			SE <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>MN</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				MN		
MN																						
MN																						
MN																						
E02A	NUMERO DE LIGNE DE LA FEMME (15-49 ans) DU TABLEAU MÉNAGE (B09 = 1)	NUMERO DE LIGNE (B01) <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			NUMERO DE LIGNE (B01) <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			NUMERO DE LIGNE (B01) <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>														
E02B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A E49A ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A E49A ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A E49A ← PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 8																		
E03	En quel mois et en quelle année êtes-vous née ?  SI LE MOIS N'EST PAS CONNU INSCRIRE "98" SI L'ANNEE N'EST PAS CONNUE INSCRIRE "9998"	Mois <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Année <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Mois <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Année <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>							Mois <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Année <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						
E04	Quel âge aviez-vous à votre dernier anniversaire ?  ENREGISTRER L'AGE EN ANNEES COMPLETES ET ALLER A E06. SI ELLE NE SE RAPPELLE PAS SON AGE ENCERCLER 98 ET ALLER A E05	AGE ..... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ALLER A E06 ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 98			AGE ..... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ALLER A E06 ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 98			AGE ..... <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> ALLER A E06 ← NE SAIT PAS ..... 98														
E05	Avez-vous entre 15 et 49 ans?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E06	VERIFIER E03, E04 ET E05 (SI APPLICABLE): LA RÉPONDANTE A T-ELLE ENTRE 15 ET 49 ANS?  SI LA REPONSE EST "NON" OU "NE SAIT PAS" A E03-E05, PASSER A E02-E05 POUR LA FEMME SUIVANTE  "SI LES INFORMATIONS DANS E03, E04 et E05 NE CONCORDENT PAS, DÉTERMINER L'AGE LE PLUS PRECIS	SI OUI, CONTINUER SI NON, ALLER A E49A	SI OUI, CONTINUER SI NON, ALLER A E49A	SI OUI, CONTINUER SI NON, ALLER A E49A																		
<b>DIVERSITE ALIMENTAIRE DES FEMMES</b>																						
	Maintenant, je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les aliments que vous avez consommé hier durant la journée ou pendant la nuit. Je voudrais savoir si vous avez consommé l'aliment, même si il était combiné avec d'autres aliments. Par exemple, si vous avez mangé une bouillie de mil avec une sauce de légumes, vous devez répondre oui à tout aliment que je cite qui était un ingrédient de la bouillie ou de la sauce. Ne pas inclure les ingrédients utilisés pour l'assaisonnement ou comme condiments (piments , épices, herbes, ou poudre de poisson ). Je vais vous poser les questions par groupe d'aliment.  Hier pendant la journée ou la nuit avez vous consommé [ALIMENTS DE E07 - E26]?																					
E07	Tout aliment à base de maïs, mil, sorgho, riz, blé ou autres grains, comme le pain, macaroni, la bouillie, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E08A	Patates douces de chaire orange ou tout aliment à base de patates douces de chaire orange?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E08B	Courge de chaire orange ou tout aliment à base de courge de chaire orange?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E08	Toutes racines, tubercules ou légumes de chaire jaune foncé ou orange, comme les carottes, gourdes, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E09	Pomme de terre, ignames, patate douce, manioc, et autres tubercules de chaire blanche?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E10A	Moringa ou aliments à base de moringa	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E10	Tout autre légumes de feuilles vertes comme les épinards, les feuilles de moutarde, de baobab, de dah, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E11A	Gombo ou autres aliments à base de gombo?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E11	Les autres légumes, comme les tomates, haricots verts, choux, choux fleur, laitue, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		
E12	Mangue mûre, papaye mûre, melons orange, néré, ou d'autres fruits qui sont jaunes foncés ou oranges à l'intérieur ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8																		

Module E. Nutrition des femmes , allaitement et de soins prénatals ( femmes 15-49 ans)				
NON.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME
E13	Les autres fruits comme les bananes, pommes, ananas, avocats, pastèque, goyave, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E14	Foie, les reins, le cœur, ou d'autres abats d'animaux domestiques comme le bœuf, porc, mouton, lapin, chèvre, poulet, ou canard ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E15	Viande d'animaux domestiques comme le bœuf, porc, mouton, lapin, chèvre, poulet, ou canard ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E16	Les organes d'animaux sauvages, comme les oiseaux, lièvre, gazelle, singe, rongeurs, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E17	Viande d'animaux sauvages, comme les oiseaux, lièvre, gazelle, singe, rongeurs, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E18	Les œufs de poulet, perdrix, pigeon, dinde, pintade, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E19	Le poisson frais, fumé ou séché ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E20	Les aliments à base d'haricots, petits pois, arachides, ou autres légumineuses ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E21	Les aliments à base de noix comme le sésame, les amandes, l'acajou, les noix de baobab, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E22	Lait, fromage, yaourt, lait caillé, ou d'autres produits laitiers ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E23	Toute huile comme l'huile d'arachide, de palme, la graisse animale ou de poisson, le beurre, etc. ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E24	Tout aliment sucré tel que les chocolats, les bonbons, les beignets, friandises, gâteaux ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E25	Les condiments d'assaisonnement, comme le sel, le piment, les épices, l'ail, le soubalab ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E26	Les escargots, sauterelles, crickets, chenilles, ou autres insectes ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
<b>INITIATION A L'ALLAITEMENT ET ALIMENTS PRENATAL</b>				
E28	Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les grossesses et accouchements que vous avez eus  Êtes-vous enceinte ?	OUI... 1 PASSER À E30 ← NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 PASSER À E30 ← NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8	OUI... 1 PASSER À E30 ← NON... 2 NE SAIT PAS... 8
E29	Avez-vous déjà été enceinte ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←
E30	Avez-vous déjà donné naissance ?	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←	OUI... 1 NON... 2 PASSER À E45 ←
E31	À quand remonte la dernière fois que vous avez donné naissance à un garçon ou une fille qui est né vivant ?  SI REPONDANT NE CONNAIT PAS LA DATE DE NAISSANCE DEMANDER: Avez-vous une carte de santé / vaccination pour cet enfant sur laquelle on peut lire la date de naissance ?  NOTER LA DATE DE NAISSANCE COMME ELLE APPARAÎT SUR CARTE	Date de la dernière naissance JR.....  METTRE '98' SI NSP  MOIS.....  ANNEE	Date de la dernière naissance JR.....  METTRE '98' SI NSP  MOIS.....  ANNEE	Date de la dernière naissance JR.....  METTRE '98' SI NSP  MOIS.....  ANNEE
	<b>VERIFIER E31: EST CE QUE LA DERNIERE NAISSANCE A EU LIEU DANS LES 5 DERNIÈRES ANNÉES, SOIT DEPUIS MAI (OU JUIN SI ON EST EN JUIN) 2011 ?</b>	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER. SI NON, ALLER A E45	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER. SI NON, ALLER A E45	SI OUI, ALORS CONTINUER. SI NON, ALLER A E45
E32	Quel est le nom de votre enfant qui est né le ( LIRE LA DATE A E31 ) ? AJOUTER NUMERO DE LIGNE ( B01 ) DU TABLEAU MENAGE : ÉCRIRE 00 SI L'ENFANT NE VIT PAS DANS LE MENAGE.	NOM .....  N° LIGNE (B01)	NOM .....  N° LIGNE (B01)	NOM .....  N° LIGNE (B01)

Module E. Nutrition des femmes , allaitement et de soins prénatals ( femmes 15-49 ans)					
NON.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	
E33	[NOM DE L'ENFANT] est-il un garçon ou une fille?	GARCON 1 FILLE .. 2	GARCON 1 FILLE .. 2	GARCON 1 FILLE .. 2	
E34	Avez-vous allaiter [NOM DE L'ENFANT] ?	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	
E35	Combien de temps après la naissance avez-vous mis [NOM DE L'ENFANT] au sein ?  SI IMMÉDIATEMENT APRÈS LA NAISSANCE , ENCERCLER '000'  SI MOINS DE 1 HEURE, ENCERCLEZ '1' ET ENREGISTRER "00" DANS LES CASES RESERVEES AUX 'HEURES'  SI MOINS DE 24 HEURES , ENCERCLEZ '1' ET ENREGISTRER LE NOMBRE D'HEURES (ENTRE 01 À 23)  SINON, ENCERCLER '2' ET ENREGISTRER LE NOMBRE DE JOURS COMPLET	IMMEDIATEMENT 000 <b>OU</b> HEURE.....1 [ ][ ] <b>OU</b> JOURS..... 2 [ ][ ]	IMMEDIATEMENT 0 <b>OU</b> HEURE.....1 [ ][ ] <b>OU</b> JOURS..... 2 [ ][ ]	IMMEDIATEMENT 0 <b>OU</b> HEURE.....1 [ ][ ] <b>OU</b> JOURS..... 2 [ ][ ]	
E36	Dans les trois premiers jours après l'accouchement , est-ce que [NOM DE L'ENFANT] a bu quelque chose d'autre que le lait maternel ?	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E38) ←	
E37	Qu'a t-on donné à boire à [NOM DE L'ENFANT] ?  Rien d'autre ?  INSISTER POUR IDENTIFIER TOUTES LES BOISSONS EN RAPPELLANT TOUTE LA LISTE	LAIT (AUTRE QUE LE LAIT MATERNEL) .. A L'EAU PLATE ..... B L'EAU SUCRE OU GLUCOSE C EAU DE DATES ..... D MELANGE D'EAU SUCRE ET SALEE .. ..... E JUS DE FRUIT ..... F PREPARATION POUR NOURRISSON .. G THE/INFUSION .. ..... H CAFÉ ..... J MIEL ..... I AUTRES ..... X (SPECIFIER)	LAIT (AUTRE QUE LE LAIT MATERNEL) .. A L'EAU PLATE ..... B L'EAU SUCRE OU GLUCOSE C EAU DE DATES ..... D MELANGE D'EAU SUCRE ET SALEE .. ..... E JUS DE FRUIT ..... F PREPARATION POUR NOURRISSON .. G THE/INFUSION .. ..... H CAFÉ ..... J MIEL ..... I AUTRES ..... X (SPECIFIER)	LAIT (AUTRE QUE LE LAIT MATERNEL) .. A L'EAU PLATE ..... B L'EAU SUCRE OU GLUCOSE C EAU DE DATES ..... D MELANGE D'EAU SUCRE ET SALEE .. ..... E JUS DE FRUIT ..... F PREPARATION POUR NOURRISSON .. G THE/INFUSION .. ..... H CAFÉ ..... J MIEL ..... I AUTRES ..... X (SPECIFIER)	
E37A	Quel âge avait votre enfant quand vous avez arrêté de l'allaiter?	MOIS [ ][ ] 97 = ALLAITE TOUJOURS 98 = NE SAIT PAS	MOIS [ ][ ] 97 = ALLAITE TOUJOURS 98 = NE SAIT PAS	MOIS [ ][ ] 97 = ALLAITE TOUJOURS 98 = NE SAIT PAS	
<b>SOINS PRENATALS</b>					
E38	Avez-vous reçu des soins prénatals pendant la grossesse ?	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E45) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E45) ←	OUI .. 1 NON . 2 (PASSER A E45) ←	
E39	Qui avez-vous vu ?  Quelqu'un d'autre ?  INSISTER POUR DETERMINER CHAQUE TYPE DE SOIGNANT ET ENREGISTRER CEUX MENTIONNES	DOCTEUR ..... A SAGE FEMME ..... B INFIRMIERE ..... C MATRONNE ..... D ATR ..... E AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F ACCOUCHEUSE TRADIT. G AUTRES ..... X (PRECISIER)	DOCTEUR ..... A SAGE FEMME ..... B INFIRMIERE ..... C MATRONNE ..... D ATR ..... E AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F ACCOUCHEUSE TRADIT. G AUTRES ..... X (SPECIFIER)	DOCTEUR ..... A SAGE FEMME ..... B INFIRMIERE ..... C MATRONNE ..... D ATR ..... E AGENT DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F ACCOUCHEUSE TRADIT. G AUTRES ..... X (SPECIFIER)	

Module E. Nutrition des femmes , allaitement et de soins prénatals ( femmes 15-49 ans)					
NON.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	NOM DE LA FEMME	
E40	<p>Ou avez-vous reçu des soins prénatals pour cette grossesse ?</p> <p>Auilleurs ?</p> <p>INSISTER POUR DETERMINER CHAQUE TYPE D'ETABLISSEMENT ET ENREGISTRER CEUX MENTIONNES</p>	<p><b>MAISON</b></p> <p>VOTRE MAISON A</p> <p>AUTRE MAISON B</p> <p><b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b></p> <p>CHU C</p> <p>HÔPITAL REGIONAL D</p> <p>CSREF E</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC G</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b></p> <p>CASE DE SANTE H</p> <p>CTRE NUTRITIONEL I</p> <p>AUTRE ONG J</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b></p> <p>CTRE DE SANTE PRIVE K</p> <p>CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDI L</p> <p>PHARMACIE M</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ N</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>AUTRES X</b></p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p>	<p><b>MAISON</b></p> <p>VOTRE MAISON A</p> <p>AUTRE MAISON B</p> <p><b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b></p> <p>CHU C</p> <p>HÔPITAL REGIONAL D</p> <p>CSREF E</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC G</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b></p> <p>CASE DE SANTE H</p> <p>CTRE NUTRITIONEL I</p> <p>AUTRE ONG J</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b></p> <p>CTRE DE SANTE PRIVE K</p> <p>CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDI L</p> <p>PHARMACIE M</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ N</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>AUTRES X</b></p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p>	<p><b>MAISON</b></p> <p>VOTRE MAISON A</p> <p>AUTRE MAISON B</p> <p><b>SECTEUR PUBLIC</b></p> <p>CHU C</p> <p>HÔPITAL REGIONAL D</p> <p>CSREF E</p> <p>CENTRE DE SANTE COMMUNAUTAIRE F</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR PUBLIC G</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR NON-GOVERMTL</b></p> <p>CASE DE SANTE H</p> <p>CTRE NUTRITIONEL I</p> <p>AUTRE ONG J</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ</b></p> <p>CTRE DE SANTE PRIVE K</p> <p>CTR RELIGIEUX MÉDI L</p> <p>PHARMACIE M</p> <p>AUTRE SECTEUR MÉDICAL PRIVÉ N</p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p> <p><b>AUTRES X</b></p> <p>(SPECIFIER)</p>	
E41	Combien de mois de grossesse aviez-vous quand vous avez reçu les 1er soins prénatals pendant cette grossesse ?	MOIS	MOIS	MOIS	
E42	Combien de fois avez-vous reçu des soins prénatals pendant cette grossesse ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS	NOMBRE DE FOIS	
E43	Avez vous pris de l'acide folique pendant votre grossesse	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	
E44	Avez vous reçu un traitement préventif pour le paludisme et/ou helminthes (parasites/vers) pendant cette grossesse?	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>NE SAIT PAS . . . . . 8</p>	
E45	<b>VOIR LA REPONSE A LA QUESTION E28. LA FEMME EST-ELLE ACTUELLEMENT ENCEINTE ?</b>	<p>SI OUI, ALORS PASSER A E49A</p> <p>SI NON OU NSP, CONTINUER.</p>	<p>SI OUI, ALORS PASSER A E49A</p> <p>SI NON OU NSP, CONTINUER.</p>	<p>SI OUI, ALORS PASSER A E49A</p> <p>SI NON OU NSP, CONTINUER.</p>	
E46	<b>VOIR LE TABLEAU MENAGE (ETAT MATRIMONIAL) LA PERSONNE EST-ELLE MARIEE/EN UNION</b>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	
E47	Faites-vous actuellement quelque chose ou utilisez-vous une méthode pour retarder ou éviter une grossesse ?	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	<p>OUI . . . . . 1</p> <p>NON . . . . . 2</p> <p>PASSER A E49A ←</p>	
E48	Quelle méthode utilisez-vous ?	<p>STÉRILISATION FÉMININE . . . . . A</p> <p>STÉRILISATION MASCULINE . . . . . B</p> <p>DIU . . . . . C</p> <p>INJECTABLES . . . . . D</p> <p>IMPLANTS . . . . . E</p> <p>PILULE . . . . . F</p> <p>CONDOM . . . . . G</p> <p>CONDOM FEMININ . . . . . H</p> <p>CONTRACEPTION D'URGENCE I</p> <p>COMPTE LES JOURS . . . . . J</p> <p>MAMA . . . . . K</p> <p>MÉTHODE DU RYTHME . . . . . L</p> <p>RETRAIT . . . . . M</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE . . . . . N</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITION. . . . . O</p>	<p>STÉRILISATION FÉMININE . . . . . A</p> <p>STÉRILISATION MASCULINE . . . . . B</p> <p>DIU . . . . . C</p> <p>INJECTABLES . . . . . D</p> <p>IMPLANTS . . . . . E</p> <p>PILULE . . . . . F</p> <p>CONDOM . . . . . G</p> <p>CONDOM FEMININ . . . . . H</p> <p>CONTRACEPTION D'URGENCE I</p> <p>COMPTE LES JOURS . . . . . J</p> <p>MAMA . . . . . K</p> <p>MÉTHODE DU RYTHME . . . . . L</p> <p>RETRAIT . . . . . M</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE . . . . . N</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITION. . . . . O</p>	<p>STÉRILISATION FÉMININE . . . . . A</p> <p>STÉRILISATION MASCULINE . . . . . B</p> <p>DIU . . . . . C</p> <p>INJECTABLES . . . . . D</p> <p>IMPLANTS . . . . . E</p> <p>PILULE . . . . . F</p> <p>CONDOM . . . . . G</p> <p>CONDOM FEMININ . . . . . H</p> <p>CONTRACEPTION D'URGENCE I</p> <p>COMPTE LES JOURS . . . . . J</p> <p>MAMA . . . . . K</p> <p>MÉTHODE DU RYTHME . . . . . L</p> <p>RETRAIT . . . . . M</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE MODERNE . . . . . N</p> <p>AUTRE MÉTHODE TRADITION. . . . . O</p>	
E49A	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTION POUR CETTE FEMME.	ALLER A E03A POUR LA FEMME SUIVANTE OU A E49B SI IL N'Y A PLUS DE FEMME ELIGIBLE	ALLER A E03A POUR LA FEMME SUIVANTE OU A E49B SI IL N'Y A PLUS DE FEMME ELIGIBLE	ALLER A E03A POUR LA FEMME SUIVANTE OU A E49B SI IL N'Y A PLUS DE FEMME ELIGIBLE	
E49B	<p>HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE</p> <p>HEURE</p> <p>MINUTE</p>	<p>→ ALLER A L'ANTHROPOMETRIE</p>			

CODE SE	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	NUMERO MG	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	AN00: <u>HR DEBUT</u>	HR: <div></div>	MINUTE: <div></div>	
<b>ANTHROPOMETRY - ENFANT MOINS DE 5 ANS</b>											
<b>VERIFIEZ QUESTION D14 DANS CHAQUE COLONNE DU MODULE D. SI L'ENFANT A MOINS DE 5 ANS (D14 = OUI), L'ENFANT DOIT ETRE MESURE. TRANSFEREZ LES INFORMATIONS POUR CHAQUE ENFANT DE MOINS DE 5 ANS DU MODULE D AU QUESTIONS D67 A D72 CI-DESSOUS.</b>											
ENFANT MOINS DE 5 ANS						POIDS ET TAILLE DE L'ENFANT					
D67	D68	D69	D70	D71	D72	D73	D74	D75	D76	D77	
N° LIGNE TABLEAU MENAGE (B01)	NOM	SEX  1. HOMME 2. FEMME	AGE EN MOIS	DATE DE NAISSANCE DE L'ENFANT (DDMMYY)		SOURCE DATE DE NAISSANCE	TAILLE (CM)  9994 = ABSENT 9995 = REFUSE	TAILLE MEASURE: 1. COUCHE 2. DEBOUT	POIDS (KG)  9994 = ABSENT 9995 = REFUSE	RESULTAT 1. MEASURE 2. ABSENT 3. REFUSE 6. AUTRE (commentez à #1)	ŒDÈME 1. OUI 2. NON
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
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<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>	
D78: COMMENTAIRES #1						SOURCE D'INFORMATIONS SUR LA DATE DE NAISSANCE 1. CARTE DE VACCINATION      4. ENREGISTREMENT A LA MAISON 2. EXTRAIT D'ACTE DE NAISSANCE      5. DECLARATION DES PARENTS 3. CARNET DE SANTE      6. AUTRE _____					
CODE SE <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> NUMERO MG <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>											
<b>ANTHROPOMETRY - Femmes de 15-49 ans non-enceintes</b>											
<b>VERIFIEZ LES QUESTIONS E04, E05 ET E28 DANS LE MODULE E. SI LA FEMME EST DE 15 A 49 ANS ET PAS ENCEINTE (E28 = NON OU DK), ELLE DEVRAIT ETRE MESUREE. TRANSFERER LES INFORMATIONS POUR CHAQUE FEMME NON ENCEINTE 15-49 ANS A PARTIR DU MODULE E AUX QUESTIONS E50 À E52 CI-DESSOUS.</b>											
INFORMATION DES FEMMES ELIGIBLES (15-49)			POIDS ET TAILLE DES FEMMES ELIGIBLES (15-49)								
E50	E51	E52	E53	E54	E55						
N° LIGNE TABLEAU MENAGE (B01)	NOM	AGE EN ANNEES	TAILLE (CM)  9994 = ABSENTE 9995 = REFUSEE	POIDS (KG)  99994 = ABSENTE 99995 = REFUSEE	RESULTAT 1. MEASURE 2. ABSENT 3. REFUSE 6. AUTRE (commentez à #2)						
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>						
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>						
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>						
<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>						
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<div></div>		<div></div>	<div></div> . <div></div> CM	<div></div> . <div></div> KG	<div></div>						
E56: COMMENTAIRES #2						AN01: HR DE FIN <div></div> ALLEZ AU <div></div> MINUTE: MODULE J <div></div>					
NOM DE L'AGENT ANTHROPOMETRE:			SIGNATURE:		AN02	<div></div>	AN03	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	
						N° ID	JOUR	MOIS	ANNEE		
NOM DU SUPERVISEUR:			SIGNATURE:		AN04	<div></div>	AN05	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	
						N° ID	JOUR	MOIS	ANNEE		



Module J. GENRE - ARGENT (TOUT HOMME ET FEMME QUI GAGNE DE L'ARGENT )				
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	PREMIERE PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE	DEUXIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE	TROISIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE
J00	HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/>	
J01	CODE DE LA SE ET NUMERO DE MENAGE	SE <input type="text"/>	MENAGE <input type="text"/>	
J02	HOMME/FEMME QUI A GAGNE DE L'ARGENT (B12 = 1 OU 2) DU TABLEAU MENAGE	No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>	No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>	No LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/>
J03A	VOIR LA LISTE DES MEMBRES DE MENAGE B15 (ETAT MATRIMONIAL)  EST-IL/ELLE UNE PERSONNE MARIE/VIVANT ENSEMBLE ?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←
J03B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ←
J04	LE SEXE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B04)	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2
J05	L'AGE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B05)	ANNEES <input type="text"/>	ANNEES <input type="text"/>	ANNEES <input type="text"/>
J06	Avez -vous fait un travail quelconque pendant les 12 derniers mois ?  LIRE LA DEFINITION DU TRAVAIL A PARTIR DU MODULE B	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2  ALLER A J12 ←
J07	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, êtes-vous d'habitude payé en nature et/ou espèces pour ce travail, ou vous n'êtes pas payé du tout ?	ESPECES ..... 1 ESPECES ET NATURE ..... 2 NATURE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ← N'A PAS ETE PAYE ..... 4	ESPECES ..... 1 ESPECES ET NATURE ..... 2 NATURE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ← N'A PAS ETE PAYE ..... 4	ESPECES ..... 1 ESPECES ET NATURE ..... 2 NATURE ..... 3 ALLER A J12 ← N'A PAS ETE PAYE ..... 4
J08	Lorsque vous avez été payé en espèce pour ce travail, le paiement était habituellement fait directement à vous, à votre épouse/partenaire ou à quelqu'un d'autre dans le ménage?  SI 3 OU 4, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	REpondant ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 AUTRE MEMBRE ..... 3 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER)	REpondant ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 AUTRE MEMBRE ..... 3 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER)	REpondant ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 AUTRE MEMBRE ..... 3 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER)
J09A	Parlez-vous habituellement à quelqu'un sur la façon dont l'argent que vous gagné sera utilisé?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A J10 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A J10 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A J10 ←
J09B	Avec qui parlez vous habituellement sur la façon dont l'argent que vous gagné sera utilisé?  ENCERCLER TOUTES REPONSES CITEES SI B OU C, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C ____ (PRECISER)	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C ____ (PRECISER)	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C ____ (PRECISER)
J10	Qui décide généralement de la manière dont l'argent que vous gagné sera utilisé?  LIRE TOUTES LES REPONSES ET ENCRECLER 1 SEULE  SI 4 OU 5, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)
J11	Qui prend des décisions sur les achats importants du ménage?  LIRE TOUTES LES REPONSES ET ENCRECLER 1 SEULE  SI 4 OU 5, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 3 CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 ____ (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 ____ (PRECISER)
J12	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTIONS POUR CETTE PERSONNE	ALLER A J02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A J13 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent	ALLER A J02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A J13 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent	ALLER A J02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A J13 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent
J13	INSERER HEURE DE FIN DE MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/>	→ ALLER AU MODULE K

Module K. GENRE SNNME (Tout homme et femme ayant au moins un enfant de moins de 2 ans)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTRES	PREMIERE PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE	DEUXIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE	TROISIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE
K00	INSERER L'HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/>	
K01	CODE DE LA SE ET N° DE MENAGE	SE <input type="text"/>	MENAGE <input type="text"/>	
K02A	HOMME/FEMME AVEC UN ENFANT DE MOINS DE 2 ANS (B13=1) DU TABLEAU MENAGE	LIGNE NO.(B01) <input type="text"/>	LIGNE NO.(B01) <input type="text"/>	LIGNE NO.(B01) <input type="text"/>
K02B	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 3 ALLER A K17 ←
K03	SEXE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B04)	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2
K04A	AGE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B05)	ANNEES <input type="text"/>	ANNEES <input type="text"/>	ANNEES <input type="text"/>
K04B	ETAT MATRIMONIAL DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B15)	ETAT CIVIL <input type="text"/>	ETAT CIVIL <input type="text"/>	ETAT CIVIL <input type="text"/>
K05	Avez-vous un enfant de moins de 2 ans qui vit dans le ménage?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←
K06	Quel est le nom de votre enfant de moins de 2 ans ?  AJOUTER LE N°DE LIGNE (B01) DU TABLEAU MENAGE	NOM ..... N° LIGNE(B01) <input type="text"/>	NOM ..... N° LIGNE(B01) <input type="text"/>	NOM ..... N° LIGNE(B01) <input type="text"/>
K07	Combien de fois une femme enceinte devrait aller pour les consultations prénatales pendant la grossesse ?	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98	NOMBRE DE FOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98
K08	A votre avis, pensez-vous qu'en général, les femmes enceintes ont besoin de manger plus, moins, ou la même quantité d'aliments qu'elles mangeaient avant la grossesse ?	PLUS ..... 1 MOINS ..... 2 MEME ..... 3 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	PLUS ..... 1 MOINS ..... 2 MEME ..... 3 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	PLUS ..... 1 MOINS ..... 2 MEME ..... 3 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
K09	Combien de temps après la naissance la mère devrait mettre le nouveau-né au sein ?	IMMEDIATEMENT ..... 1 MOINS D'1H APRES LA NAISSANCE ..... 2 QUELQUES HRS APRES MAIS MOINS DE 24H ..... 3 1 JOUR APRES ..... 4 APRES PLUS D'UN JOUR ..... 5 L'ENFANT NE DEVRAIT PAS ALLAITER ..... 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	IMMEDIATEMENT ..... 1 MOINS D'1H APRES LA NAISSANCE ..... 2 QUELQUES HRS APRES MAIS MOINS DE 24H ..... 3 1 JOUR APRES ..... 4 APRES PLUS D'UN JOUR ..... 5 L'ENFANT NE DEVRAIT PAS ALLAITER ..... 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8	IMMEDIATEMENT ..... 1 MOINS D'1H APRES LA NAISSANCE ..... 2 QUELQUES HRS APRES MAIS MOINS DE 24H ..... 3 1 JOUR APRES ..... 4 APRES PLUS D'UN JOUR ..... 5 L'ENFANT NE DEVRAIT PAS ALLAITER ..... 6 NE SAIT PAS ..... 8
K10	A quel âge un bébé allaité au sein devrait commencer à recevoir des aliments solides ou semi-solides?	AGE EN MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98	AGE EN MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98	AGE EN MOIS <input type="text"/> NE SAIT PAS ..... 98
K10A	Quand il fait chaud, est-ce qu'il faut donner de l'eau à un enfant de moins de 6 mois?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
K10B	Si la mère pense que son bébé ne reçoit pas assez de lait, que devrait-elle faire?  SELECTIONNER TOUTES LES REPONSES CITEES	ALLAITER PLUS SOUVENT L'ENFANT..... A DONNER AUTRE ALIMENT A L'ENFANT..... B LA MERE DOIT MANGER PLUS..... C LA MERE DOIT BOIRE PLUS..... D AUTRE ..... E (PRECISER)	ALLAITER PLUS SOUVENT L'ENFANT..... A DONNER AUTRE ALIMENT A L'ENFANT..... B LA MERE DOIT MANGER PLUS..... C LA MERE DOIT BOIRE PLUS..... D AUTRE ..... E (PRECISER)	ALLAITER PLUS SOUVENT L'ENFANT..... A DONNER AUTRE ALIMENT A L'ENFANT..... B LA MERE DOIT MANGER PLUS..... C LA MERE DOIT BOIRE PLUS..... D AUTRE ..... E (PRECISER)

Module K. GENRE SNNME (Tout homme et femme ayant au moins un enfant de moins de 2 ans)							
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTRES	PREMIERE PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE		DEXIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE		TROISIEME PERSONNE ELIGIBLE DE LA LISTE	
K10C	Quand devrait-on se laver les mains au savon?  SELECTIONNER TOUTES LES REPONSES CITEES	AVANT DE MANGER APRES LES WC AVANT DE NOURRIR L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR NETTOYE LES FESSES DE L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR PREPARER LE REPAS..... AUTRE _____ (PRECISER)	A B C D E F	AVANT DE MANGER APRES LES WC AVANT DE NOURRIR L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR NETTOYE LES FESSES DE L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR PREPARER LE REPAS..... AUTRE _____ (PRECISER)	A B C D E F	AVANT DE MANGER APRES LES WC AVANT DE NOURRIR L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR NETTOYE LES FESSES DE L'ENFANT..... APRES AVOIR PREPARER LE REPAS..... AUTRE _____ (PRECISER)	A B C D E F
K11	VERIFIER L'ETAT MATRIMONIAL A K04B  EST T-IL/ELLE UNE PERSONNE MARIE OU VIT EN UNION (K04B=1)?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A K17 ←			
K12	SI LE REpondant EST UNE FEMME, DEMANDER: Parlez-vous habituellement avec quelqu'un(e) de votre santé et nutrition ou de [NOM DE L'ENFANT]  SI LE REpondant EST UN HOMME, DEMANDER : Parlez-vous habituellement avec quelqu'un(e) de la santé et de la nutrition de votre épouse/conjointe ou [NOM DE L'ENFANT]?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A K14) ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A K14) ←	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 (ALLER A K14) ←			
K13	Avez qui en parlez-vous habituellement ?  ENCRECLER TOUTES REPONSES CITEES SI B OU C, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C (PRECISER)	A B C	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C (PRECISER)	A B C	EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... A AUTRE MEMBRE MENAGE ..... B (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... C (PRECISER)	A B C
K14	SI LE REpondant EST UNE FEMME, DEMANDER :Qui prend habituellement les décisions au sujet de votre santé et nutrition ?  SI LE REpondant EST UN HOMME, DEMANDER : Qui prend habituellement les décisions au sujet de la santé et nutrition de votre épouse/conjointe ?  LIRE TOUTES LES REPONSES ET ENCRECLER 1 SEULE  SI 4 OU 5, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5
K15	Qui prend habituellement les décisions au sujet de la santé et nutrition de [NOM DE L'ENFANT] ?  LIRE TOUTES LES REPONSES ET ENCRECLER 1 SEULE  SI 4 OU 5, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5
K16	Qui prend habituellement des décisions au sujet des achats importants du ménage ?  LIRE TOUTES LES REPONSES ET ENCRECLER 1 SEULE  SI 4 OU 5, PRECISER LE LIEN DE PARENTE AVEC LE REpondant	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5	VOUS-MEME ..... 1 EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE ..... 2 VOUS-MEME ET EPOUSE/PARTENAIRE CONJOINTEMENT ..... 3 VOUS-MEME ET AUTRE CONJOINTMNT ..... 4 (PRECISER) AUTRE ..... 5 (PRECISER)	1 2 3 4 5
K17	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTIONS POUR CETTE PERSONNE	ALLER A K02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A K18 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent		ALLER A K02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A K18 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent		ALLER A K02A POUR LE PROCHAIN, OU A K18 SI IL YA PLUS DE REpondent	
K18	HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE	Heure <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		→ ALLER AU MODULE L	

**Tableau KISH pour sélectionner un répondant au module L**

*Le répondant pour ce module est une personne âgée de 15 ans ou plus. S'il y a plus d'une personne de 15 ans ou plus dans le ménage, utiliser le tableau Kish pour sélectionner un pour l'interview.*

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**S'il y a 10 membres dans le ménage ou moins**

1. Inscrivez dans le tableau tous les individus âgés de 15 ans ou plus dans le ménage (du plus âgé au plus jeune)
  2. Vérifiez le dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage sur la première page du questionnaire et encerclez le chiffre correspondant dans la colonne "Dernier chiffre numéro de ménage".
  3. Regardez où le dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage et la dernière ligne des individus de 15 ans ou plus inscrits se croisent.
  4. Encerclez le chiffre et sélectionnez la personne inscrite à la ligne correspondant à ce chiffre pour répondre au module L
- Exemple:** Si le nombre de personnes de plus de 15 ans = 3 et le dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage = 5, la colonne "5" et la ligne "3" se croisent au chiffre "2". Donc le répondant "2" sera sélectionnée dans la liste.

**S'il y a plus de 10 membres du ménage**

1. Suivre les étapes ci-dessous
  2. Jetez une pièce:
    - si c'est "face" sélectionnez la personne inscrite à la ligne correspondant
    - si c'est "pile" ajouter "10 au chiffre et sélectionnez la personne inscrite à la ligne correspondant au total pour répondre au module L
- Exemple:** Si le nombre de personnes de plus de 15 ans = 14 et le dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage = 5, la colonne "5" et la ligne "14" se croisent au chiffre "1". Donc le répondant "1" sera sélectionné dans la liste si la pièce tombe sur "face" ou "11" si la pièce tombe sur "pile".

Numéro	Ligne No.	Nom	Age	Dernier chiffre du numéro de ménage (voir la première page)									
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
4				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	4
5				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6				1	2	3	4	5	6	4	2	6	6
7				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	4	7
8				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	8
9				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
10				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
13				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3
14				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	4
15				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
16				1	2	3	4	5	6	4	2	6	6
17				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	4	7
18				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	8
19				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2
20				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Module L. Satisfaction aux services		
NO.	QUESTIONS ET FILTRES	NOM DU REpondant
L00	HEURE AU DEBUT DU MODULE	HR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MIN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
L01	CODE DE LA SE ET N° DE MENAGE	SE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MN <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
L02	NUMERO DE LIGNE DU REpondant DE 15 ANS OU PLUS, SELECTIONNE DANS LA GRILLE DE KISH	NUMERO DE LIGNE (B01) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
L03	LE SEXE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B04)	MASCULIN ..... 1 FEMININ ..... 2
L04	AGE DU REpondant DU TABLEAU MENAGE (B05)	ANNEES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
L05	OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 PAS DISPONIBLE ..... 8 ALLER A L19
Maintenant je vais vous poser des questions sur votre accès aux services de <b>SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE</b> les 12 derniers mois et si vous êtes satisfait(e) avec ces services.		
L06A	Avez-vous reçu des services du Gouvernement malien en agriculture, élevage ou pêche?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L06B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L07A	Avez-vous reçu des services d'agro dealers ou fournisseurs d'intrants?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L07B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L08A	Avez-vous reçu des services d'organisations communautaires, associations, groupements qui appuient les agriculteurs, éleveurs, ou pêcheurs?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L08B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L09A	Avez-vous reçu des services de prestataires d'intrants ou de produits, comme les banques d'intrants, de céréales, de plants, ou de technologies?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L09B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L10A	Avez-vous reçu des services de relais ou d'agents communautaires?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L10B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L11A	Avez-vous reçu d'autres services de sécurité alimentaire?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L11B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
Maintenant je vais vous poser des questions sur votre accès aux services de <b>SANTE ET NUTRITION</b> les 12 derniers mois et si vous êtes satisfait(e) avec ces services.		
L12A	Avez-vous reçu des services de santé ou de nutrition de centres de santé comme les maternités, CSCOMs, CSRef?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L12B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L13A	Avez-vous reçu des services santé ou de nutrition de prestataires d'intrants et/ou de produits?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L13B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L14A	Avez-vous reçu des services santé ou de nutrition de relais ou d'agents communautaires	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L14B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L15A	Avez-vous reçu d'autres services de santé ou de nutrition?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L15B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
Maintenant je vais vous poser des questions sur votre accès aux services de <b>STABILITE DU REVENU</b> (épargnes/crédit/assurances) les 12 derniers mois et si vous êtes satisfait(e) avec ces services.		
L16A	Avez-vous reçu des services d'épargne communautaire ou d'association de prêts?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L16B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L17A	Avez-vous reçu des services d'institutions de microfinances tels que KONDO, JUIGIMA, KAFO GIGINEW, NARIAL NEF, CAEC JIGUISEME, CAMEC, SORO YIRIWASO, etc.?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L17B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L18A	Avez-vous reçu des services de banques ou de société d'assurances?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER AU SERVICE SUIVANT
L18B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L19A	Avez-vous reçu d'autres services de stabilité du revenu?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2 ALLER A L20
L19B	Etiez-vous satisfait de ce service?	OUI ..... 1 NON ..... 2
L20	IL N'Y A PLUS DE QUESTIONS POUR CETTE PERSONNE	ALLER A L21
L21	HEURE DE LA FIN DU MODULE	HEURE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → ALLER AU MODULE H

**OBSERVATIONS DE L'ENQUETEUR**

A REMPLIR APRES L'INTERVIEW

COMMENTAIRES SUR LES REpondANTS

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COMMENTAIRES SUR LES QUESTIONS PARTICULIERES

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AUTRES COMMENTAIRES

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OBSERVATIONS DU SUPERVISEUR

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NOM DU SUPERVISEUR \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVATIONS DU CONTROLEUR

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NOM DE LA CONTROLEUSE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## MODULE H. DEPENSES DE CONSOMMATIONS DANS LES MENAGES

CODE SE (Module A)

**H00 : HEURE DU DEBUT**   :    
HEURE MINUTE

N° DU MENAGE (Module A)

N° DE LIGNE DU REpondant (B01) Module B, Question B06

H0.02. OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?

1 = OUI      2 = Non → **ARRETER L'ENQUETE**      3 = PAS DISPONIBLE → **ARRETER L'ENQUETE**

CES QUESTIONS CONCERNENT TOUS LES MEMBRES DU MENAGE. POUR LE MODULE H1, ADRESSEZ-VOUS A LA PERSONNE QUI CONNAIT LE MIEUX LA NOURRITURE QUE LES MEMBRES DU MENAGE A CONSOMME AU COURS DES SEPT DERNIERS JOURS. POUR LES MODULES DE H2 A H7, CONTACTEZ LA PERSONNE QUI CONNAIT LE MIEUX LES AUTRES DEPENSES DU MENAGE, Y COMPRIS DES ARTICLES NON ALIMENTAIRES QUE LES MEMBRES DU MENAGE ONT ACHETES.

VERIFIER LA PAGE DE CONSENTEMENT ET ASSUREZ-VOUS QUE LE REpondent A DEJA FOURNI UN CONSENTEMENT; SI NON, LISEZ-LUI LE CONSENTEMENT ET OBTENEZ SON ACCORD AVANT DE CONTINUER (MODULE A)

« J'aimerais vous poser des questions sur les aliments que vous et les autres membres de votre ménage avez consommé les sept derniers jours. J'aimerais également vous interroger sur les aliments que vous ou les membres de votre ménage ont achetés les sept derniers jours. Veuillez inclure les aliments se trouvant dans les repas qui ont été partagés avec d'autres membres du ménage, ainsi que les aliments que les membres ont consommé individuellement et indépendamment des autres membres du ménage, ou ont consommés avec des amis ou des membres des autres familles. Nous allons d'abord poser des questions sur les aliments qui ont été consommés à votre domicile ou au domicile d'amis ou autre famille. Plus tard, nous poserons des questions sur les aliments qui ont été achetés déjà préparés au restaurant ou chez un vendeur. »

### MODULE H1. CONSOMMATION ALIMENTAIRE AU COURS DES 7 DERNIERS JOURS

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?		Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats		Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production		VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?		VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA
Céréales, Grains et produits des Céréales													

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats			Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production			VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?			VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA				
Riz	01	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Mais	02	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Mil	03	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Sorgho	04	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Fonio	05	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Blé	06	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Farine de blé locale	07	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Farine de blé importé	08	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
<b>Farine d'autres céréales</b>	09	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Macaroni	10	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres céréales (Préciser) _____	11	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres céréales (Préciser) _____	12	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres céréales (Préciser) _____	13	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Légumineuses																	



ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats			Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production			VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?			VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA				
Haricot	14	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Niébé	15	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Arachide	16	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres légumineuses (Préciser)	17	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres légumineuses (Préciser)	18	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres légumineuses (Préciser)	19	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
<b>Œufs et produits laitiers</b>																	
Œufs	20	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Lait frais	21	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Lait en poudre	22	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Lait caillé	23	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Fromage	24	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Yaourt	25	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA								
Autre lait (Préciser) _____	26	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autre lait (Préciser) _____	27	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autre lait (Préciser) _____	28	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Graisse et huile																					
Beurre de karité	29	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Huile de palme	30	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
<b>Huile d'arachide</b>	31	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Beurre	32	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres graisses, ou huiles (Préciser) _____	33	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres graisses, ou huiles (Préciser) _____	34	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres graisses, ou huiles (Préciser) _____	35	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Racines, tubercules et plantains																					

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA								
Patates	36	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Igname	37	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Manioc	38	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Patates douces	39	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Taro	40	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Farine de manioc (attièkè, gari...)	41	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres racines, tubercules	42	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres racines, tubercules	43	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres racines, tubercules	44	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Legumes																					
Salade	45	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Oignons	46	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Gombo	47	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Tomate fraîche	48	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA								
Tomate en boîte	49	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Poivron frais	50	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Aubergines/aubergines africaines	51	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Carotte	52	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Haricots verts	53	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Concombre	54	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Petit pois	55	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Courgette	56	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
<b>Feuille d'haricots</b>	57	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Feuille de baobab	58	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
<b>Feuille d'oseilles</b>	59	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres légumes ou feuilles (Préciser) _____	60	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres légumes ou feuilles (Préciser) _____	61	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE		H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE		H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE		H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA		H1.07A QUANTITE		H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA			
Autres légumes ou feuilles (Préciser) _____	62	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Fruits																					
Mangue	63	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Banane	64	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Banane plantain	65	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Orange	66	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Citron	67	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Pastèque	68	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Papaye	69	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Melon	70	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Date	71	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Pain de singe	72	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Zaban	73	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Pois sucré/souchè	74	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
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Tamarin	75	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Jujube	76	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Ananas	77	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Gingembre	78	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Canne à sucre	79	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Noix de cola	80	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Noix de karité	81	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Fruits sauvages	82	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres fruits (Préciser) _____	83	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres fruits (Préciser) _____	84	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres fruits (Préciser) _____	85	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Viande, poisson																					
Bœuf	86	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Chameau/dromadaire	87	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA								
Mouton	88	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Chèvre	89	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Poulet	90	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Abats/tripes (foie, rognon...)	91	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Gibiers	92	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Charcuterie (jambon, saucisson...)	93	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Conserve de viande	94	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Poisson frais	95	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Poisson fumé	96	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Poisson séché	97	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Conserve de poisson	98	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Fruits de mer (frais ou en conserve)	99	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autre viande (Préciser) _____	100	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autre viande (Préciser) _____	101	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats			Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production			VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?			VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA				
Autre viande (Préciser) _____	102	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Epices et condiments et divers																	
Sel	103	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Piment	104	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Soumbala	105	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres épices, condiments, etc. (Préciser) _____	106	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres épices, condiments, etc. (Préciser) _____	107	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres épices, condiments, etc. (Préciser) _____	108	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Sucrieries																	
Sucre	109	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Cacao, chocolats	110	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Miel	111	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Bonbons	112																



ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?				Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats				Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production				VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?				VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE		H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE		H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE		H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE		H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA				
Autres sucreries (Préciser) _____	113	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres sucreries (Préciser) _____	114	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres sucreries (Préciser) _____	115	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Boissons non-alcoolisées																					
Thé	116	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Café	117	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Tisane	118	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Jus de Fruit	119	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Jus de fruits, soda (Coca-cola, Fanta, etc.)	120	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Eau minérale	121	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres boissons (Préciser) _____	122	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres boissons (Préciser) _____	123	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Autres boissons (Préciser) _____	124	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																			
Boissons alcoolisées																					

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats			Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production			VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?			R  A > 0, ER: ça té si z  ] au  ui."
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA	H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA	H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	7C TION C CFA				
Boissons alcoolisées importe	125	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Boissons alcoolisées produites localement	126	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres boissons alcoolisées (Préciser)	127	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres boissons alcoolisées (Préciser)	128	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres boissons alcoolisées (Préciser)	129	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Les aliments cuits provenant de vendeurs																	
Galettes/beignets	130	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Brioche (gâteau, croissant.)	131	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Pain	132	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Viande grillée/brochettes	133	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															
Autres aliments cuits de chez vendeurs (Préciser)	134	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT															

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, avez-vous ou d'autres membres de votre ménage consommé [ARTICLE]	Quelle quantité avez-vous consommé au total dans votre ménage au cours des 7 derniers jours?			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des achats			Combien avez-vous dépensé pour ce qui a été consommé au cours des 7 derniers jours?  Si votre ménage a consommé une partie mais pas la totalité de ce que vous aviez acheté, estimez ce que vous avez dépensé seulement sur la partie consommée.			Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait de votre propre production		VERIFIER H1.06A. SI H1.06A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça vous aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."		Quelle quantité de ce que vous avez consommé provenait des dons ou d'autres sources?		VERIFIER H1.07A. SI H1.07A > 0, DEMANDER: Combien ça aurait coûté si vous aviez acheté [ARTICLE] au marché aujourd'hui."	
	H1.01	H1.02	H1.03A QUANTITE	H1.03B UNITE	H1.04A QUANTITE	H1.04B UNITE	H1.05 FRANC CFA			H1.06A QUANTITE	H1.06B UNITE	H1.06C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA		H1.07A QUANTITE	H1.07B UNITE	H1.07C ESTIMATION FRANC CFA			
Autres aliments cuits de chez vendeurs (Préciser) _____	135	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																	
Autres aliments cuits de chez vendeurs (Préciser) _____	136	OUI..... 1 NON..... 2→ SUIVANT																	

CATEGORIES DE RESPONSES H1.03b/1.04b/1.06b/1.07b—UNITEE	RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR H1.03b/1.04b/1.06b/1.07b – UNITS  KILOGRAMME ..... 01 GRAMME..... 02 LITRE..... 04 UNITE ..... 05 SACHET ..... 06 PAQUET ..... 07	BOITE .....08 GRAND SAC (100 KG).....09 MEDIUM SAC (50 KG).....10 PETIT SAC (25 KG) .....11 VERRE ..... 12 BIDON ..... 13	TAS .....14 SAWAL/BOL SADA DIALLO .....15 PANI ..... 16 MOURE .....17 CALEBASSE .....18 PANIER .....19 AUTRES.....20	N.B: TOUTE UNITE DOIT ETRE CONVERTIE EN UNITE STANDARDISEE. CETTE CONVERSION AURA LIEU AU MOMENT <b>DE L'ANALYSE</b> DES DONNEES ; ELLE NE DEVRAIT PAS SE FAIRE SUR TERRAIN PAR <b>L'ENQUETEUR.</b>
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QNO.	QUESTION	CATEGORIES DE RESPONSES
H1.08	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, est-ce qu'il y a des gens qui ne sont pas membres de votre ménage qui ont mangé des repas dans votre ménage?	OUI ..... 1 NON.... 2 → ALLER A H1.12
H1.09	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, combien de personnes qui ne sont pas membres de votre ménage ont pris des repas dans votre ménage?	H1.09. NOMBRE DE PERSONNES <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H1.10	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, quel est le nombre total de jours pendant lesquels un repas était partagé avec des gens qui ne sont pas membres de votre ménage?	H1.10. NOMBRE DE JOURS <input type="text"/>
H1.11	Au cours des 7 derniers jours, quel était le nombre total de repas qui ont été partagés avec des gens qui ne sont pas membres de votre ménage?	H1.11. NOMBRE DE REPAS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

# MODULE H2. LES DEPENSES NON-ALIMENTAIRES AU COURS DES 7 DERNIERS JOURS (Chef de ménage ou adulte responsable)

No de LIGNE DU REPONDENT (B01)

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« Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les articles que vous ou les membres de votre ménage ont peut-être acheté les sept derniers jours »

RAPPEL D'UNE SEMAINE		Au cours des 7 derniers jours, est-ce que vous ou les membres de votre ménage ont acheté [ARTICLE]?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage payé (combien vous a coûté l'article) au total?							
ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE									
	H2.01	H2.02	H2.03 FRANC CFA							
Cigarettes	137	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Tabac	138	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Piles électriques, bougies	139	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Bois	140	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Pétrole	141	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Charbon	142	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Allumettes, briquets	143	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Journaux ou magazines	144	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de moulure des céréales	145	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Les transports en commun – Taxi, bus, pirogue, camion, vélo (inclure tout ce qui est utilisé pour l'école au titre des coûts de l'éducation; inclure tout ce qui est utilisé pour obtenir des soins de santé dans les dépenses de santé)	146	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres (Préciser) _____	147	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres (Préciser) _____	148	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres (Préciser) _____	149	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ ALLER AU MODULE H3								

MODULE H3. DEPENSES NON ALIMENTAIRES AU COURS DU MOIS PASSE (Chef de ménage ou adulte responsable)

« Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les articles que vous ou les membres de votre ménage ont peut-être achetés au cours du mois passé. »

<u>RAPPEL DU MOIS</u>	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours <u>du mois passé</u> , est-ce que votre ménage a acheté [ARTICLE]?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage a payé (combien vous a <b>coûté l'article</b> ) au total?							
<u>ARTICLE</u>	H3.01	H3.02	H3.03 EN FRANC CFA							
Savon de toilette	150	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Produits de nettoyage de maison (savon lessive, javel, etc.)	151	OUI .....1 NON .....2→ SUIVANT								
Pâte dentifrice, brosse à dent, cure dents	152	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres produits personnels (shampooing, lame de rasoir, cosmétiques, produits de cheveux, etc.)	153	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>Frais d'entretien personnel (coiffure, peignes, maquillage, etc.)</b>	154	OUI .....1 NON .....2→ SUIVANT								
Service de nettoyage des ordures	155	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Ampoules électriques	156	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>Frais de poste/d'envoi</b>	157	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Musique, vidéo, CD	158	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Téléphone, téléphone mobile	159	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Cybercafé, internet	160	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Dons – à l'église, charité, mosquée, mendiants, etc.	161	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Cadeaux	162	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de véhicules personnels (réparation, enregistrement, assurances, ou pièces de moto, <b>vélo...</b> )	163	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Réparations des articles ménagers et personnels (radios, télévision, téléphone, montres, etc., exclus les achats de batteries)	164	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								

<u>RAPPEL DU MOIS</u> <u>ARTICLE</u>	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours <u>du mois passé</u> , est-ce que votre ménage a acheté [ARTICLE]?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage a payé (combien vous a <b>coûté l'article</b> ) au total?							
	H3.01	H3.02	H3.03 EN FRANC CFA							
Factures : Electricité	165	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Factures: Eau	166	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais pour adhérer à des services de ressources naturels (eau, forêts...)	167	OUI .....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								

# MODULE H5. DEPENSES NON ALIMENTAIRES AU COURS DOUZE DERNIERS MOIS (Chef de ménage ou adulte responsable)

« Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les articles que vous ou les membres de votre ménage ont peut-être achetés au cours des douze derniers mois. »

<u>RAPPEL POUR UNE ANNEE (12 MOIS)</u>										
ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre ménage a acheté [ARTICLE] ?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage payé (combien vous a coûté l'article) au total?							
	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 FRANC CFA							
Habits prêt-à-porter (exclut les uniformes d'école)	168	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Tissus pour coudre les habits	169	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de tailleurs/couturières	170	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Chaussures	171	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de lessive	172	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais pour les ustensiles de cuisine	173	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Fourniture (exclu fournitures scolaires)	174	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Livres (exclu de livres d'école)	175	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Tickets pour évènements, cinéma	176	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Argent de poche pour les enfants	177	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Excursion, vacances (hors d'école)	178	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Tapis, moquettes, tentes, rideaux	179	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Coussins, matelas, couvertures, serviettes...	180	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Bijoux, montres	181	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Sports et équipements de loisir, instruments de musique, jouets	182	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Ciment ou brique	183	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								



<u>RAPPEL POUR UNE ANNEE (12 MOIS)</u>	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre ménage a acheté [ARTICLE] ?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage payé (combien vous a coûté l'article) au total?							
ARTICLE	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 FRANC CFA							
Bois de construction	184	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres matériaux de construction tels que les portes, les fenêtres, les vitres, les poteaux, les bâches en plastique, clôtures, etc.	185	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Les taxes locales (impôts), <b>de terrain, de maison, de propriété...</b>	186	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Dote	187	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Mariage, naissances et autres cérémonies	188	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Funérailles et dépenses reliées aux décès	189	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>Dépenses pour les cérémonies religieuses (tabaski...)</b>	190	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres dépenses pour activités sociales (hors du ménage)	191	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>DÉPENSES DE SANTÉ</b> au cours des 12 derniers mois (notamment la valeur estimative des paiements en nature ou des montants empruntés)										
Frais médicaux curatifs, comme les médicaments, les examens, les <b>consultations, etc...</b>	192	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais médicaux préventifs comme visites prénatales, visite de contrôle, <b>moustiquaires, etc...</b>	193	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Les médicaments sans ordonnance, par exemple, Paracétamol, etc.	194	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>Frais d'un guérisseur traditionnel</b>	195	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de transport vers un centre <b>de santé</b> ou vous n'avez pas passé la nuit.	196	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Hospitalisations - coût total pour le traitement	197	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Le coût des aliments au cours de la nuitée (s) à l'établissement sanitaire (si pas déjà inclus ci-dessus)	198	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Frais de transport vers un centre de santé ou vous avez passé la nuit.	199	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								

<u>RAPPEL POUR UNE ANNEE (12 MOIS)</u>	CODE ARTICLE	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre ménage a acheté [ARTICLE] ?	Combien avez-vous ou les membres de votre ménage payé (combien vous a coûté l'article) au total?							
ARTICLE	H5.01	H5.02	H5.03 FRANC CFA							
Nuitée (s) passée à la demeure d'un guérisseur traditionnel - coûts totaux pour de traitement	200	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Les frais de voyage à l'habitation d'un guérisseur traditionnel pour y passer la nuit (s)	201	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Le coût des aliments au cours de cette nuitée (s) à la demeure du guérisseur traditionnel	202	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
<b>DEPENSES LIEES A L'EDUCATION au cours des 12 derniers mois</b> (comprenant la valeur estimative des paiements en nature ou des montants empruntés)										
Frais de scolarité, y compris les frais supplémentaires	203	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Dépenses pour le répétiteur (cours à domicile)	204	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Livres et fournitures scolaires	205	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Uniforme scolaire	206	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Les frais d'internat, y compris cantines scolaire	207	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Contribution à l'entretien des bâtiments de l'école	208	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Transport pour l'école	209	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Association des parents / enseignants et autres frais connexes	210	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres: Préciser_____	211	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres: Préciser_____	212	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								
Autres: Préciser_____	213	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT								

ARTICLES NON ALIMENTAIRES PRODUITS ET UTILISES DANS LE MENAGE				
<u>RAPPEL POUR UNE ANNEE (12 MOIS)</u>		Au cours des 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre ménage a produit et utilisé [ARTICLE]?	Quel est la valeur monétaire sur le marché locale de ce qui a été produits et utilisé dans le ménage pendant les 30 derniers jours?	Quel est la valeur monétaire sur le marché locale de de ce qui a été produits et utilisé dans le ménage pendant les 12 derniers mois?
ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	(À NOTER QUE LA VALEUR DE CES ARTICLES DEVRAIT ETRE SAISIE SEULEMENT S'ILS ONT ETE PRODUITS OU UTILISES POUR UN USAGE DOMESTIQUE, NON À DES FINS D'INVESTISSEMENT)		
	H5.04	H5.05	H5.06 (CFA)	H5.07 (CFA)
Bois	214	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Meubles et matériaux en bois	215	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Couturière/tailleur	216	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Cordonnerie	217	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
<b>Aller chercher l'eau</b>	218	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Petites réparations de la maison	219	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Herbe pour toit de chaume ou pour une autre utilisation	220	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Autres : Préciser_____	221	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Autres : Préciser_____	222	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		
Autres : Préciser_____	223	OUI.....1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT		

## MODULE H6. Les dépenses de logement (Chef de ménage ou adulte responsable)

« Je voudrais vous poser des questions relatives à votre logement. »

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES				
H6.01	Etes- vous le propriétaire, achetez-vous, est-elle fournie par votre employeur, l'utilisez-vous gratuitement ou louez-vous cette maison?	PROPRIETAIRE.....1 <b>EN COURS D'ACHAT</b> .....2 <b>PAYE PAR L'EMPLOYEUR</b> .....3 GRATUIT.....4 → H6.04 LOCATION .....5 → H6.05 NSP .....8				
H6.02	Si vous vendiez cette maison aujourd'hui, combien recevriez-vous?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> NSP .....99999998				
H6.03	Quel âge a cette maison, en années? INSCRIVER « 000 » SI LA MAISON DATE <b>DE MOINS D'UNE ANNEE</b>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> NSP.....998 → ALLER A H6.06				
H6.04	Si vous faisiez louer cette maison aujourd'hui, combien recevriez- vous?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">H6.04A FRANC CFA</th><th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">H6.04B UNITE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>           NSP.....9999998 → ALLER A H6.09         </td><td style="vertical-align: top;">           JOUR.....1            SEMAINE.....2            MOIS.....3            ANNEE .....4              NSP....8 → ALLER A H6.09         </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	H6.04A FRANC CFA	H6.04B UNITE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> NSP.....9999998 → ALLER A H6.09	JOUR.....1 SEMAINE.....2 MOIS.....3 ANNEE .....4  NSP....8 → ALLER A H6.09
H6.04A FRANC CFA	H6.04B UNITE					
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H6.05	Combien payez-vous en loyer pour cette maison?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>H6.05A FRANC CFA</th><th>H6.05B UNITE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 160px; height: 46px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>NSP....9999998 → ALLER A H6.09</div> </td><td> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> JOUR..... 1  SEMAINE..... 2  MOIS..... 3  ANNE..... 4 </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: -10px; border-top: 1px solid black; border-left: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> NSP.....8 → ALLER A H6.09 </div> </div> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	H6.05A FRANC CFA	H6.05B UNITE	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 160px; height: 46px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>NSP....9999998 → ALLER A H6.09</div>	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top;"> JOUR..... 1  SEMAINE..... 2  MOIS..... 3  ANNE..... 4 </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 20px;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; height: 100px; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: -10px; border-top: 1px solid black; border-left: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 10px;"></div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> NSP.....8 → ALLER A H6.09 </div> </div>
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H6.06	Est-ce que vous avez pris un prêt pour la construction de votre maison, ceci veut dire un paiement régulier vers l'achat total de cette maison?	OUI..... 1 NON.....2 → ALLER A H6.09				
H6.07	Combien de fois effectuez-vous des paiements pour le prêt que vous avez pris pour la construction de votre maison?	UNE FOIS PAR MOIS.....1 UNE FOIS TOUS LES TROIS MOIS .....2 UNE FOIS TOUS LES SIX MOIS.....3 UNE FOIS PAR AN.....4 AUTRE (SPECIFIER).....6				
H6.08	Combien payez-vous chaque fois que vous effectuez un paiement sur votre prêt?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 160px; height: 46px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>LE MONTANT VARIE.....9999995</div> <div>NSP.....9999998</div>				
H6.09	Au cours des 30 derniers jours, combien avez-vous dépensé pour les grosses réparations, rénovations et l'entretien de cette maison?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 160px; height: 46px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div>NSP.....9999998</div>				

# MODULE H7. DEPENSES POUR LES BIENS DURABLES

« Je voudrais vous poser des questions sur les biens que les membres de votre ménage pourraient posséder. »

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Est-ce que votre ménage possède [ARTICLE]?	Combien de [ARTICLE] avez-vous?	Quel âge a le/la [ARTICLE]?  SI PLUS D'UN ARTICLE, NOTEZ L'AGE MOYENNE.	Si vous vouliez vendre ces [ARTICLE] aujourd'hui, combien recevriez-vous ?  SI PLUS D'UN ARTICLE, NOTEZ LA VALEUR MOYENNE.	Avez-vous acheté ou payé pour [ARTICLE] au cours des 12 derniers mois?	Combien avez-vous payé pour tous les [ARTICLE] (total) au cours des 12 derniers mois?
	H7.01	H7.02	H7.03 NOMBRE	H7.04 AGE EN ANNEE	H7.05 FRANC CFA	H7.06	H7.07 FRANC CFA
Meubles de maison	224	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Ventilateur	225	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Radio Cassette ou lecteur CD/DVD /VCR	226	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Télévision/vidéo	227	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Machine à coudre	228	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Appareils de cuisine (cuisinière à gaz, foyer amélioré, fourneau, marmites, frigidaire, etc.)	229	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Vélo	230	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Moto / Mobylette	231	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Voiture, ou autres véhicules à moteur	232	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Portable	233	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Horloge	234	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Fer à repasser	235	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Équipements et accessoires informatiques	236	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	
Autres : Préciser _____	237	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT				OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	

ARTICLE	CODE ARTICLE	Est-ce que votre ménage possède [ARTICLE]?	Combien de [ARTICLE] avez-vous?	Quel âge a le/la [ARTICLE]? SI PLUS D'UN ARTICLE, NOTEZ L'AGE MOYENNE.	Si vous vouliez vendre ces [ARTICLE] aujourd'hui, combien recevriez-vous ? SI PLUS D'UN ARTICLE, NOTEZ LA VALEUR MOYENNE.	Avez-vous acheté ou payé pour [ARTICLE] au cours des 12 derniers mois?	Combien avez-vous payé pour tous les [ARTICLE] (total) au cours des 12 derniers mois?
	H7.01	H7.02	H7.03 NOMBRE	H7.04 AGE EN ANNEE	H7.05 FRANC CFA	H7.06	H7.07 FRANC CFA
Autres : Préciser _____	238	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	<input type="text"/>
Autres : Préciser _____	239	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	OUI..... 1 NON.....2→ SUIVANT	<input type="text"/>

**H08 : HEURE DE LA FIN**

:    
 HEURE MINUTE

## MODULE R. RESILIENCE

R0.01:

**H00 : HEURE DU DEBUT**

:

HEURE

MINUTE

CODE SE (MODULE A)

N° DU MENAGE (MODULE A)

N° DE LIGNE DU REpondANT (B01) MODULE B

VERIFIER LA PAGE DE CONSENTEMENT ET ASSUREZ-VOUS QUE LE REpondENT A DEJA FOURNI UN CONSENTEMENT; SI NON, LISEZ-LUI LE CONSENTEMENT ET OBTENEZ SON ACCORD AVANT DE CONTINUER (MODULE A)

R0.02. OBTENIR LE CONSENTEMENT. EST-CE QUE [NOM] ACCEPTE DE PARTICIPER A L'ENQUETE?

1 = OUI

2 = Non → **ARRETER L'ENQUETE**

**3 = PAS DISPONIBLE → ARRETER L'ENQUETE**



**SECTION 3 : CHOCS (Enumérez les chocs)**

300 : Au cours des cinq (5) dernières années, votre ménage a-t-il vécu un ou des chocs ?		Oui ..... 1 Non ..... 2 NSP ..... 8	(Si oui, allez à 301) (Si non allez à la SECTION 5) (Si NSP allez à la SECTION 5)	_ _	
LISTE DES CHOCS	NUMEROS ET LIBELLES DES QUESTIONS				
	301	302	303	304	305
	Listez les différents chocs et encercler les codes des chocs vécus par le ménage	Combien de fois avez-vous vécu [choc] au cours des cinq dernières années ?	Parmi les chocs vécus au cours des 5 dernières années, lesquelles avez-vous vécu au cours des 12 derniers mois ?  Oui=1 Non=2 ( <b>passé au choc suivant</b> )	Quel était le niveau de gravité de l'impact de ce/ces chocs vécus par votre ménage au cours des 12 derniers mois sur vos revenus et la consommation alimentaire ?  1. Aucun (si aucun, continuez au suivant) 2. Faible impact 3. Impact modéré 4. Fort impact 5. Le pire de tous les temps 8. NSP	Dans quelle mesure avez-vous été, vous et votre ménage, capable(s) de récupérer après ce/ces chocs vécus par votre ménage au cours des 12 derniers mois ?  1. N'a pas récupéré 2. Récupéré une partie, mais pire qu'avant [événement] 3. Récupéré au même niveau qu'avant [événement] 4. Récupéré et mieux 5. Non affecté par [événement] 8. NSP
<b>Chocs liés aux catastrophes naturelles</b>	<b>Codes</b>				
Pluies excessive/ Inondation (champs de riz, maison etc.)	01	_ _ _	_	_	_
Très peu de pluies/sécheresse/ Manque de Pâturage	02	_ _ _	_	_	_
Grande invasion des insectes/striga/ oiseaux granivores	03	_ _ _	_	_	_
Epizootie	04	_ _ _	_	_	_
Manque de poisson dans le fleuve	05	_ _ _	_	_	_
Cholera/Diarrhée	06	_ _ _	_	_	_
<b>Chocs liés aux conflits</b>					
Conflits fonciers/ Conflits agriculteurs-éleveurs	07	_ _ _	_	_	_
Conflit entre éleveurs et pêcheurs	08	_ _ _	_	_	_
Groupe armées/conflits politiques	09	_ _ _	_	_	_
<b>Chocs socio-économiques</b>					
Forte hausse des prix des denrées alimentaires	10	_ _ _	_	_	_
Indisponibilité des intrants agricoles ou d'élevage	11	_ _ _	_	_	_

**306. Comment avez-vous remédié au (x) choc (s) auxquels vous avez été confrontés au cours des 12 derniers mois ?**

N°	REMEDES AUX CHOCS	OUI=1	NON=2
	<b>BÉTAIL ET BIENS IMMOBILIERS</b>		
01	Vendre le cheptel	<input type="checkbox"/>	
02	Abattage du bétail	<input type="checkbox"/>	
03	Louer les terres	<input type="checkbox"/>	
04	Consommer les réserves d'aliments gardées pour la prochaine saison	<input type="checkbox"/>	
05	Consommer les semences	<input type="checkbox"/>	
06	Vendre des petits animaux (Moutons, chèvres)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>STRATÉGIES D'ADAPTATION POUR RÉDUIRE LES DÉPENSES COURANTES</b>		
07	Retirer les enfants de l'école	<input type="checkbox"/>	
08	Envoyer les enfants ou un adulte chez des parents	<input type="checkbox"/>	
09	Limiter la ration servie lors des repas/réduire le nombre de repas par jour	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	Exode des jeunes (garçons et filles)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<b>STRATEGIES POUR ATTENUER LES CONFLITS</b>		
11	Comités pour faciliter le dialogue entre les groupes en conflit	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12	Conventions locales	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13	Forces de l'ordre	<input type="checkbox"/>	

N°	REMEDES AUX CHOCS	OUI=1	NON=2
	<b>STRATÉGIES POUR OBTENIR PLUS DE NOURRITURE OU D'ARGENT</b>		
14	Prendre un nouveau travail salarié	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15	Vendre des articles ménagers (radio ou lit, par exemple)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16	Vendre des actifs de production (charrue/bœuf de labour, pompe à eau, par exemple)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17	Contracter des prêts	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18	Envoyer les enfants travaillés pour de l'argent (service	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19	Recevoir de l'argent ou de la nourriture de membres de la famille (solliciter un appui d'un parent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20	Recevoir une aide alimentaire ou argent du gouvernement/ONG	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21	Utiliser l'argent de l'épargne	<input type="checkbox"/>	
22	Obtenir de l'argent d'un parent qui a émigré (transferts de fonds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23	Consommation de produits de cueillette : (feuilles et fruits sauvages, insectes, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24	Consommer les semences	<input type="checkbox"/>	
25	Vendre des petits animaux (Moutons chèvres)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## SECTION 5: ACCES AUX TERRES

<b>506a</b>	<b>Votre ménage a-t-il pratiqué l'agriculture au cours des 12 derniers mois ?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Oui ..... 1 <b>(Si oui, remplir le tableau)</b> Non ..... 2 <b>(Si non allez à la SECTION 6)</b>		
<b>N° champs</b>	<b>506b Type Ch</b>		<b>507 Superficie (ha)</b>
	<b>01.</b> champ pluvial ; <b>02.</b> contre saison ; <b>03.</b> verger ; <b>04.</b> aménagements hydro agricoles (AHA) ; <b>05.</b> jardin	<b>06.</b> Pluvial + contre saison	
01	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
02	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
03	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
04	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
05	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>
06	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/>

## SECTION 6: CHEPTEL

TYPE DE BETAIL		NUMEROS ET LIBELLES DES QUESTIONS	
		601	602
		Total du [type de bétail] possédés actuellement  Si Q601 = 0 (passez à la ligne suivante)	Si vous souhaitez vendre en moyenne l'un des [types de bétail] aujourd'hui, quel montant allez-vous percevoir de la vente ? (FCFA)
1	Bœufs (bovins)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
2	Moutons/Chèvres (ovins/caprins))	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Chevaux (équins)/Anes (asins)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4	Chameaux – dromadaires (camelins)	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5	Porcs	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6	Volailles	_ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

**SECTION 7. PRODUITS DE L'ÉLEVAGE (Posez ces questions si le ménage possède ou exploite le bétail).**

		700	701	702	703
Produits		Votre ménage a-t-il produit (nom du produit) au cours des 12 derniers mois ? Oui=1 Non=2	Nombre de mois où la traite se fait tous les jours au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	Quantité journalière de lait trait en litres durant ces mois ? (L)	Quelle est la quantité de lait vendue par jour durant ces mois ? (L)
1	Lait de bovin	_	_ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
2	Lait d'ovin/caprin	_	_ _	_ _ _	_ _ _
3	Lait de chamelle	_	_ _	_ _ _	_ _ _

**SECTION 7 BIS. PRODUCTION AGRICOLE DU  
MENAGE**

Produits		NUMEROS ET LIBELLES DES QUESTIONS				
		701b		702b		703b
		Total des [produits] produits au cours de l'année écoulée (12 derniers mois)		Total des [produits] vendus au cours de l'année écoulée (12 derniers mois)		
		Quantité	Unité	Quantité	Unité	
1	Mil	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Riz	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3	Mais	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4	Sorgho	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5	Niébé	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
6	Arachide	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
7	Sésame	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
8	Bourgou	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
9	Oignon/l'ail	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
10	Autres (à préciser)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

### SECTION 7 BIS. PRODUCTION PISCICOLE DU MENAGE

Produits		700 c	701 c	702 c	703 c
		Votre ménage a-t-il produit (nom du produit) au cours des 12 derniers mois ?  Oui=1 Non=2	Quelle est la quantité totale produite au cours des 12 derniers mois ? <b>(En Kg)</b>	Combien de fois avez-vous faites des ventes cours des 12 derniers mois ?	Quelle est la quantité totale vendue au cours des 12 derniers mois <b>(En Kg)</b>
1	Poisson frais	_	_ _	_ _	_ _
2	Poisson fumé	_	_ _	_ _	_ _
3	Poisson séché	_	_ _	_ _	_ _

### SECTION 9. ACCÈS AUX SERVICES FINANCIERS/CRÉDITS

N°	LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	REPONSES	
<b>901</b>	Un membre de votre ménage a-t-il contracté un prêt au cours de l'année écoulée (espèces ou nature) ?	1. Oui <b>(si oui, passez à q903)</b> 2. Non  8. NSP <b>(passez à la SECTION 10)</b>	_
<b>902</b>	Si non, pourquoi ?  Inscrivez la réponse de l'enquête et passer à la SECTION 10	1. Pas besoin 2. Impossibilité de trouver un prêt qui corresponde à mes besoins (c-à-dire « adéquat » en termes de montant, conditions, conforme à la Sharia, etc.) ; 3. Crainte de ne pas être en mesure de rembourser 4. Aucun prêteur n'était présent dans ma zone 5. Autre (précisez) 8. NSP	_

***Si oui, énumérer les trois plus importants prêts contractés par les membres du ménage.***

903	904	905	906	907	908	909
Numéro du prêt	Source du prêt  01 Prêteur 02 Ami/voisin 03 Membre de la famille 04 Microcrédit 05 Banque 06 ONG 07 Institution religieuse 08 Épargne collective 09 Fournisseur d'intrants 10 Commerçant local 11 Organisation communautaire 12 Autre (précisez) 88 NSP	Quelle était la valeur totale du prêt ? (FCFA)	Êtes-vous tenu(e) de payer des intérêts ou des frais de service mensuels pour le prêt ?  1=Oui 2=Non 8 =NSP	But du prêt  1. Nourrir la famille 2. Honorer les frais de scolarité 3. Honorer les frais médicaux 4. Acheter les intrants de production (c-à-dire les intrants d'élevage et agricoles) 5. Capital d'investissement 6. Honorer les frais vétérinaires 7. Autre	Qui a pris la décision auprès de [SOURCE]  01 Soi-même 02 Partenaire 03 Soi et partenaire/ époux conjointement 04 Autre membre du ménage 05 Soi et autre(s) membre du ménage 06 Partenaire/ épouse et autre(s) membre du ménage 07 Ménage 08 Soi et autre personne externe 09 Partenaire /épouse et autre personne externe 10 Soi, partenaire/ épouse et autre personne externe	Qui prend la décision concernant ce qu'il faut faire de l'argent/ élément emprunté auprès de [SOURCE]?  01 Soi-même 02 Partenaire 03 Soi et partenaire/ époux conjointement 04 Autre membre du ménage 05 Soi et autre(s) membre du ménage 06 Partenaire/ épouse et autre(s) membre du ménage 07 Ménage 08 Soi et autre personne externe 09 Partenaire /épouse et autre personne externe 10 Soi, partenaire/ épouse et autre personne externe
1	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _
2	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _
3	_ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_	_	_ _ _	_ _ _



## SECTION 10. ACCÈS AUX SERVICES FINANCIERS/ÉPARGNE

<b>1001</b>	Un membre de votre ménage a-t-il une épargne en espèces ?	Oui.....1 Non.....2 NSP .....8
-------------	---	--------------------------------------

}

**Passez à la SECTION 11**

NUMEROS ET LIBELLES DES QUESTIONS		
1002	1003	1004
Numéro d'épargne	Où est conservée l'épargne ?  1. En espèces à domicile 2. Au près d'une IMF 3. Au près d'une banque 4. Au près d'une épargne collective 5. Autre_____ (précisez) 8. NSP	Quel est l'objectif principal de  1. Pour servir en cas d'urgence 2. Pour acheter du bétail 3. Pour des investissements dans l'élevage 4. Achat de semences 5. Investir dans l'agriculture 6. Reboisement 7. Autre_____ (précisez) 8. NSP
1	__	__
2	__	__
3	__	__

## SECTION 11. ACCÈS AUX INFORMATIONS

TYPE D'INFORMATIONS		NUMERO ET LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	
		1101	1102
		<p>Avez-vous reçu des informations sur [thème] au cours des 12 derniers mois ?</p> <p>Oui = 1 Non = 2 <b>Passez au thème suivant</b> NSP = 8 <b>Passez au thème suivant</b></p>	<p>Quelle était votre principale source d'informations sur [thème] ?</p> <p>01. Agents du développement rural 02. Agents prestataires de service (agricole, santé/hygiène, vétérinaire, etc.) 03. Chefs du village/traditionnels 04. Enseignants coraniques 05. Enseignants medersas / Franco-arabe 06. Enseignants de l'éducation classique/traditionnelle 07. Voisins ou amis 08. Fonctionnaires 09. Membres de la famille 10. Presse écrite/journaux 11. Presse audiovisuelle/télévision/radio 12. Internet ou SMS 13. Crieur public 14. Comité villageoise de développement (CVD) 15. Autre à préciser _____</p>
2	Perspectives des précipitations/perspectives climatiques pour la saison à venir	_ _	_ _ _
3	La disponibilité en eau et les prix des puits de forage, des puits peu profonds, etc.	_ _	_ _ _
4	Information sur la santé animale ou d'épidémies	_ _	_ _ _
5	Innovations culturelles (Techniques de cultures)	_ _	_ _ _
7	Information sur la nutrition et la santé des enfants	_ _	_ _ _

## SECTION 12. ACTIVITÉS DE SUBSISTANCE

ACTIVITES DE SUBSISTANCE		NUMEROS ET LIBELLES DES QUESTIONS		
		1201	1204	1205
		Quelles étaient les sources de nourriture/revenu de votre ménage au cours des 12 derniers mois ?  Oui=1 Non=2	Cette source de nourriture/revenu est-elle disponible uniquement en saison sèche, uniquement en saison humide, ou toute l'année ? 1. Uniquement en saison sèche 2. Uniquement en saison humide 3. Les deux (toute l'année) 8. NSP	Comptez- vous uniquement sur cette source dans les temps difficiles ?  1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP
<b>Code</b>	<b>1. Sources agricoles</b>			
101	Production et vente de la production agricole	__	__	__
102	Production et vente de la production animale	__	__	__
103	Ouvrier agricole	__	__	__
104	Production et vente de plantule, semences, fourrage	__	__	__
105	Production et vente de bois de chauffe, charbon, perches,	__		
106	Vente de produits sauvages	__	__	__
107	Vente des produits de la pêche	__	__	__
108	Production et vente des produits maraichers	__	__	__
110	Prestataire privé de services agricoles (auxiliaires para vétérinaires, APS agricole, etc.)	__	__	__
111	Autre (préciser)	__	__	__
112	Autre (préciser)	__	__	__
	<b>2. Sources non-agricoles</b>			
201	Petit commerce (boutiquier, vente des produits non agricoles etc.)	__	__	__
202	Agent de prestation des services non agricoles	__	__	__
203	Activités techniques et professionnelles (menuisier, maçon, réparateur de vélo ou moto, vulcanisateur, mécanicien, artisanat, etc.)	__	__	__
204	Migration (Exode)	__	__	__
205	Autre (préciser)	__	__	__

**Questions à poser seulement si le ménage a répondu dans le tableau ci-dessus que la migration est une source de nourriture/revenu au cours des 12 derniers mois**

1206. Dans votre ménage, combien de personnes ont migré au cours des douze derniers mois ?		_ _				
Liste des migrants		1207	1208	1209	1210	
		Vers où cette personne a-t-elle migré ? 1. Dans une autre localité dans le pays 2. Dans un autre pays d'Afrique 3. Dans un autre pays hors d'Afrique 8. NSP	La migration est-elle saisonnière ou permanente ?  1. Saisonnière 2. Permanente 8. NSP	Depuis combien de temps (en mois) cette personne a-t-elle migré ?  (inscrire le nombre de mois depuis que l'individu a migré ;  98. NSP	Quelle est la principale activité génératrice de revenu que l'intéressé(e) pratique là- bas	L'intéressé(e) a-t-il/elle au moins une fois envoyé de l'argent de son lieu de migration à votre ménage ?  1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP
1	Personne 1	_	_	_ _	.....  _ _	_
2	Personne 2	_	_	_ _	.....  _ _	_
3	Personne 3	_	_	_ _	.....  _ _	_
4	Personne 4	_	_	_ _	.....  _ _	_
5	Personne 5	_	_	_ _	.....  _ _	_

## SECTION 13: Soutien Social et Renforcement de Capacités

N°	LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	REPONSES/CODES	
<b>SOURCES FORMELLES DE SOUTIEN SOCIAL</b>			
<b>1301</b>	Votre ménage a-t-il bénéficié d'une forme de soutien de la part des services de l'État, d'une ONG ou d'une organisation confessionnelle au cours de l'année écoulée ?	1. Oui  2. Non <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> 8. NSP <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> → Aller à 1304a	_
<b>1302</b>	Qui vous a fourni le soutien ? ( <b>Réponses multiples</b> )	1. État..... Oui=1 Non=2 2. ONG..... Oui=1 Non=2 3. Organisation confessionnelle ..... Oui=1 Non=2 4. Autre (précisez) ..... Oui=1 Non=2	_
<b>1303</b>	De quel types de soutien avez-vous bénéficié ? ( <b>Lisez les éléments de la liste</b> )	1. Ration alimentaire Oui=1 Non=2 2. Travail contre nourriture/travail contre espèces/transfert de fonds Oui=1 Non=2 3. Les équipements agricoles Oui=1 Non=2 4. Semences améliorées Oui=1 Non=2 5 Autre (précisez) ..... Oui=1 Non=2	_
<b>SOURCES INFORMELLES DE SOUTIEN SOCIAL</b>			
<b>1304a</b>	Votre ménage a-t-il bénéficié d'une forme de soutien de la part de parents, voisins ou amis au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	1. Oui  2. Non <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> 8. NSP <span style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">}</span> → Aller à 1305	_
<b>1304b</b>	De quelle forme de soutien votre ménage a-t-il bénéficié de la part de parents, voisins ou amis au cours des 12 derniers mois ? ( <b>Lisez les éléments de la liste</b> )	1 Zakat Oui=1 Non=2 2. Transferts des fonds Oui=1 Non=2 3. Don d'espèces/animaux à des personnes nécessiteuses Oui=1 Non=2 4. Prêts (espèces, travail, semences, animaux) Oui=1 Non=2 5. Autres Oui=1 Non=2	_

N°	LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	REPONSES/CODES			
1305	<b>Actuellement si votre ménage est en difficulté et a besoin d'argent pour se procurer de la nourriture de toute urgence, pourriez-vous l'obtenir :</b>				
1305a	auprès de parents vivant au sein de cette communauté ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1305b	auprès de parents vivant ailleurs ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1305c	auprès de membres de votre communauté qui ne sont pas vos parents ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1305d	auprès de personnes vivant ailleurs qui ne sont pas vos parents ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1306	<b>Actuellement si votre ménage est en difficulté (tombe malade ou est blessé) et a besoin d'une assistance pour accomplir des travaux dans votre ménage, pourriez-vous l'obtenir :</b>				
1306a	auprès de parents vivant ailleurs ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1306b	auprès de membres de votre communauté qui ne sont pas vos parents ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1306c	auprès de personnes vivant ailleurs qui ne sont pas vos parents ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1307	Votre ménage a-t-il fourni une aide aux parents, voisins ou amis au cours des 12 derniers mois ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1307a	Quelle forme d'aide votre ménage a-t-il fourni aux parents, voisins ou amis au cours des 12 derniers mois ? <b>(Lisez les éléments de la liste)</b>	1. Zakat .....	Oui=1	Non=2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		2. Transferts des fonds .....			
		3. Dons/Habbanaye (don d'espèces/animaux à des personnes nécessiteuses) .....	Oui=1	Non=2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		4. Prêts (espèces, travail, semences, animaux) .....			<input type="checkbox"/>
		5. Reconstitution des stocks des parents pauvres) ....	Oui=1	Non=2	<input type="checkbox"/>
		8. Autre (précisez) .....	Oui=1	Non=2	<input type="checkbox"/>
1308	<b>Actuellement si .... est en difficulté et a besoin d'argent pour se procurer de la nourriture de toute urgence, pourriez- vous lui donner de l'argent ou lui fournir de la nourriture ?</b>				
1308a	Un parent membre de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1308b	un parent en dehors de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1318c	une personne qui n'est pas votre parent mais qui vit au sein de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>
1308d	une personne qui n'est pas votre parent et qui vit ailleurs	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP			<input type="checkbox"/>

N°	LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	REPONSES/CODES	
1309	<b>Actuellement si ... est en difficulté et a besoin d'aide dans son travail, pourriez-vous l'aider dans son travail ?</b>		
1309a	un parent membre de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1309b	un parent en dehors de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1309c	une personne qui n'est pas votre parent mais qui vit au sein de cette communauté	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1309d	une personne qui n'est pas votre parent et qui vit ailleurs	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1310	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié d'une formation professionnelle (emploi) ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1310a	Si oui Qui a délivré ladite formation professionnelle ?	1. État 2. ONG 3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1311	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié d'une formation d'aide à l'entrepreneuriat ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1311a	Si oui Qui a délivré ladite formation d'aide à l'entrepreneuriat ?	1. État 2. ONG 3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1312	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié d'une formation d'alerte précoce ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1312a	Si oui Qui a délivré ladite formation en d'alerte précoce	1. État 2. ONG 3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1313	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié d'une formation en gestion des ressources naturelles ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1313a	Si oui Qui a délivré ladite formation en gestion des ressources naturelles ?	1. État 2. ONG 3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1314	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié des intrants (semence ou engrais) de la part de l'État ou d'une ONG ?	1. Oui 2. Non 8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1314a	Qui vous les a fourni(s) ?	1. État 2. ONG 3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

N°	LIBELLE DE LA QUESTION	REPONSES/CODES	
1315	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, a bénéficié ou suivi des cours pour adultes (alphabétisation, calcul ou formation financière)	1. Oui    2. Non    8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1315a	Si oui, qui vous a fourni les cours pour adultes (alphabétisation, calcul ou formation financière) ?	1. État  2. ONG  3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
1316	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous déjà, vous ou un membre de votre ménage, bénéficié d'une formation à l'utilisation de votre téléphone portable pour obtenir des informations sur les marchés ?	1. Oui    2. Non    8. NSP	<input type="checkbox"/>
1316a	Si oui, qui vous a fourni cette formation à l'utilisation de votre téléphone portable pour obtenir les informations sur les sur les marchés ?	1. État  2. ONG  3. Autres (à préciser) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>



## R200. FACTEURS PSYCHO-SOCIAUX

	R201	R202	R203	R204
Pour chacune des quatre questions suivantes, demander au répondant de sélectionner une réponse parmi les options	Je sais quand je suis face à un problème...  LIRE TOUTES LES OPTIONS  UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE	A long terme, moi et ma famille....  LIRE TOUTES LES OPTIONS  UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE	Si quelque chose, soit mauvaise ou bonne, arrive chez moi, c'est parce que c'est la volonté de Dieu  LIRE TOUTES OPTIONS  UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE	Les choses changent très vite autour de nous, et nous devons changer avec elles  LIRE TOUTES OPTIONS  UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE

### R201 Façon de gérer

1. J'arriverai toujours à résoudre le problème
  2. Je peux arriver à la solution la plupart de temps
  3. Parfois je peux résoudre le problème, parfois pas
  4. Je ne peux qu'à peine trouver des solutions
  5. Ce n'est pas à moi à décider, c'est dans les mains de Dieu
98. NSP

### R202 Espoir

1. Nous pouvons améliorer notre vie et nous aurons du succès
  2. J'espère que nous pourrions améliorer notre vie au futur
  3. Nous tentons à continuer à vivre comme d'habitude
  4. Je ne sais pas si nous pourrions continuer comme d'habitude
  5. Je pense que nous allons souffrir et on ne peut rien faire
98. NSP

### R203 Contrôle

1. Pas d'accord du tout
  2. Pas d'accord
  3. Je ne suis pas certain
  4. Je suis d'accord
  5. J'affirme
98. NSP

### R204 Changement

1. Je n'ai pas peur de changements, en effet j'aime quand il y a de changements
  2. Le changement ça m'est égal, parce que je sais que ça fait partie de vie
  3. Je n'aime pas tellement les changements, mais je peux le faire
  4. Je n'aime pas les changements et j'essaie de les éviter autant que possible
  5. Je n'aime pas du tout les changements et j'essaie de maintenir comme d'habitude
98. NSP

H08 : HEURE DE LA FIN

R08:

:    
HEURE MINUTE

## **ANNEX 4**

### **Data Treatment and Analysis Plan**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## Data Treatment and Analysis Plan

# Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Project in Mali

Contract #: GS00F189CA/AID-OAA-M-15-00022

**FINAL VERSION 2 – September 05, 2016**

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## 1. Background

In October 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food for Peace (FFP) contracted with ICF International to conduct baseline studies for newly awarded FY 2015 development food assistance projects in Bangladesh and Mali. In line with requirements of the USAID Evaluation Policy, the baseline studies will be used for performance evaluations of these projects after they are completed. In Mali, the Human Capital, Accountability and Resilience Advancing Nutrition Security, Diversified Livelihoods and Empowerment (HARANDE) Project will be implemented by CARE and its partners. The baseline household survey is standardized across participating projects and countries and collects data for FFP indicators as described in the *USAID FFP Indicators Handbook*<sup>1</sup>. These indicators are related to food access; poverty; children's nutritional status and feeding practices; women's nutritional status and dietary diversity; water, sanitation, and hygiene; agricultural practices; and gender. In addition to required FFP indicators, the baseline household survey includes project-specific indicators identified as key measures for the HARANDE Project, including resilience indicators.

## 2. Survey Design and Target Population

The FFP baseline household survey is designed as a population-based survey. Sampled households are selected using a multi-stage clustered sample design and are statistically representative of all households within the project-defined implementation areas. For a detailed description of the sampling methodology, see "Sampling Plan for Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Project in Mali", March 31, 2016.

The overall sample size for the HARANDE Project is 2,220 households. This sample size includes a pre-inflation factor to take into account anticipated household level non-response (5 percent) as well as an adjustment that takes into account the number of households to be contacted in order to achieve the sample size of 1,627 needed for children 0-59 months old.

The remainder of this document describes the quality control procedures and plan for processing and preparation of the survey data for analysis; and descriptions of all indicators (both FFP and project-specific) along with the data analyses to be performed.

## 3. Quality Control and Data Processing

### Field Quality Control Procedures

The quality control procedures established in the field include:

- A full questionnaire review and editing by supervisors and editors of the completed survey forms at the end of each day to identify any missing or problematic data items;
- A check of completed questionnaires to ensure that the appropriate respondents have been interviewed for each module and that anthropometry measurements have been taken for all

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<sup>1</sup> FFP Indicators Handbook Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys. April 2015. Washington, DC: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project (FANTA III), 2015.

eligible individuals; this is part of field editing which is done by the supervisors and editors everyday while the team is still in the community;

- A spot checking process of a minimum of 15 percent of completed interviews; this is where a supervisor returns to previously interviewed households to conduct a partial re-interview; the focus of the spot checking is the re-administration of the household roster only.
- Final review by ICF field managers of a sample of forms from each enumeration area to identify any further interviewing, recording and editing issues not identified by the supervisors or field editors.
- A review of anthropometry measurements to ensure that appropriate standardized measurements techniques are being used. The anthropometry trainers will spot check anthropometry measurements for each of the anthropometry teams. Field supervisors will be trained in anthropometry measurement procedures so they can oversee the measurements of their teams.
- Any problems found during these field quality control procedures are addressed while the data collection teams are in the field. Retraining will be conducted as needed and teams of interviewers will return to households if necessary to collect/verify missing or erroneous data.

## Data Entry Training and Timeline

Due to pre-field work time constraints and the need to complete the survey data collection before the start of Ramadan in early June, the administration of the questionnaire was undertaken by paper and pencil, rather than CAPI. When all forms for a cluster are cleared through the field quality control procedures, the forms are packaged and forwarded to the central data entry office where they are double-keyed via CSPro data entry software developed by ICF and tailored to the questionnaire.

The ICF data manager travelled to Mali shortly after the start of fieldwork to install and test the CSPro data entry program and conduct a two-week training with the local data entry team. The first week of training included hands-on use of the CSPro software using actual questionnaires and instruction on how to resolve inconsistencies flagged by the software during the data entry process. The second week included training on how to produce and interpret reports generated from secondary editing programs, and the process for verifying and resolving issues flagged by the secondary consistency checks (described in the next section).

The data entry and processing timeline is provided in Table I.

**Table I. Data Entry and Processing Timeline**

Activities	Dates
Household survey data collection	May 3 – June 6
Data Entry training	May 18 – June 3
Coding/Data Entry	May 23 – June 30
Subcontractor delivers preliminary dataset with first 5 clusters	June 8
Subcontractor delivers full dataset	July 4
In-country data cleaning of full dataset	July 5 – July 8
Subcontractor delivers final cleaned dataset	July 9

## Data Processing Quality Control Procedures

ICF has adopted CSPro, a MEASURE-sponsored software program developed by the U.S. Census Bureau, as the data capture and processing software application. CSPro stores its data in ASCII files, which is easily exported (via a tool within CSPro) to Stata, SPSS, or SAS.

The baseline survey questionnaire consists of separate modules<sup>2</sup> for the following topics:

- Module A: Household identification and informed consent
- Module B: Household roster
- Module C: Household hunger and dietary diversity
- Module D: Children's nutrition and health
- Module E: Women's nutrition and health
- Module F: Household water, sanitation and hygiene practices
- Module G: Agriculture
- Module H: Household expenditures
- Module J: Gender – Decision-making for cash earners
- Module K: Gender – Decision-making for parents of children under two years of age
- Module L: Satisfaction with services
- Module R: Resilience

Within CSPro, ICF has created a hierarchical structure to store the survey data; roughly, each module corresponds to a unique record within the CSPro dictionary (codebook). For singly-occurring modules, such as C, F, H, L and R, there will be one line of data in the ASCII file corresponding to the CSPro record where those variables have been defined. For modules where more than one person may be interviewed (such as the household roster, the two anthropometry rosters for children and women, and Modules D, E, G, J, and K), there will be one line of data for each person eligible for that roster/module. For example, if there are five persons in the household, there will be five lines of data in the data file corresponding to the record created to represent Module B.

Using CSPro allows ICF to utilize tight control over field values and skip patterns, introduce exacting consistency checks on the data during capture, and make comprehensive reviews of the data at the cluster level, at both the in-country and ICF offices.

ICF will provide a quality control review of the raw and edited data after approximately five clusters have been data entered, and again when all interviews have been entered and the complete data file is delivered. Data cleaning will take place based on secondary (consistency) editing reports generated in-country, and per ICF feedback. Final data cleaning will take place at ICF in Rockville, MD, upon receipt of the final clean dataset by the subcontractor. The complete suite of quality control checks that will be performed by the in-country data entry team over the data processing cycle include the following:

- I) Cluster Assignments
  - a. The data from all clusters will be keyed twice by different keyers. Keying differences must be resolved before a cluster can be considered complete and advance to the structure and consistency checks stage.

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<sup>2</sup> To avoid confusion between the number 1 and the letter I, a Module I was not included

- b. The data processing supervisor will make assignments to keyers at the cluster level. Keyers will only be able to access clusters they have been assigned, and only at the level it was assigned; that is, if a keyer was assigned a cluster for main (initial) keying, they cannot access that cluster under verification (second) keying.

## 2) Data Capture

- a. Range checking for numeric responses: based on all possible values being listed in the CSPro dictionary, CSPro automatically ensures that values cannot be entered outside that range. For example, once the variable "sex" has been defined to the codes 1 (male) and 2 (female), no other value can be entered.
- b. Range checking for alphabetic responses: for questions that allow multiple responses to be selected (corresponding to the alphabetic responses), a specially-programmed function has been added that ensures that: (1) only the letters listed can be entered; (2) that allowable letters only appear once ("A", but not "AA"); (3) that responses requiring an "other" text entry (generally indicated with the "X" and sometimes "W" characters) are captured; (4) that responses that must appear in isolation from any other response (usually "Y", no one or "Z", don't know) do not appear in combination with any other letter; and (5) that the field cannot be left blank.
- c. Consistency checks: In selected fields when applicable, answers will be cross-checked against other fields for validity. For example, in Modules D, E and the anthropometry sections, age and date of birth will be compared to one another to ensure they agree. In addition, in any module that asks for a person's age, this will be cross-checked against the age given in the household roster (Module B); if the age is within two years, no message is issued. However, if more than a two year difference exists, a message will be issued.
- d. Skips: If a skip is present, then based on the respondent's answer to the question, the skip will be applied. If the interviewer followed the wrong path, then "missing" answers will be entered for the questions that should have been answered. For numeric responses, missing is indicated by filling the field with the number "9". For alpha fields, missing is indicated by entering "X"; when the system prompts the keyer for the associated text, "text missing" is keyed. If the interviewer followed the wrong path and collected data when they should not have, then the data is ignored.
- e. Filters: If the question should not be asked, it will be skipped. For example, persons under the age of 15 are not asked their marital status in the household roster. Therefore, this question will be skipped for those under-age persons.
- f. Identifier integrity: A file containing the geographic identifiers will be created for each country. It dictates for any given cluster, all levels of geographic identifiers. This information will be prefilled.

## 3) Structure Checks

- a. Files are created at the cluster level. They are concatenated into a single file at the very end of the keying operation.



- b. When clusters are assigned, the Supervisor enters the total number of households found for that cluster into a "control" file. The total number of households with complete (result=1) and incomplete (result  $\neq$  1) result codes are also logged at this time. In this way, when a keyer has finished keying the assigned cluster, a check is applied that compares the number of households found within the data file against what was expected, with an error being generated if it fails the test. Likewise, if the total number of households found is correct, but the number of complete/incomplete household codes misalign with what the Supervisor entered originally, an error message will be generated. The cluster cannot advance to the consistency editing stage until these problems have been resolved.
- c. In addition to checking for result codes and total number of households, the program will ensure that for each household the required number of records exist based on the eligibility of the persons within Module B. For example, if the household roster indicates three individuals should be administered Module D, then three records must exist in the file before the structure check can succeed. The cluster cannot advance to the consistency editing stage until these problems have been resolved.

#### 4) Consistency Checks

- a. Once a cluster has passed the (double entry) keying and structure edit phases, a secondary (consistency) edit program will be run against the data. Error messages for problems that are more difficult to resolve will be generated. All error messages are assigned a unique number.
- b. Secondary editors (and Supervisors) will be provided a secondary editing manual that lists all error messages in numerical order. It will describe the problem that prompted the error, and possible methods to resolve the conflict. In general, the method is to review the data collected, compare the variables (questions) involved, and look for any notes the interviewer may have made, or changes the field editor, field supervisor, or keying supervisor may have made, that created/exacerbated the problem. Checks for missing values are not made at this time, as there is nothing the editor can do to resolve this type of error. Many errors will be left unresolved.

#### 5) Miscellaneous Data Quality Measures

- a. Field-check tables will be run on a weekly basis and report on several key items measuring fieldwork quality. These tables will show data at the team level. For example, a table will be generated that shows age distributions of women 12-18 that allows survey managers to determine if teams are dropping ages below 15 in order to disqualify women from Module E. This helps to identify underperforming teams.
- b. Frequencies will be generated in order to ensure reasonable distribution of the data (for example, M/F splits look appropriate) and that no out-of-range values exist.

Quality control checks will be programmed using CSPro 4.1. The raw datasets will be accompanied by a data dictionary/codebook with all variables clearly labeled and edit rules used for cleaning the data. The raw CSPro datasets will be converted to a STATA database format to facilitate data analysis using STATA statistical software.

Final datasets will be prepared for uploading to USAID’s data development library. These datasets will be stripped of all personal identifiers to protect individual confidentiality. GPS coordinates for each household will be stored in a separate database so they cannot be directly linked to survey data.

## 4. Data Analysis

### Sampling Weights

Sampling weights will be applied for all analyses. The sampling weights will be calculated for each indicator by taking the inverse of the product of the probabilities of selection from each stage of sampling (enumeration area selection, household selection and individual selection for Module L). Weights will be derived according to the unique sampling scheme that is relevant to the associated sampled household or individual. Weights will also be adjusted to compensate for household and individual level non-response where appropriate. Separate weights will be calculated for:

- 1) Households (used for household indicators derived from Modules C (food access), F (WASH), H (poverty), R (resilience))
- 2) Children 0-59 months (Module D – for all children’s indicators)
- 3) Women 15-49 years (Module E – all women’s indicators except anthropometry)
- 4) Women 15-49 years who are not pregnant (for women’s anthropometry indicators)
- 5) Farmers (Module G – all agricultural indicators)
- 6) Male and female cash earners (Module J – cash earner indicators)
- 7) Male and female parents of children under two years of age (Module K – maternal and child health knowledge indicators)
- 8) Adult household members age 15 and older (Module L – satisfaction with services)

Given that all eligible individuals will be selected for Modules D, E, G, J, and K, the sampling weights for these modules will differ from those for households (used in Modules C, F, H and R) by an individual non-response adjustment only.<sup>3</sup> Since only one adult household member will be selected for Module L, sampling weights for this module will include a third stage probability of selection. Single questionnaire items that are missing responses will not be imputed for and will not be included in the calculations for relevant indicators. “Don’t know” and “Refused” responses will be excluded from the numerators used in the calculation of the indicators. Formulas used to calculate sampling weights will be included with the data dictionary and are provided in Appendix A.

### Data Tabulation for FFP Indicators

The 35 FFP indicators to be included in the data analyses are listed in Table 2. The analyses for all indicators will be disaggregated as noted in Table 2. All indicators will be tabulated using currently documented tabulation methods as cited in the *FFP Indicators Handbook*. Confidence intervals (CI) will be provided for all indicators; point estimates and variance estimation (derived using Taylor series expansions) will take into account the design effect associated with the complex sampling design.

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<sup>3</sup> Strictly speaking, a separate non-response adjustment should be made for all indicator subgroups, i.e. children 0-5 months, children 6-23 months, women married in a union, etc. However, non-response for these subgroups very closely mirrors nonresponse for the entire group, so these separate non-response adjustments are deemed not necessary.

**Table 2. Food for Peace Baseline Survey Indicators**

Indicator	Disaggregation Level	Data Points
1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
2. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger -Household Hunger Scale (HHS)	Gendered Household Type	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
3. Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (and \$1.90/day)*	Gendered Household Type	Indicator, CI, # individuals in target area
4. Mean depth of poverty*	Gendered Household Type	Indicator, CI, # individuals in target area
5. Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG-assisted areas	Gendered Household Type	Indicator, CI, # individuals in target area
6. Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
7. Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommend household water treatment technologies	Type of technology	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
8. Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
9. Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
10. Percent of households in target areas practicing open defecation	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
11. Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	None	Indicator, CI, # households in target area
12. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, in the past 12 months	Sex	Indicator, CI, # farmers in target area
13. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	Sex	Indicator, CI, # farmers in target area
14. Percentage of farmers who used at least [project defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crops, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	Sex, type of activity (crop, livestock, NRM)	Indicator, CI, # farmers in target area
15. Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	Sex	Indicator, CI, # farmers in target area
16. Prevalence of underweight women of reproductive age	None	Indicator, CI, # women 15-49 years in target area (excluding pregnant women)
17. Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) Proportion of women of reproductive age in the project area who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity	None	Indicator, CI, # women 15-49 years in target area
18. Percent of births receiving at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	None	Indicator, CI, # women 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years in the target area

Indicator	Disaggregation Level	Data Points
19. Percentage of women of reproductive age who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one contraceptive method, regardless of the method used	None	Indicator, CI, # women 15-49 years in target area who are married or in a union
20. Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	Type of commodity	Indicator, CI, # women 15-49 years in target area
21. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children 0–59 months in target area
22. Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children 0–59 months in target area
23. Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children 0–59 months in target area
24. Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children 0–59 months in target area who had diarrhea in the last two weeks
25. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children < 6 months in target area
26. Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Sex	Indicator, CI, # children 6-23 months in target area
27. Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	Sex, type of commodity	Indicator, CI, # children 6-23 months in target area
28. Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men and women in target area
29. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area
30. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area
31. Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men and women in target area
32. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make MHN decisions alone	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area
33. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make MHN decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area
34. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make CHN decisions alone	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area
35. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make CHN decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Sex	Indicator, CI, # of men or women in target area

\*In October 2015, the World Bank set a new poverty line at \$1.90. Poverty indicators will be calculated for the \$1.25 and \$1.90 thresholds separately.

## **Anthropometry Indicators**

For all anthropometric indicators, Z-scores will be derived using WHO's Child Growth Standards and the STATA software to calculate Z-scores will be downloaded from the WHO website.<sup>4</sup> The WHO "restricted" analysis will be used to calculate the anthropometry indicators; this approach is the most conservative and gives the most reliable results. It excludes observations with at least one flagged z-score (flagged, true missing or with edema) for either length/height-for-age (stunting) or weight-for-age (underweight). Z-scores flagged by the software as biologically implausible will be excluded from the analysis, but left in the dataset.

## **Poverty Indicators**

Calculation of the three poverty indicators involves a complex and time-consuming methodology which follows guidance from USAID and the World Bank. A detailed description of this methodology is provided in Appendix B.

## **Agricultural Indicators**

Country-specific adaptations of the FFP agricultural indicators were discussed with FFP, FANTA, and FFP during the Mali baseline workshop held in February, 2016. Value chain activities, sustainable agricultural activities and improved storage practices are defined based on those activities and practices used and promoted by the projects. Minimum thresholds for setting the sustainable agricultural practices indicators and sub-indicators are set by the FFP awardee (CARE) and may be revised based on preliminary survey results.<sup>5</sup> See Appendix C for definitions of the activities and practices that will be evaluated for these indicators. The following algorithms will be used to calculate the agricultural indicators:

- Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months will be calculated based on the sample weighted number of farmers that reported using at least one financial service divided by the sample weighted total number of eligible farmers.
- Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months will be calculated based on the sample weighted number of farmers that reported using at least one value chain activity to be promoted by the project divided by the sample weighted total number of eligible farmers.
- Percentage of farmers who used a minimum number of sustainable agricultural practices (crop, livestock, and/or natural resource management [NRM]) in the past 12 months will be calculated based on the sample weighted number of farmers who reported using a project-defined minimum number of sustainable agricultural practices and/or technologies to be promoted by the project divided by the sample weighted total number of eligible farmers.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.who.int/childgrowth/software/en/>

<sup>5</sup> The project-defined minimum threshold by default is set at three for the sustainable agricultural practices indicator and two for the sub-indicators. These thresholds may be adjusted by the project based on the results of the baseline study.

- Percentage of farmers using improved storage practices will be calculated based on the sample weighted number of farmers who reported using at least one improved storage practice and/or technology divided by the sample weighted total number of eligible farmers.

### **Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodity Indicators**

The prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities and the prevalence of women age 15-49 who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities will be calculated using the targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities identified as being promoted by the project. The HARANDE Project has identified products made from orange-flesh sweet potatoes, orange-flesh squash, moringa and okra for these indicators.

### **Project-Specific Indicators**

Each FFP project selects and defines a set of indicators based on the strategic objectives for the project. These indicators were discussed during the Mali baseline workshop held in February 2016, and will be tabulated based on the definitions and methodology provided by the FFP awardees. CARE specified one project-specific indicator for inclusion in the baseline study regarding satisfaction with food security/agriculture, health/nutrition and economic security service providers. The indicator definition and tabulation plan is provided in Appendix D.

### **Project-Specific Indicators - Resilience**

The resilience questionnaire module and indicators were developed by USAID/Mali and the USAID Center for Resilience. The ability to measure resilience involves measuring the relationship between shocks, capacities, responses, and future states of well-being. Thus there is no single indicator that measures resilience, but a set of indicators to be used as part of a measurement framework. Resilience indicators and their definitions are described in Appendix E.

## **Descriptive Analyses**

Additional descriptive analyses (beyond the provision of basic indicator estimates) will be conducted to provide information at a more granular level that will complement and further describe results for individual questions that contribute to the calculation of the FFP indicators. These analyses will include:

- Characteristics of households: average household size, household headship, gendered household type, ethnicity and education level of head of household, and percent of households with eligible individuals in each group required for sub-analyses, i.e. children under 5 years, children 6-23 months, etc.
- Household dietary diversity: food groups consumed
- Sanitation practices: drinking water sources, types of treatment of drinking water, types of toilet facilities
- Percentage of farmers by type of financial services used
- Percentage of farmers by value chain activity performed in the past 12 months
- Percentage of farmers by type of sustainable agricultural practice used in the past 12 months
- Percentage of farmers by type of storage practice used in the past 12 months

- Physiological status of women 15-49 years old: percent less than 145 cm in height, percent underweight, normal, overweight and obese
- Minimum dietary diversity for women: food groups consumed
- Prevalence of stunted and underweight children under 5 years of age by 6 month age groups
- Breastfeeding status for children 6-23 months (not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfed and plain water, breastfed and non-milk liquids, breastfed and other milk, breastfed and complementary foods) by 2 month age groups
- Components of MAD for children 6-23 months: meal frequency, average dietary diversity, food groups consumed

## **Bivariate Analyses**

Additional select bi-variate analyses will be conducted to explore relationships between indicators. These analyses will provide useful information to further explain indicators which can assist FFP awardees with identifying specific focus areas for their project planning.

### ***Household Characteristics***

- Relationships will be explored between the household head's literacy status and the household's food security, and women and children's nutritional indicators.

Literacy plays an important role in children's nutrition and overall household wellbeing. A significant positive relation could provide evidence for projects to invest more resources for interventions that could improve adult literacy, particularly that of female adults.

- Relationships between gendered household type and food security, women and children's dietary intake, and children's nutrition indicators will be explored.

Based on other FFP countries' data, certain gendered household types, particularly those with adult females only and adult males only seem to have higher hunger scores. As such, it would be interesting to explore if the gendered household type also affects women and children's dietary intake indicators such as MDD-W, WDDS, MAD and possibly some of the child nutrition indicators. Significant relationships could help the project teams to design appropriate interventions to those specific household types.

### ***Food Security and Women's and Child nutrition***

- Relationships will be explored between food security indicators (HDDS and HHS), and children and mothers' dietary intake indicators (MAD, MDD-W) indicators.

Increased household food security (HHS and HDDS), in theory, could mean improved dietary intake for children and women. Non-existence of such relationships could mean several things, including lack of adequate distribution of food among the children and women within the household. A quick relational analyses on these indicators could provide useful insights for the projects to better understand the targeted households' food dynamics in the project areas.

### ***Agriculture***

- Relationships between agricultural indicators and food security indicators and women's and children's dietary indicators will be explored.

In the areas where FFP works, agriculture is assumed to be the main livelihood. Use of improved and sustainable agriculture practices including farmer's easy access to credit and improved grain storage practices could help improve the households' food security; in turn, improved access to food may contribute to consumption of more nutritious foods thereby improving nutritional status of households. The suggested analysis will provide evidence of these relationships so that the projects can better design their agriculture interventions.

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- Relationships between WASH indicators, diarrhea, and possibly children's nutrition (stunting, underweight, wasting) will be explored.

Peoples' practices and behaviors related to WASH can affect their households' nutritional and other wellbeing. Unsafe drinking water, poor practices of handwashing, and/or inadequate disposal of human feces could cause infections and diseases. Analyses in this section will reveal the evidence of such relationships which could be very useful for the project implementers to prioritize WASH interventions.

### **Gender**

- Relationships will be explored between men and women's cash earnings and decision-making ability and women's and children's nutrition indicators.

Women's ability to earn cash can give them leverage to participate in house hold decisions, such as household consumption and expenditures, which may contribute to improved nutrition among children, women and the food security of the overall household. The proposed analyses will investigate such women and men's perceived control over decisions that have to do with how cash is spent and child health and nutrition decisions, and FFP indicators related to women and children's nutrition and household security.

### **Resilience Analyses**

Multivariate analyses will be conducting exploring the relationship between resilience indicators and other FFP indicators. These multivariate analyses will be designed to address the following research questions:

- How is household food security associated with household and community resilience capacities?
- How are children's nutrition outcomes associated with household and community resilience capacities?
- How are economic well-being outcomes associated with household and community resilience?
- How are households' ability to recover from shocks influenced by household and community resilience capacities?

A detailed analysis plan for the resilience analyses is provided in Appendix F.



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APPENDIX A – SAMPLING WEIGHTS

## HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS

Household weights will be applied for household level indicators derived from Modules C, F, H and R and included in the construction of individual weights for all other modules.

Household design weights are calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster.<sup>6</sup>

$P_{1hi}$  = first-stage sampling probability of the  $i$ -th cluster in stratum  $h$

$P_{2hi}$  = second-stage sampling probability within the  $i$ -th cluster (household selection).

The probability of selecting cluster  $i$  in the sample is:  $P_{1hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h} \times b_{hi}$

The second-stage probability of selecting household in cluster  $i$  is:  $P_{2hi} = n_{hi} / L_{hi}$

Where:

$m_h$  = number of sample clusters selected in stratum  $h$ .

$N_{hi}$  = total households in the frame for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$ .

$N_h$  = total households in the frame in stratum  $h$ .

$b_{hi}$  = the number of selected segments divided by the total number of segments in the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$  if the cluster is segmented; otherwise  $b_{hi} = 1$

$n_{hi}$  = number of sample households selected for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$ .

$L_{hi}$  = number of households listed in the household listing for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$ .

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster  $i$  of stratum  $h$  is the product of the selection probabilities of the two (or three) stages:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h} \times b_{hi} \times n_{hi} / L_{hi}$$

The household design weight for each household in cluster  $i$  of stratum  $h$  is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} = \frac{N_h \times L_{hi}}{m_h \times N_{hi} \times n_{hi} \times b_{hi}}$$

The household sampling weight is calculated using the household design weight corrected for non-response in each of the selected clusters. Response rates are calculated at the cluster level as ratios of the number of interviewed households divided by the number of eligible households. The household sampling weight is calculated by dividing the household design weight by the household response rate.

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<sup>6</sup> Demographic and Health Survey Sampling and Household Listing Manual, ICF International, Calverton, MD. September 2012.

Baseline Study of the Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Project in Mali  
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APPENDIX A – SAMPLING WEIGHTS

## INDIVIDUAL WEIGHTS

Individual sampling weights will be applied for indicators derived from Modules D (children), E (women of reproductive age), G (farmers), J (cash earners), K (parents of children under two years) and L (adults age 15 and older).

Since all individuals will be selected for each Module (except Module L), these weights will include a non-response adjustment only.

The nonresponse adjustment will be applied using the inverted proportion of the total number of completed interviews for each group divided by the total number of eligible individuals for each group.

Individual weights for Module L will include a third stage sampling probability since one adult was selected per household using a Kish grid.

$P_{3hij}$  = third-stage sampling probability within the  $i$ -th cluster and  $j$ -th household (individual selection).

The individual design weight for each individual in household  $j$  in cluster  $i$  of stratum  $h$  is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hij} = \frac{1}{P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} \times P_{3hij}}$$

The same household level and individual level nonresponse adjustments will be applied to the individual design weight to arrive at the individual sampling weight for Module L.

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APPENDIX B – METHODOLOGY TO DERIVE POVERTY INDICATORS

The World Bank defines poverty as whether households or individuals have enough resources or abilities today to meet their needs. Poverty is usually measured based on consumption levels rather than other measures such as income. Actual consumption is more closely related to a person's well-being in the sense of having enough to meet current basic needs. Also, in poor agrarian economies and in urban economies with large informal sectors, income may be difficult to estimate. It may be seasonal and erratic, and it may be difficult to estimate particularly for agricultural households whose income may not be monetized.

The prevalence of household poverty will be measured using information on household expenditures to compute a household consumption aggregate. The consumption aggregates will be constructed following guidelines from Deaton & Zaidi (2002)<sup>7</sup> and Grosh & Muñoz (1996)<sup>8</sup> by adding together the various goods and services consumed by each household during a period of 12 months. The various components of consumption will be grouped together into 6 main categories, including food, usual expenses (expenses in the last 7 days), occasional expenses (expenses in the last 30 days), unusual expenses (expenses in the last 12 months), and durable assets. Housing-related expenses will also be included for Mali.

In general consumption will be calculated by adding the value in local currency units (LCU) of the items consumed by the household, as reported by household informants. These items will be collected according to different time horizons, but will be then transformed into daily per capita consumption.

Whenever a household misses data on the value consumed for a given item, that value will be imputed using the median daily per capita value for that item. The reported values for each item and each consumption component will be checked for outliers to detect possible coding errors or extreme values. Values that are 1 standard deviation (SD) over the average and 1 SD below the average will be flagged and checked for plausibility. Values deemed implausible will be imputed using the methodology described above.

Besides this general methodology, some components require specific computations.

- **Food Consumption**

Computation of food consumption is complex because it involves products that are purchased in the market, where price information is available, and products that are home-produced or received as a gift, where price information is not available. In the latter case, households were asked to estimate the value of the food items consumed from own production or those received in-kind. Even when products are purchased, it is often difficult for household informants to report the precise market value of the amounts consumed by the household over the reference period, which often results in missing data. Household food consumption is checked for missing data and outliers. Missing values and outliers are replaced using the median for daily per capita expenditures for a given food item.

- **Assets**

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<sup>7</sup> Deaton, A. and S. Zaidi (2002), A Guide to Aggregating Consumption Expenditures, Living Standards Measurement Study, Working Paper 135. Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPA/Resources/429966-1092778639630/deatonZaidi.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> Margaret Grosh and Juan Muñoz (1996). A Manual for Planning and Implementing the Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys. LSMS Working Paper #126, The World Bank. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/1996/05/438573/manual-planning-implementing-living-standards-measurement-study-survey>

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Purchases of durable goods represent large and relatively infrequent expenses. While almost all households incur relatively large expenditures on these at some point, only a small proportion of all households are expected to make such expenditures during the reference period covered by the survey. As indicated by Deaton & Zaidi (2002) “From the point of view of household welfare, rather than using expenditure on purchase of durable goods during the recall period, the appropriate measure of consumption of durable goods is the value of services that the household receives from all the durable goods in its possession over the relevant time period” (p. 33).

Consumption of durable goods will be calculated as the annual rental equivalent of owning the asset. This rental equivalent is computed as the price of the asset in its current shape multiplied by the sum of the real interest rate and the depreciation rate:

$$S_t P_t (r_t - \pi_t + \delta)$$

Where  $S_t P_t$  is the current price of the asset,  $r_t - \pi_t$  is the real rate of interest, and  $\delta$  is the depreciation rate for the durable good. Each of these components will be computed separately.

1. Current value of the asset ( $S_t P_t$ ): This will be obtained from household reports of the value of the asset in its current shape (second-hand).
2. Real rate of interest ( $r_t - \pi_t$ ): In theory,  $r_t$  is the general nominal rate at time  $t$ , and  $\pi_t$  is the specific rate of inflation for each asset at time  $t$ . However in practice this is calculated as a single real rate of interest that is used for all goods, taken as an average over several years (see Deaton & Zaidi, 2002 p. 33). Data on real interest rates for the period 1977-1992 was obtained from the World Bank<sup>9</sup>. The World Bank does not have data for the real interest rate for the period 1993-2016. The average real interest rate for the period 2011- May 2016 was estimated using the interest rate and inflation for this period. Subsequently, the average real interest rate was calculated for the two periods 1977-1992 and 2011-2016 to obtain a single real rate of interest.
3. Rate of depreciation ( $\delta$ ): The rate of depreciation for each of the items is given by the formula:

$$1 - \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t-T}} \right)^{1/T}$$

Where  $P_t$  is the current value of the item at current time  $t$ ,  $P_{t-T}$  is the value of the item when purchased, and  $T$  is the age of the item in years. Inflation-adjusted rates of depreciation will be obtained using the local median price of an item at the time of purchase. In order to minimize the influence of outliers, the median  $\delta$  will be used for each of the durable assets for which data are collected (i.e. rather than using household-specific values of  $\delta$  calculated from the data).

A rental equivalent estimating the daily per capita flow of services from the durable goods is then derived by dividing the annual rental equivalent over the number of members in the household and the 365 days of the year.

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<sup>9</sup> Data on the real interest rates for Mali are available for the period 1977 - 1992. Estimates are based on the average real interest rate during this period (1977-1992). Available at:  
<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.RINR/countries/HT?display=default>.

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- **Housing**

The case of housing is similar to other durable goods, in that it is better measured as an annual consumption of housing services, either annual rent expenditures for renters, or an annual rental equivalent for non-renters.

The baseline survey will collect information on rent paid among renters, and an estimated rental equivalent for non-renters. It is likely that the housing rental market is small and a significant amount of non-renters are unable to provide an estimated rental equivalent. These missing responses will be imputed using two approaches. First, the age of the house and its current replacement value will be used to estimate a housing rental equivalent, using the methodology described above for durable goods. For those cases where the estimated current value or age of the house are not available, a hedonic OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) regression model will be used (where “hedonic” regression is a preference method of estimating demand or value), as suggested by Grosh & Muñoz (1996). The model will be built on the sample of households reporting non-zero rent or rental equivalents, with the log of rent paid by renters as a dependent variable, and several sets of independent variables, that may include:

- Housing characteristics: number of members, type of water access, type of sanitation services.
- Socio-economic status: consumption sub-aggregates, asset ownership, Household Hunger Score.
- Location: district.

The final model will be estimated based on the following regression equation,

$$\log(R_i) = \beta_0 + \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$$

where  $R_i$  represents the reported non-zero rent paid by household  $i$ ,  $\beta_0$  is the constant term,  $X_i$  is the final vector of independent variables and  $\varepsilon_i$  is the error term accounting for unexplained variance. The initial model will contain consumption variables in log form and a set of dummies for all categorical variables. In order to avoid problems with multi-collinearity, a forward stepwise regression approach will be used to exclude variables that do not contribute to model fit and were thus statistically redundant. The unstandardized beta weights resulting from this regression equation will be applied to the vector of independent variables among non-renting households to estimate their annual rent equivalent.

- **Average daily per capita expenditures**

In October, 2015, the World Bank raised the poverty line to USD \$1.90 using 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. To facilitate the transition between the 2011 PPP rates and the prior framework based on 2005 PPP rates, the final consumption aggregate will be expressed as average daily per capita expenditure in constant 2010 US dollars, using both the 2005 and the 2011 PPP adjustment to 2010 US prices.

- 2005 PPP rates: The steps to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the country's local currency units (LCU) to constant 2010 US\$ (2005 PPP adjusted to 2010 US prices) will be:
  - 1) Convert LCU at the time of the survey to LCU (May 2016) at 2005 prices, by dividing by ratio of the CPI of the survey month to the average annual CPI in 2005.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> The local currency unit (LCU) in Mali is the West African Franc. CPI of West African Franc in the survey month (May 2016)

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- 2) Convert 2005 LCU to 2005 US\$ by dividing by the 2005 PPP for private consumption conversion rate of 289.68.<sup>11</sup>
- 3) Convert US\$ in 2005 prices to US\$ in 2010 prices by multiplying by 1.1165, which is the ratio of the US CPI in 2010 to the US CPI in 2005.<sup>12</sup>
- 2011 PPP rates: The steps to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the country's local currency units (LCU) to constant 2010 US\$ (2011 PPP adjusted to 2010 US prices) will be:
  - 1) Convert LCU at the time of the survey (May 2016) to LCU at 2011 prices, by dividing by the ratio of the CPI for the survey month to the average annual CPI in 2011.<sup>13</sup>
  - 2) Convert 2011 LCU to 2011 US\$ by dividing by the 2011 PPP for private consumption conversion rate of 221.87.<sup>14</sup>
  - 3) Convert US\$ in 2011 prices to US\$ in 2010 prices by dividing by 1.032, which is the ratio of the US CPI in 2011 to the US CPI in 2010.

Note that Average Daily per capita expenditure is expressed in US\$ in 2010 prices in order to enable comparisons with other countries-so a common standard is essential.

- **Prevalence of Poverty**

The prevalence of poverty, or poverty headcount ratio, is the proportion of the population in the survey area living in extreme poverty. To facilitate the transition between the 2011 PPP rates and the prior framework based on 2005 PPP rates, the poverty line will be defined as a daily per capita consumption of less than US\$1.25 at 2005 prices, or less than US\$1.90 at 2011 prices. Consumption data from the baseline will be collected in West African CFA Francs (local currency units, or LCU). In order to compare the Mali consumption data in CFA Francs to the international poverty lines, the poverty lines first need to be converted into the LCU. However if we use current market exchange rates we would underestimate consumption. One CFA Franc can buy more products and services in Mali than the equivalent amount in US\$ (1 CFA Franc = US\$0.0017) can purchase in the US.<sup>15</sup> The conversion of LCUs to US\$ should use an exchange rate that takes into account the differences in purchasing power of different currencies. This exchange rate is referred to as the Purchasing Power Parity exchange rate.

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is 108.30. Average annual CPI of West African Franc in 2005 is 85.86. Available at: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=6ac22ea7-e792-4687-b7f8-c2df114d9fdc&slid=1390030341854>.

<sup>11</sup> 2005 PPP conversion factor, private consumption, 2005 International Comparison Program. Available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP.05>.

<sup>12</sup> Annual average CPI of USD in 2005 is 195.30 (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpid05av.pdf>), Annual average CPI of USD in 2011 is 218.06 (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpid10av.pdf>). The ratio of the US CPI in 2010 to the US CPI in 2005 = 218.06/195.30 = 1.1165.

<sup>13</sup> Annual average CPI of West African Franc in 2011 is 102.86. Available at: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=6ac22ea7-e792-4687-b7f8-c2df114d9fdc&slid=1390030341854>.

<sup>14</sup> 2011 PPP conversion factor, private consumption, 2011 International Comparison Program. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP?end=2011&start=1990>.

<sup>15</sup> <http://themoneyconverter.com/USD/XOF.aspx>

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Poverty lines will be calculated to estimate the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, defined as:

- Average daily consumption of less than US\$1.25 per day, converted into LCU (i.e. West African Francs in Mali at 2005 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates. This is done in two steps:
  - 1) The \$1.25 line will be converted into LCU, using the 2005 PPP exchange rate for private consumption for Mali of 289.68.
  - 2) The resulting figure (\$1.25\*289.68=362.10) will be adjusted for cumulative price inflation since 2005. The adjustment will be done using the consumer price index (CPI) for May 2016, the month in which the survey was fielded as the numerator, and the average annual CPI for 2005 as the base factor.<sup>16</sup> The US\$1.25 poverty line is equal to  $362.1 * (108.30 / 85.86) = 456.74$  in May 2016 West African CFA Francs.
- Average daily consumption of less than US\$1.90 per day, converted into LCU (i.e. West African Francs in Mali) at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates. This is done in two steps:
  - 1) The \$1.90 line will be converted into LCU, using the 2011 PPP exchange rate for Mali of 221.87.
  - 2) The resulting figure (\$1.90\*221.87=421.55) will be adjusted for cumulative price inflation since 2011. The adjustment will be done using the CPI for May 2016, the survey month, as the numerator and the average annual CPI 2011 as the base factor. The US \$1.90 poverty line is equal to  $421.55 * (108.30 / 102.86) = 443.85$  in May 2016 West African CFA Francs.<sup>17</sup>

The poverty rates are relatively close using the 2005 ICP framework and the 2011 ICP framework, a finding that is consistent with analysis from the World Bank.<sup>18</sup>

- **Mean depth of poverty**

This indicator is useful to understand the average, over all people, of the gaps between poor people's living standards and the poverty line. It indicates the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line (if they do). Mean depth of poverty is sometimes also called the poverty gap index (PGI). The PGI is computed as the average of the differences between an individual's total daily per capita consumption and the poverty line, divided by the poverty line, with individuals over the poverty line having a contribution to the PGI of 0. The PGI is given by the formula:

$$PGI = \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right) \right) \times 100$$

Where N is the total number of individuals in the population, z is the poverty line and  $y_i$  is the daily per capita consumption of individual i. For individuals above the poverty line, set  $y_i = z$  so that contribution to PGI is 0 for those individuals.

<sup>16</sup> CPI of West African Franc in the survey month (May 2016) is 108.30. Average annual CPI of West African Franc in 2005 is 85.86. Available at: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=6ac22ea7-e792-4687-b7f8-c2df114d9fdc&sld=1390030341854>.

<sup>17</sup> Annual average CPI of West African Franc in 2011 is 102.86. Available at: <http://data.imf.org/?sk=6ac22ea7-e792-4687-b7f8-c2df114d9fdc&sld=1390030341854>.

<sup>18</sup> <http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/international-poverty-line-has-just-been-raised-190-day-global-poverty-basically-unchanged-how-even>

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Indicator	Responses Included	Question Number
Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural credit</li> <li>2. Savings</li> <li>3. Agricultural insurance</li> </ol>	<p>G07</p> <p>G08</p> <p>G09</p>
Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Purchase of inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations</li> <li>2. Use of mobile financial services</li> <li>3. Use of financial services other than mobile (excluding insurance)</li> <li>4. Use of training and extension services</li> <li>5. Contract farming</li> <li>6. Use of feed lots or pen feeding</li> <li>7. Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage</li> <li>8. Trading or marketing produce through agro-vets, community associations and/or cooperatives</li> <li>9. Training or marketing systems</li> <li>10. Use of formal market information services</li> </ol>	G10
Percentage of farmers using at least ( <i>minimum number defined by project</i> ) sustainable agricultural practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	<p><b><u>FOR CROPS:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Micro dosing</li> <li>2. Manure</li> <li>3. Compost</li> <li>4. Planting basins</li> <li>5. Mulching</li> <li>6. Weed control</li> <li>7. Dry planting</li> <li>8. Ripping into residues</li> <li>9. Clean ripping</li> <li>10. Tied ridges</li> <li>11. Pot-holing (ZAI)</li> <li>12. Crop rotations</li> <li>13. Intercropping</li> <li>14. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)</li> <li>15. Early planting</li> <li>16. Use of improved seed and/or crop varieties</li> <li>17. Contour planting</li> <li>18. Terracing</li> <li>19. Land leveling</li> <li>20. Micro-irrigation technology (MIT)</li> <li>21. Soaking seeds</li> <li>22. Transplanting</li> <li>23. Half-moon (Demi-lune)</li> <li>24. Chemical fertilizer</li> </ol> <p><b><u>FOR ANIMALS:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved animal shelters</li> </ol>	G13B



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Indicator	Responses Included	Question Number
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Vaccinations</li> <li>3. Deworming</li> <li>4. Castration</li> <li>5. Dehorning</li> <li>6. Homemade animal feed made of locally available products</li> <li>7. Animal feed supplied by stock feed manufacturer</li> <li>8. Artificial insemination</li> <li>9. Pen feeding</li> <li>10. Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes</li> <li>11. Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets</li> <li>12. Improved breed selection</li> </ol>	G16
	<p><b><u>FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments</li> <li>2. Agro-forestry</li> <li>3. Management of forest plantation</li> <li>4. Regeneration of natural landscapes</li> <li>5. Sustainable harvesting of forest products</li> <li>6. Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock feeding</li> <li>7. Hedge-row planting</li> <li>8. Trench</li> <li>9. Small dikes</li> <li>10. Stone rows to control erosion</li> <li>11. Gabion</li> </ol>	G18
Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hermetic storage</li> <li>2. Improved granary</li> <li>3. Warehousing</li> <li>4. Grain bag with bio-pesticides</li> <li>5. Triple bag</li> <li>6. Hang and smoke</li> </ol>	G21

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<b>Value chain activities for G10</b>	
1. Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations	Purchase inputs such as seeds, fertilizers from agro dealers and/or community associations
2. Use of mobile financial services	Use of mobile financial services for obtaining agricultural credit or savings.
3. Use of financial services other than mobile	Use of non-mobile financial services for obtaining agricultural credit or savings.
4. Use of training and extension services	Use of training and extension services provided by NGOs, Government Organizations, Community Based Organizations, lead firms, etc.
5. Contract farming	Contract farming is a contractual agreement between farmers and/or producers organizations and processing/marketing firms or seed producers for the production and supply of agricultural products under forward agreements. An example of contract farming is a tobacco company that enters into an agreement prior to the growing season to purchase the entire tobacco harvest of a given farmer.
6. Use of feed lots or pen feeding	A pen is a small enclosure in which animals are restrained for handling or on a long term basis for intensive feeding. Pen-fed livestock are fed in small, compatible groups in pens to optimize feed utilization.
7. Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage	Use of transformation processes of agricultural products with the goal of increasing added value, extending the duration of storage, and permitting consumption (from field production, sorting, grinding, sieving, roasting, hulling, milling, packaging).
8. Trading/marketing produce through marketing groups, agro-dealers or community assoc.	Selling produce via a cooperative, agro-dealer, community association or other type of producer organization.
9. Trading or marketing systems	Selling agro product and/or livestock via a cooperative, association or other type of marketing organization.
10. Use of formal market information services (NGOs, Govt., mobile)	Use of information about markets and marketing systems to improve production and sales. This information can be provided by NGOs, government, or private service providers. It can also be directly accessed through mobile devices.

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<b>Agricultural practices/techniques for crops for GI3B</b>	
1. Microdosing	Microdosing is a technique that involves the application of small, affordable quantities of fertilizer using a bottle cap, either during planting or as a top dressing 3 to 4 weeks after the crop has emerged. Microdosing maximizes the use of fertilizer and improves productivity.
2. Manure	Use of manure for fertilization of soil. Manure typically refers to cow dung, chicken droppings, goat or sheep droppings or any other waste produced by domesticated animals.
3. Compost	Use of compost for the maintenance and improvement of the structure of the soil. Compost is fermented vegetable matter which is partially decomposed by mineralizing micro-organisms. Composting is a practice of making compost from various plants.
4. Planting basins	Typically made by digging planting holes in fields which have not been ploughed to facilitate planting. The spacing of the basins is according to recommended spacing of crops to be grown. Planting basins may be prepared soon after harvest, any time during the dry season or just before planting.
5. Mulching	Involves deliberate efforts to cover the soil surface of a piece of land prepared for purposes of cropping using organic materials. Organic material may be crop residues left from the previous crop, crop residue imported from another field, grasses, leaf litter or a combination of any of these in any proportion.
6. Weed control	Weed control is the botanical component of pest control, which attempts to stop weeds, especially harmful or injurious weeds noxious or injurious weeds, from competing with crops and livestock.
7. Dry planting	Involves land preparation and planting seeds into the ground before the onset of the rains. Crops planted using dry planting techniques will benefit from the first rains that open the cropping season.
8. Ripping into residues	A minimum tillage technique that involves opening planting lines in a non- ploughed field that is covered with residues from the previous crop.
9. Clean ripping	A minimum tillage technique that involves opening planting lines in a non-ploughed field that is not covered with residues. Residues could have been removed, burnt or fed to livestock.

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<b>Agricultural practices/techniques for crops for GI3B</b>	
10. Tied ridges	A tillage system that involves formation of ridges on a cropping field using a mouldboard plough, hand hoe or a ridger body and placing barriers (cross ties) between ridges to prevent water from flowing out. Ridges may be formed in a previously ploughed field, in a non-ploughed field or after crop emergence.
11. Pot-holing (ZAI)	Pot holing refers to a conservation farming technique that involves making holes in the field. During crop production, inputs & fertilizers/manure, seed, water, lime & all concentrate in the prepared hole as opposed to being spread over an area in furrow cultivation. This concentration of growth enhancing factors around the plant significantly increases yield.
12. Crop rotations	Involves changing the type of crop that is grown on a piece of land in order to maintain soil fertility and/or break pest and disease cycles. In typical smallholder farming systems, cereal crops (maize, sorghum, millet) are rotated with Nitrogen fixing legumes such as beans, soybeans, and groundnuts.
13. Intercropping	As opposed to mono cropping, intercropping involves growing more than one crop on the same piece of land. Some examples of intercropping involve planting a cereal crop with a runner such as cassava, or cereal intercropped with a legume (such as maize and beans). Intercropped crops may be planted in the same row, alternated rows, or alternate strips.
14. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Pest control that involves scouting, determining pest thresholds, biological control and use of chemicals only when necessary to do so.
15. Early planting	Planting early. Short cycle crops are most recommended for this technique (not more than 4 months of cycle time).
16. Use of improved seed and/or crop varieties	Involves using improved crop or seed varieties bred by local or international research institutions, mostly for the following characteristics – yield, drought tolerance, disease resistance, ease of preservation, taste, etc.
17. Contour planting	This is the planting of shrubs or trees around the plot of land of the promoted crop to break the wind and avoid the mixture of species through cross pollination.
18. Terracing	Terracing involves following the contours of the land and reducing the presence of steep slopes and the negative effects of water runoff.

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<b>Agricultural practices/techniques for crops for GI3B</b>	
19. Land leveling	This is the practice of land preparation (either eyeballing or precision using laser technique, before planting or seeding that aims to irrigate evenly and prevents water puddling or uneven distribution of water.
20. Micro-irrigation technology (MIT)	Micro irrigation is defined as the frequent application of small quantities of water directly above and below the soil surface. There are various kinds of micro-irrigation technology used by the farmers. The micro-irrigation will save water and drip water to the root of the plants slowly. Those technology includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drip irrigation, Gravity fed drip irrigation</li> <li>2. Sprinkler Irrigation</li> <li>3. Micro-sprinkler</li> </ol>
21. Soaking seeds	Soaking seeds before planting is an old agricultural technique that significantly reduces the amount of time it takes for the seed to germinate and grow.
22. Transplanting	Transplanting or replanting is an agricultural technique of moving a plant from one location to another.
23. Half-moon (Demi-lune)	Half-moon is a water catchment/water-trapping technique where holes in the shape of a semi-circle or earth embankments are used to capture and store run-off rainwater. The demi-lunes are lined with manure and compost, and seeds are placed in and around them.
24. Chemical Fertilizer	A chemical fertilizer is any inorganic material of wholly or partially synthetic origin that is added to the soil to sustain plant growth.

<b>Agricultural practices for livestock for GI6</b>	
1. Improved animal shelters	Construction of cages, sheds or pens (enclosures for holding livestock) to house livestock.
2. Vaccinations	Use of vaccines for livestock to prevent disease.
3. Deworming	Deworming is the giving of an anthelmintic drug (a wormer, dewormer, or drench) to an animal to rid it of intestinal parasites, such as roundworm and tapeworm.
4. Castration	Male livestock may be castrated (testicles removed) when used for food to increase growth or weight or both of individual male animals.
5. Dehorning	Removing or stopping the growth of the horns of livestock.

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<b>Agricultural practices for livestock for GI6</b>	
6. Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products	Use of home/self-made feeds for livestock that are made of locally available products, such as maize or pulse stalks after harvest, or mixing these with leaves of pulses and local edible vegetation (such as grass).
7. Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer	Use of commercial animal feeds for livestock that are produced and supplied by manufacturers.
8. Artificial insemination	Artificial insemination is the deliberate introduction of semen of male livestock (such as cattle, goats or donkeys) into a female's vagina or oviduct for the purpose of achieving a pregnancy through fertilization by means other than copulation.
9. Pen feeding	A pen is a small enclosure in which animals are restrained for handling or on a long term basis for intensive feeding. Pen-fed livestock are fed in small, compatible groups in pens to optimize feed utilization.
10. Fodder production	Fodder production refers to the exercise of deliberately planting certain types of grasses in your pastures so as to improve the quality and quantity of your natural grasslands. In this case, we want to investigate whether the farmer either used legumes or oilseeds to produce fodder (food given to livestock), or practiced veld reinforcement by planting legumes, grasses or oilseeds to increase the nitrogen content of the soil.
11. Used the services of community animal health workers or paravets	Used or consulted with public or government animal workers for veterinary services such as prevention/treatment of livestock disease, production, artificial insemination, etc.
12. Improved breed selection	Improved breed selection describes the process of choosing animals that meet the requirements of the breeding objective and will, pass particular traits onto their progeny.

<b>Natural resource management (NRM) practices for GI8</b>	
1. Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments	This refers to practices that are meant to protect the quality of water supply, such as protection of catchments through enhancing the vegetation cover both to retain the water, and to prevent evapotranspiration by planting grasses, shrubs, trees and by building dams to prevent loss of surface flow of water. Watershed management refers to the process of creating and implementing plans, programs, and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant, animal, and human communities within a watershed boundary.

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<b>Natural resource management (NRM) practices for GI8</b>	
2. Agro-forestry	A system where farm crops are mixed with trees and grasses to supply fodder, fuel, leaf litter, medicinal herbs, fruit, timber, etc. The agro-forestry should have diversity including crops, trees, grassland and animals.
3. Management of forest plantation	A forest plantation is defined as “a stand of trees of particular type (such as teak or any other hardwood or softwood) raised artificially, either by sowing or planting”. In general, forestry plantation establishment is broadly divided into three management phases: seed collection and handling; nursery practices and plantation establishment; and management.
4. Regeneration of natural landscapes	A practice that improves the natural landscapes includes plantation, conservation and utilization of resources.
5. Sustainable harvesting of forest products	Sustainable harvest practices are those which take into consideration regeneration and the long-term well-being of the forest. In a sustainable harvest either the best trees will be left standing until a new forest of younger, healthy trees begin to grow underneath it, or everything will be removed so there is no vegetation left to compete with the young sprouts and seedlings.
6. Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock keeping	A process whereby livestock are strategically moved to fresh paddocks, or partitioned pasture areas, to allow vegetation in previously grazed pastures to regenerate. Transhumance is the practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle.
7. Hedge-row planting	Slope Agriculture Land technology (SALT) to reduce soil erosion, increase production and contribute to improved environment management. This includes to the overall farming system improvement and increase production as integrated training packages. Hedge row planting is important in slope hills to control soil erosion.
8. Trench	Trenching or contour trenching is an agriculture technique that allows for water, and soil conservation, and increases agricultural production. In this technique trenches are artificially dug along the contour lines and water flowing down the hill is retained by the trench and infiltrates the soil below. Crops are grown in between two trenches.
9. Small dikes	Dikes are non-permeable and thus serve to retain water, but can consequently cause water logging and soil degradation. Their time-consuming maintenance and problems with water logging limit their use, except in the production of rice.
10. Stone rows to control erosion	Stone rows or stone lines are placed across the slope to slow runoff and reduce erosion.
11. “Gabion	Gabions are wire mesh baskets compactly filled with rocks, properly wired together for construction of erosion control structures and to stabilize steep slopes and prevent erosion.

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APPENDIX C - AGRICULTURE INDICATORS

Improved Storage Practices for G2I	
1. Hermetic storage	Any storage container that can be sealed in a way that creates an airtight environment inside the container thus inhibiting spoilage.
2. Improved granary	Any granary that meets approved design specifications. Simple improvements to traditional granaries include using bricks, or concrete in the building, constructing the structure above ground, applying pesticides or using grain bags. It may reduce the loss of grains to pests and diseases without requiring financial outlay.
3. Warehousing	Warehousing in improved structures that inhibit spoilage and pest damage. It also allows farmers to deposit their surplus crops for future needs of domestic consumption or surplus sale.
4. Grain bag with bio-pesticides	Use of grain bag with bio-pesticides applied to protect crops from damaging influences, such as plant diseases or insects. It will protect seeds/grain from moisture and other contamination/adulteration
5. Triple bag	Triple bagging is a technique in which the grain is hermetically stored in two heavy-duty plastic bags that are then placed in an outer woven jute or polypropylene bag.
6. Hang and smoke	Hang and smoke are post-harvest storage techniques whereby the crops such as maize/pearl millet are heavily smoked, tied into bundle and left hung over a fire and smoked until dry.



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APPENDIX D – PROJECT-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

**INDICATOR: Citizen satisfaction index with food security/Agriculture, Health/nutrition and economic security service providers delivery**

**DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the satisfaction of males and females aged 15 years and above with key public and private providers service delivery. Citizen satisfaction with the quality of service delivery will be assessed for three types of service providers: (1) food security and agriculture; (2) health and nutrition; and (3) economic security. For each type of service provider a satisfaction index will be calculated with a weighted population based sample. An overall satisfaction index will also be calculated to reflect the overall level of satisfaction across all types of service providers. The satisfaction indices reflect the number of providers whose services are satisfactory.

The assessed services providers are categorized as :

1. Food security and agriculture service providers
  - a. GoM technical services in Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing,
  - b. Agro dealers/Inputs providers
  - c. CBO organizations; associations or committees (farmers, livestock, fishers)
  - d. Inputs banks or stocks (cereal, seeds, zoo techniques, fodder)
  - e. Relays or Community vulgarization agents
  - f. Others
2. Health/Nutrition security services providers
  - a. Health Centers : Maternities, CSCOMs, CSRef
  - b. Inputs/products providers
  - c. Relays & Community Health Agents
  - d. Others
3. Income security services providers
  - a. VSLA
  - b. Microfinance institutions
  - c. Banks
  - d. Others

For each type of service provider, one adult male or female respondent 15 years or older per household is asked whether they received these services. For each service with a yes response the respondent is asked if he/she was satisfied with the service delivery. Satisfaction with the service delivery is coded as 1 if the respondent reports being satisfied and 0 otherwise.

For each respondent, an overall satisfaction index and 3 sub-indices are calculated as the sum of the satisfaction scores for the services received. The overall satisfaction index will range from 0 to 14 based on all 14 services, regardless of the type of service. The food security and agriculture services satisfaction sub-index will range from 0 to 6 based on the six food security and agriculture services. The health and nutrition security services satisfaction sub-index will range from 0 to 4 based on the four health and nutrition security services. The income security services sub-index will range from 0 to 4 based on the four income security services.

The average score for each index will be the sum of the index scores across all respondents that received at least one service divided by the number of respondents that received at least one service. If a respondent did not receive any services, he/she will not contribute to the average score.

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APPENDIX D – PROJECT-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR: Citizen satisfaction index with food security/Agriculture, Health/nutrition and economic security service providers delivery	
<p><b>RATIONALE:</b></p> <p>This indicator aims to address social Accountability and Governance Enhancing Food, Nutrition and Income Security issues by measuring the extent of access to basic services providers and the level of users' satisfaction.</p> <p>This indicator will be population-based and assessed with a survey-weighted sample of male and female respondents aged 15 years and older in the targeted communities. The reference period is the 12 months preceding the survey.</p>	
<p><b>UNIT:</b> Score</p> <p><b>Note:</b> All data points below must be survey weighted.</p> <p><b>Overall:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Citizen satisfaction index for all categories of services</li> </ol> <p><b>By service provider and by sex :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Citizen satisfaction index by category of service providers</li> <li>3. Citizen satisfaction index by sex of respondents for the overall index and for each category of service providers</li> </ol> <p>See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT and baseline and final evaluations reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT</b> data point 1 to 3 and confidence intervals.</p>	<p><b>DISAGGREGATE BY:</b></p> <p><u>Sex : male, female</u></p> <p><u>Category of service provider</u></p> <p><i>*Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator.</i></p>
<p><b>For the SAPQ:</b></p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> A third-party survey firm will provide all data points and confidence intervals for data points 1 to 3.</p>	

## Calculation of shock exposure and measures of resilience

Throughout this document, after the explanation of each index or indicator calculation, we list the question numbers from the baseline survey and proposed resilience module used for each index (in red print).

### Index of shock exposure

A measure of shock exposure and severity is created that takes into account households' exposure to shocks or stressors in the past year, out of a list of a total of 11 specified (Question r303). The index is computed by counting the number of shocks that the household reported experiencing in the past year, the number of cases with r303 = 1. This index ranges from 0 to a maximum possible value of 11.

Survey questions: r303

### Index of shock impacts

The shock impact measure is designed to capture the average of impacts over all shocks and stressors experienced by a household. It is computed as the average of the level of severity that households report on each of the shocks and stressors they are exposed to, in Question r304. The responses to r304 are recoded as follows:

- None = 0.
- Low impact = 1
- Moderate impact = 2
- Strong impact = 3
- The worst of all times = 4
- Does not know = missing value

The shock impact score is computed by adding up the recoded values across all the shocks that household reported in r304, divided by the total number of shocks that the household was exposed to. This score ranges from 0 to a maximum possible value of 4, with a higher value indicating greater (negative) impacts. A value of 4 means that for all shocks that the household was exposed to, the impact was 'the worst of all times'.

Survey question: 304

### Ability to recover index

Ability to recover index is based on households' perceived recovery from the shocks that they were exposed to in the past year, based on responses to question r305. The index is computed as the average of the responses to question r305, recoded as follows:

- Not affected = 0
- Did not recover = 1
- Recovered a little bit, but worse than before = 2
- Got back to the same level = 3

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Recovered and better than before = 4

Does not know, or did not report experiencing any shocks = missing value

The index is computed by adding the recoded recovery scores for all shocks that the household was exposed to, divided by the total number of shocks that the household was exposed to. The score ranges from 0 to 4, with a value of 4 indicating that the household recovered and is better off for all shocks that the household was exposed to.

Survey question: r305

### Absorptive capacity index

The absorptive capacity index is constructed from six indicators, some of which are themselves indices. The indicators and explanations of their calculation are as follows.

1. **Access to informal safety nets.** This is a binary variable, with the value of 1 if the household reports receiving any assistance from relatives, neighbors, or friends in the last 12 months (Question r1304a = 1)

Survey question: r1304a

2. **Bonding social capital index.** The bonding social capital index is based on the responses to two related to being able to either provide or receive assistance from members within the community (either relative in the community, or other members of the community not relatives). Questions are asked about:
  - Needing to buy food in an emergency (r1305a, r1305c)
  - Needing help to do household work (r1306b)
  - Provide community members with money or food (r1308a, r1308c)
  - Provide community members with work (r1309a, r1309c)

The bonding social capital index is computed by adding up all the 'yes' responses to these seven variables. The index ranges from 0 to a possible maximum of 7.

Survey questions: r1305a, r1305c, r1306b, r1308a, r1308c, r1309a, r1309c

3. Whether **any household member holds savings.** This indicator is a binary (dummy) variable equal to 1 if the respondent reported that a household member regularly saves cash. This variable has a value of 1 if question r1001 = 1.

Survey questions: r1001

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- 4. Access to remittances.** This indicator is a binary (dummy) variable equal to 1 if the respondent reported that the household receives remittances. The variable has a value of 1 if either of the two conditions are true:

r306 = 22 (household coped with shocks by receiving money from a family member that migrated)

OR

r1211 = 1 (If any family member who has emigrated in past 12 months has sent any money back to the household)

Survey questions: r306, r1211

- 5. Asset ownership index.** Asset ownership is measured using the number of consumer durables owned out of a total of 14.<sup>19</sup>

Survey question H7.02

- 6. Shock preparedness and mitigation.** This variable measures i) the information that the household receives relating to shocks and other stressors, and ii) whether the household has received training on early warning systems.

The information component has a value of 1 if the households have received any of the following types of information:

1. Rainfall prospects / weather prospects for coming season (r1101 = 1)
2. Water availability and prices of local boreholes, shallow wells etc. (r1101 = 2)
3. Livestock disease threats or epidemics (r1101 = 3)

The training on early warning systems component has a value of 1 if the response to question r1312 is 'yes'.

The over index of shock preparedness and mitigation is 0 if the household received no information or training, 1 if received either information or training but not both, and 3 if the household received both information and training.

Survey question: r1101, r1312

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<sup>19</sup> Information on the ownership of productive assets should be included in this index. It is not clear whether this information is being collected in the baseline.

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Combine the six indicators described into an absorptive capacity index using polychoric factor analysis.

### Adaptive capacity index

The adaptive capacity index is constructed from eight indicators, some of which are indices themselves. The indicators and calculation explanations are as follows.

1. **Bridging social capital.** The bridging social capital index is based on the responses to two related to being able to either provide or receive assistance from members within the community (either relatives living elsewhere, or people living elsewhere not related to you). Questions are asked about:

- Needing to buy food in an emergency (rI305b, rI305d)
- Needing help to do household work (rI306a, rI306c)
- Provide community members with money or food (rI308b, rI308d)
- Provide community members with work (rI309b, rI309d)

The bonding social capital index is computed by adding up all the ‘yes’ responses to these seven variables. The index ranges from 0 to a possible maximum of 8

Survey questions: rI305b, rI306d rI306b, rI308d rI308b, rI309d

2. **Human capital.** This binary (dummy) variable is equal to 1 if any household adult has a primary or higher education. This is computed using the information about age and level of education attained for each household member, in Module B, (B05A and B21a). If any household member age 16 or older ( $B05A > 15$ ) has value of B21a between 1 and 4, the value of this variable is set to 1.

Survey questions: B05A, B21a

3. **Livelihood diversification.** The total number of livelihood activities engaged in in the last year. The question asked to identify these livelihoods is question rI201: “What were the sources of your household’s food/income over the whole last 12 months?” The possible options are:

- Farming/crop production and sales
- Livestock production and sales
- Agricultural worker
- Production of agricultural products (seedlings, seeds, animal feed, etc.)
- Production and sale of firewood, charcoal, poles, timber
- Sale of wild products

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Sale of fish (including smoked or dried)  
Production and sale of vegetable crops  
Private agricultural service providers (veterinary paraprofessionals, agricultural service delivery agent, etc.)  
Small shop (shopkeeper, sale of non-agricultural products, etc.)  
Non-agricultural service delivery agent  
Technical and professional activities (carpenter, mason, machinery repair, etc.)  
Emigration  
Other

The livelihood diversification variable is computed by summing the number of these activities engaged in by the household.

Survey question: r l 20 l

**4. Exposure to information.** The number of topics the respondent has received information on in the last year, out of a total of 5 categories of information, reported in question r l l 0 l. This variable ranges from 0 to a possible maximum value of 5.

Survey question: r l l 0 l

**5. Adoption of improved practices.** This binary (dummy) variable is equal to 1 if respondents report adopting three or more improved practices for crop production (including vegetables) OR respondents report adopting three or more improved practices for livestock production OR respondents report following one natural resource management practice or technique not related directly to on-farm production OR respondents report using any improved storage method.

Survey questions: G l 3 b, G l 6, G l 8, G 2 l

**6. Asset ownership index.** See above.

**7. Access to financial resources.** The variable is equal to zero the household did not take out a loan or have savings ( r 9 0 1 = 'no' and r 1 0 0 1 = 'no') has a value of 1 if the household either borrowed (r 9 0 1 = 'yes' or r 1 0 0 1 = 'yes') and a value of 2 if the household both borrowed and had savings (r 9 0 1 = 'yes' and r 1 0 0 1 = 'yes')

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Survey questions: r90I and r100I

Combine these seven indicators into an index using polychoric factor analysis.

### Transformative capacity index

The transformative capacity index is constructed from three indicators, some of which are indexes themselves. The indicators and calculation explanations are as follows.

1. **Access to formal safety nets.** This binary (dummy) variable equal to 1 if the household response to question r130I (Has your household received any type of social assistance from government services, NGOs, or religious organizations during the last year?) is yes.

Survey question: r130I

2. **Access to services.** This variable is based on information about households access to and level satisfaction with six food security services, (L6A to L11B), four health and nutrition services (L12A to L14B), and four income security services (L16A to L19B). For each type of service, access indicator is computed as 0 if the household reports that they did not receive the service, 1 if they received the service but were not satisfied, and 2 if they receive the service and were satisfied with the service. The overall indicator of access to services is computed by adding up the access indicator for each type of services, over all 14 types of service. The indicator ranges from 0 to a maximum possible value of 28 (if households accessed all types of services and were satisfied with all the services).

Survey questions: L6A to L19B

3. **Bridging Social capital** (see above)

Combine these three indicators into a transformative capacity index using polychoric factor analysis.

### Index of household resilience capacity

The overall index of resilience capacity is calculated using PCA, with the indexes of absorptive capacity, adaptive capacity, and transformative capacity as inputs.



### Additional resilience indicators

**Gender-equitable decision-making indexes.** These indexes are based on binary (dummy) variables created regarding two types of decision-making control within households: control of income, control over use of savings, and control over health and nutrition decisions.

The first index, **gender-equitable control of income**, uses responses from the first male and female eligible persons from the roster who state they have been paid in “cash only” or “cash and kind” for work done in the past 12 month (J07 = 1 or 2 or 3). Households without a male and female responding to Module J are excluded. The variable is equal to one if male respondents report they participate (solely or jointly, J10 = 1 or 3) in decisions on how cash they themselves have earned is used AND female respondents also report they participate (solely or jointly, J10 = 1 or 3) in decisions on how cash they themselves have earned is used. The variable is equal to 0 if either males or females in a household report that “spouse/partner” or “other person” makes this decision (J10 = 2).

The second index, **gender-equitable control over health and nutrition decisions** uses responses from the first male and female from the household roster who state they have a child under 2 years (K05). Households without a male and female responding “yes” to K05 are excluded. The variable is equal to one if female respondents report they make decisions about their own health and nutrition (K14 = 1 for female respondents, K14 = 2 for male respondents) AND female respondents also report they participate jointly in decisions about their child’s health and nutrition (K15 = 3) AND male respondents report they participate jointly in decisions about their child’s health and nutrition (K15 = 3). The variable is equal to 0 if all three conditions are not met.

Survey questions: J07, J10, K05, K14, K15

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The resilience analyses for Mali will be designed to respond to the following questions:

1. What is the status of shocks exposure and resilience capacities of households?
2. How is household food security associated with household and community resilience capacities?
3. How are children's nutrition outcomes associated with household and community resilience capacities?
4. How are economic well-being outcomes associated with household and community resilience?
5. How are households' ability to recover from shocks influenced by household and community resilience capacities?

These are the questions that ICF and FFP consider most useful given FFP's focus on strengthening food security and resilience in Nepal. Several additional analyses can be conducted between shocks and resilience capacities and other FFP indicators. However, the time, resources and the project scope require that ICF focus on a few selective relational analyses that will add value to the development food assistance projects for their design and targeting.

**In response to question #1**, ICF will present estimates of the indices/indicators shown in Table 1. These estimates will be presented overall and by project area in the main body of the report.

**Table 1- Summary estimates of resilience indices/indicators**

S.N.	Indicators/sub-indicators	Indicator Value	It measures:
1	Shock exposure index	Score	Number of shocks experienced in the past 12 months
2	Shock severity index	Score	Combined score to measure the impact of shock on income and food consumption
3	Cumulative impact of shocks	Score	Number of impacts resulted by shocks
4	Ability to recover from shocks	Score	Index score of perceived ability to recover from shocks
<b>5</b>	<b>Absorptive capacity index</b>	Index	
5.1	Access to informal safety nets	Score	Number of informal safety nets HH has access to
5.2	Bonding social capital	Score	Number of different groups within the community household could get help from and offer help with
5.3	Whether any household member holds savings	Proportion	Percentage of households with savings
5.4	Access to remittances	Proportion	Percentage of HH with access to remittance
5.5	Asset ownership	Score	Number of assets owned by HH
5.6	Shock preparedness and mitigation	Score	Extent to which HHs are prepared for shocks mitigation

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S.N.	Indicators/sub-indicators	Indicator Value	It measures:
5.7	Household has agricultural hazard insurance	Proportion	Percentage of HHs who have hazard insurance
<b>6</b>	<b>Adaptive capacity index</b>	Index	
6.1	Bridging social capital	Score	Number of different groups outside of community that the HH can get help from and provide help with
6.2	Linking social capital	Score	Number of important people (e.g., government officials) HH members know of
6.3	Human capital	Proportion	Percentage of HH adult with primary or higher education
6.4	Livelihood diversification	Score	Number of livelihoods sources adopted by HHs
6.5	Exposure to information	Score	Number of topics HHs received information on
6.6	Adoption of improved practices	Proportion	Percentage of HHs adopting $\geq 3$ improved practices on crop production, or $\geq 3$ livestock practices, or $\geq 1$ NRM practice, or reporting improved storage method
6.7	Asset ownership	Score	Number of assets HH owns
6.8	Access to financial resources	Proportion	Percentage of HH who have access to financial services
<b>7</b>	<b>Transformative capacity index</b>	Index	
7.1	Access to formal safety nets	Proportion	Percentage of HHs who have access to formal safety nets (gov't program)
7.2	Access to markets	Proportion	Percentage of HH who have access to market
7.3	Access to basic services	Score	Number of basic services (primary school, health centers and water) HH has access to
7.4	Access to infrastructure	Score	Number of infrastructure (electricity, cell phone, public telephone, paved roads) HHs have access to
7.5	Access to agricultural services	Proportion	Percentage of HHs who have access to agriculture services
7.6	Bridging social capital	Score	Number of different groups outside of community that the HH can get help from and provide help with
7.7	Linking social capital	Score	Number of important people (e.g., government officials) HH members know of

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S.N.	Indicators/sub-indicators	Indicator Value	It measures:
8	<b>Composite Resilience Capacity Index</b>	<b>Index</b>	Composite index of absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities.
<b>Additional resilience capacity sub indicators to be reported separately</b>			
	Gender equitable decision making index	Score	Mean score of HH's gender equitable decision-making on control over income, savings and over health and nutrition decisions
	Active participation in local decision-making bodies	Score	Extent to which HH adult and youth members are involved in local groups

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In response to questions #2-5, multivariate analyses will be conducted as shown in Table 2. Results for these analyses will be provided in a separate Annex to the report.

**Table 2- Additional resilience analyses**

S.N.	Research question	Outcome Variable/s	Explanatory Variables	Methods	Unit of analysis
2	How is household food security associated with household and community resilience capacities?	HDDS <sup>20</sup>	<u>Model 1:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absorptive capacities</li> <li>• Adaptive capacities</li> <li>• Transformative capacities</li> </ul> <u>Model 2:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual sub-indicators for all three capacity indexes</li> </ul> <u>Both Models:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock exposure index</li> <li>• Project areas</li> <li>• Other HH characteristics (HH size, HH gender type, adults equivalent)</li> <li>• Ethnicity/Caste dummies</li> </ul>	Truncated Poisson regression	HH level
3	How are childhood nutrition outcomes associated with household and community resilience?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Z-score for stunting</li> <li>• Z-score for underweight</li> </ul>	<u>Model 1:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absorptive capacities</li> <li>• Adaptive capacities</li> <li>• Transformative capacities</li> </ul> <u>Model 2:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual sub-indicators for all three capacity indexes</li> </ul> <u>Both Models:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock exposure index</li> <li>• Project areas</li> <li>• Other HH characteristics (HH size, HH gender type, adults equivalent)</li> </ul>	Multivariate (OLS) regression	Individual (child) level

<sup>20</sup> Because the HHS is very low (2.5%) in the project areas with little variation among households, further analysis will focus on the ability of households to access food (HDDS) as a measure of food security. Average HDDS for the combined project areas is 6.3 out of a maximum 12 point score indicating moderate access to diverse foods for consumption. Improving access to more diverse foods could lead to better nutrition and improve food security in these households.

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S.N.	Research question	Outcome Variable/s	Explanatory Variables	Methods	Unit of analysis
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnicity/Caste dummies</li> </ul>		
4	How are household poverty outcomes associated with household and community resilience capacities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of poverty</li> <li>• Mean depth of poverty</li> </ul>	<p><u>Model 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absorptive capacities</li> <li>• Adaptive capacities</li> <li>• Transformative capacities</li> </ul> <p><u>Model 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual sub-indicators for all three capacity indexes</li> </ul> <p><u>Both Models:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock exposure index</li> <li>• Project areas</li> <li>• Other HH characteristics (HH size, HH gender type, adults equivalent)</li> <li>• Ethnicity/Caste dummies</li> </ul>	<p>Multivariate (logistic) regression</p> <p>Multivariate (OLS) regression</p>	HH level
5	How are households' ability to recover from shocks influenced by household and community resilience capacities?	Ability to recover from shocks	<p><u>Model 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absorptive capacities</li> <li>• Adaptive capacities</li> <li>• Transformative capacities</li> </ul> <p><u>Model 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual sub-indicators for all three capacity indexes</li> </ul> <p><u>Both Models:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shock exposure index</li> <li>• Project areas</li> <li>• Other HH characteristics (HH size, HH gender type, adults equivalent)</li> <li>• Ethnicity/Caste dummies</li> </ul>	Multivariate (OLS) regression	HH level

**ANNEX 5**  
**Qualitative Study Discussion Questions and Interview**  
**Guide**

# **FFP Baseline Study, Food, Development Assistance Projects in Mali**

## **Interview Guide**

### Overview

All interviews and focus group discussions will follow semi-structured to unstructured format. The aim is to have a conversation. That is, the interviews and focus group discussions will revolve around why and how questions, asking about people's experiences and learning more about specific beliefs and practices.

The interview guide is just that, a guide and a tool to help facilitate a conversation. Interviewers will not read questions word-for-word. Instead, interviewers will put questions in their own words, ask (relevant) follow-up questions and ask (relevant) questions that do not appear in the interview guide. The question writing style aims for plain English to foster a conversation. Although a follow up why and how is not included with every question in the guide, inquisitiveness and pursuing the why and how will be key for each conversation.

### One set of questions

In general, all participants in the qualitative study will be asked the same set of questions. The strategy here is that the subject matter drives the qualitative study, and its depth and breadth of coverage. Neither the categorizations of participants nor any single indicator drives the qualitative study. As youth (15 to 35 years of age) are a major focus of the *Harande* project and will compose of about 20 percent of livelihood beneficiaries and 50 percent of resilience beneficiaries, the qualitative study will conduct focus group discussions of youth in the project areas. There is a specific focus group discussion guide for youth that focuses more on the topics of livelihoods and resilience.

### Alignment to indicators

Per the required structure for the qualitative study, this interview guide aligns to the 36 indicators. As such, while there are many possible interesting interview questions, if a question is not aligned to an indicator, it cannot be added to the interview guide. In general, there is very little room to add questions. There may be some room to consolidate questions, adjust wordings, or trim the number of questions. ICF is most interested in suggestions of this nature.

### Translation

This guide will be translated to French (for training purposes) and also into Bambara and Fulani for data collection purposes. This guide will be discussed, used as a training tool, and ultimately, revised and finalized during training. All interviews and focus group discussions will be audio-recorded and transcribed. Each Bambara or Fulani transcript will be translated to English.

### Other logistics

For clarity, information is included regarding instructions that will be given to the interviewers (pages 18 to 27). Please note, ICF is most interested in feedback in relation to the interview guide and the wording of the questions.



## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

### Program-Level Interview (All Districts)

*\*\*Keep in mind who you are interviewing (e.g., community leader, service provider, committee member)*

*\*\*Your focus is the participant's views and insights about the community*

*\*\*Recognize that the interviewee will be knowledgeable on these topics. Your goal is to facilitate a participatory interactive discussion*

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#### **Introductory Conversation**

- 1) To begin, could you tell me about your job (or your work in the community)? What exactly do you do? What are your specific responsibilities? Why have you gotten involved in this work?
- 2) Are familiar with the term food insecurity? It is a term to describe situations when people struggle to have enough good quality and nutritious food to feed their family. It might be because of bad weather, poor farming conditions, lack of jobs, and other factors. This is the main part of what I would like to speak with you about. If you think then about food insecurity, what do you feel are the biggest factors that create food insecurity in this community?

#### **Livelihoods, Gender & Decision-Making**

- 1) This is a series of questions concerning earning cash within households in your community. How is cash most commonly earned? How easy or hard is it for families to earn cash? What are the barriers to earning cash? Do men and women have the same options for earning cash? How is this different for youth? Are there any differences for young men and women?
- 2) When you Think about people who are doing very well and never need to worry about poverty or hunger. Why do they do better than other people? What sorts of things do they do? What about when you think about people who are struggling a lot and never meet the needs of their families. Why are they doing so poorly? What do they do to try and address their own needs?
- 3) This is a series of questions concerning decisions about cash within households in your community. Who usually makes decisions on how to spend cash? How common are disagreements over cash? What are the main reasons for disagreements? Would a wife ever have the power to override her husband's cash-related decision? Are women able to keep control of their cash either openly or by hiding? What about husbands? Are they open with the cash they earn? How do households cope when they don't have enough cash?
- 4) Who in households makes most decisions? Does it depend on what the decision is about? For example, there are decisions about education, food, health and purchases, farming. Would the same person make all of those decisions? Is there ever agreement about who is responsible for decisions? Is there ever disagreement surrounding women making decisions? Or men? Please explain. Is this the same for key assets such as land, livestock and equipment sales and purchases? Why or why not? Please explain.
- 5) How would you define gender equity? What is your sense of the degree of gender equality in your community and in the your community? Does this differ depending on the age of the women, marital status or type of marriage?
- 6) What do you feel is the main barrier to increasing gender equality in your community?

### ***Food Access & Food Allocations (gain insights on food utilization and stability)***

- 1) When you think about households in your community, what foods are most common? Why these foods and not others? Do you think the people eat the food they want to eat and what they feel is appropriate? Or is it more that people eat only what food is available or affordable to them? How does the type of food people each change depending on the season? Can you give an example?
- 2) Can you describe how decisions about food are made? Including what food adults and children eat (and don't eat). And if different people in households eat different foods, and why that is the case? Is anyone granted a bigger quantity?
- 3) What do you feel are the biggest food-related challenges for households in the Mopti region? What are some of the strategies that households implement to mitigate these challenges?
- 4) What do you think is the level of awareness surrounding what foods are nutritious and good to eat? For example, to what degree do people understand the nutritional value of meat, poultry, fish, eggs and vegetables? If there is some awareness, what blocks people from eating the recommended foods?
- 5) Are households aware of the importance of nutrient rich food such as ~~Okra (gombe)~~ Okra (gombe), Squash (Couge), Moring, Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes? Are such foods common? Which ones are the most common? What are some of the challenges associated with accessing these types of food?
- 6) Are there any specific foods, or certain habits around eating considered taboo in your community? If so, can you describe the common perception or why do you think the food is considered taboo? Are there specific beliefs about foods that should be eaten at certain times? Can you tell me about this and why this is the case?

### ***Agriculture (Farming, Fishing & Livestock) & Land Access***

- 1) About how many people in the community are farmers? And how many people keep livestock? Has this long been the case, or have the numbers changed over time? If so, what have the changes and the implications been like? Do any differences exist between men and women? How so?
- 2) Do you think most households in your community own the land where they do their farming? Or is land for farming more commonly rented, leased, or involve share-cropping? What are some things that come up in relation to land? How are these things addressed?
- 3) Is it more common for men to own land, women to own land or is land commonly jointly owned between a husband and wife? Can you describe any disputes (and their resolution) that occur within households or across families regarding land and land ownership?
- 4) How would you describe farming in this community? And keeping livestock? Who usually performs this work? What techniques do people use? Where did they learn their techniques? Do you think people are confident and satisfied with their agricultural techniques? Or what types of new techniques might people be interested to know about? How open to changing techniques are they? How open are people to sharing what they have learned with other people in the community?
- 5) What are some of the most pressing challenges households face in farming and in growing crops? What help would be needed to alleviate these challenges? What are the obstacles to households getting this help?

- 6) How would you describe the practice of fishing in this community? What techniques do people use? Where did they learn their fishing techniques? How do they usually process their fish? How open to changing techniques are they? What are some of the biggest challenges that fishermen face? How could these challenges be addressed?
- 7) Whether farming, fishing or livestock, what types of services are available from the GoM or other organizations? Can you say a bit about the degree you think people in this community are satisfied with these services?

### **Maternal Health & Nutrition**

- 1) In thinking about households in this community, what do you feel are some of the biggest health challenges women face? What do you think needs to happen to lessen these challenges?
- 2) When women in this community are pregnant, are they treated differently from when they are not pregnant? How so and Why? Is this different for older versus younger women?
- 3) To what degree do women's eating habits change when pregnant? For example, do women eat more, the same, or less keep strong? Why? How does this work? Does someone in the family eat less or does the family have to access more food? Or maybe, are there instances where pregnant women have concerns about what and how much they eat? Why do they have that fear? ~~but fear this will have a negative impact on delivery?~~
- 4) How easily are women able to travel to the clinic for antenatal care? ~~Do husbands ever accompany their wives for the antenatal care visits? Or is antenatal care something women do alone? Do~~ women go to visits with someone? If so who? If they go alone, why is that the case?
- 5) What types of health services do women seek at health centers or community health agents? Can you say a bit about the degree you think women are satisfied with these services? If they are not satisfied, what are some of the main reasons?

### **Breastfeeding**

- 1) Generally speaking, what are the breastfeeding practices in this community? Are most mothers able to initiate breastfeeding when their child is born? Do women give their newborn child any other food or liquid when they are first born?
- 2) Are most mothers and fathers aware that doctors, nurses, mid-wives, and other health care workers recommend that a newborn baby be exclusively breastfed for 6 months? (By exclusive breastfeeding is no other food or drink- not even water- besides breastmilk) If so, how do mothers and fathers feel about this recommendation? What about other members of the family like mother-in-law's or grandmothers? If most think it is not feasible or appropriate, why is this the case? In what ways might knowledge and following the recommendation be different for women of different ages?
- 3) What are the challenges women might face in trying to exclusively breastfeed for 6 months? How common do you think it is that women are not able to exclusively breastfeed for 6 months? When women are not able to exclusively breastfeed for 6 months, what are the reasons? ~~Do you think the~~

~~differences are different depending on the age of the mother and father?~~ Does the age of the mother or father influence the willingness and ability to exclusively breastfeed, why or why not? What is the role of the father and grandmother in the decision-making for exclusive breastfeeding?

### **Child Health & Nutrition**

- 1) In thinking about the average household in your community, what do you feel are some of the biggest challenges parents face in terms of keeping their children healthy? What do you think needs to happen to lessen these challenges?
- 2) Once a mother (and a father) have a young child what does feeding and caring for that child involve? Do you think that parents commonly agree about how to feed and care for a child? Or do you think this is a source of disagreement? Do you think mothers and fathers think about and take part in feeding and caring for a child to the same levels? What about other members of the family?
- 3) Do you think most parents are aware of the relationship between food, nutrition and the physical and mental growth of a child? For example, say a mother and father take their child to a doctor or to a community health volunteer to have their child weighed and measured. The doctor or community health volunteer tells the parents that their child is underweight or not growing in height at a good pace. How do you think this information will be understood (or not) by the parents? Do parents commonly understand the risk and potential implications of a child being underweight?
- 4) How common is it that children in this community have diarrhea? Is diarrhea more and less common during certain times of the year? What do you think parents understand to be the causes of diarrhea? In what ways are parents able to treat diarrhea? Do parents think a child needs to be given more or less food and water when sick with diarrhea? Or do parents often leave diarrhea untreated? To what degree do you think parents think about the connection of diarrhea and child malnutrition?

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

- 1) What do you think are the biggest challenges relating to accessing safe drinking water the community faces? For example, is it a matter of the distance people have to travel to get water? Or is it more an issue of the water needing to be treated? What types of treatment methods are available? Which are the most commonly used?
- 2) Do you feel it is more common that people do not have toilets and instead they go in the bush? If so, why is this the case? Do you think shifting to having and using toilets is a practice that is necessary and possible to change? Why or why not?
- 3) What do you think are the biggest challenges relating to adequate sanitation facilities that the community faces? For example, are toilets of poor quality, lacking good structure, without proper disposal?
- 4) In your community, how common do you feel it is that people wash their hands with soap and water regularly (particularly after using the toilet, before cooking and before feeding children)? To what degree do people face challenges in accessing soap or another cleansing agent? What can be done to address these challenges? Do you think shifting and increasing handwashing is a practice that is necessary and possible to change? Why or why not?

### **Community Life, Disaster Risk Reduction & Resilience and Coping Strategy**

- 1) What is your sense of how members within your community interact with each other? Is it common that people within your community get along and work together? To what extent do community members collaboratively identify and solve common problems? (For instance, if there is a dispute over access to land or water, do people talk these things over together, or do they try to look after their own interests?)
- 2) What are some of the most common conflicts that members of your community face? (Conflicts can be related to land access or tenure, theft of assets like livestock, armed conflict etc.) Whenever people think they can solve conflicts, how are such conflicts usually solved? What are some of the consequences that occur as a result of these conflicts not being solved?
- 3) To what extent do people rely on help in solving conflicts from community leaders, local government officials, NGOs, volunteers, or people from outside of their community? Do they usually help or hinder the resolution? Who do people most commonly seek help from? How receptive are community leaders, local government officials, NGOs, volunteers, or people from outside of the community to providing assistance? And how often is assistance provided?
- 4) What is the level of awareness in your community about the risk of natural disasters or shocks? And what is the level of awareness of strategies to mitigate risk? For example, in instances where there has been a challenge or a shock for the community such as a flood or other natural disaster, do communities learn lessons in facing such a challenge? What is the case for other types of shocks that have a slower onset?
- 5) In your view, what are some of the things that would help in your community to be better prepared when hit with shocks or disasters such as droughts, floods, crop diseases, etc. Do you know of any households in your community that are well prepared to deal with a conflict, shock or natural disaster? Can you explain to me what these households have done to be well prepared?
- 6) When a shock occurs and a household is feeling the impact of the shock, is there agreement between husbands and wives about how to react and what to do? What happens if the husband and wife disagree? Who has the final say in making decisions?
- 7) Do you feel that men and women think about and respond to shocks in different ways? In thinking about all of the possible shocks a household might experience, are there ways that certain shocks might more challenging for women (including impact of conflicts and gender based violence)? Or more challenging for men? Is there any difference between older or younger men and women?
- 8) When faced with conflicts or shocks, can you say a bit about if people in this community tend to be confident and hopeful the shock can be handled? Or do you feel people often feel worn down and defeated by the shocks and challenges in their life?
- 9) How common is it that people migrate because of a shock? Or do people stay no matter how bad the shock is? Is it common that if there's a bad shock and one household migrates, then all the other household will migrate? Is it more common for men or women to migrate after a shock or do people migrate if they fear a shock is coming? Does this differ depending on age? What would you see as the advantages of migrating? And disadvantages?
- 10) In thinking about recovering from shocks or a disaster, what do households in this community need to do to recover and even recover to be stronger? In what ways do you think different cash earning options and livelihood strategies might play a role in how a household handles shocks and recovers

from them? Might it be that one strategy for earning cash is going to help a household be better able to recover from disaster in comparison to other cash earning strategies? Do households receive any support with health and nutrition needs?

# INTERVIEW GUIDE

## Household-Level Interview

*\*\*Keep in mind who you are interviewing (e.g., mother, father, pregnant woman)*

*\*\*Your focus is the individual, their household, family, life, beliefs and experiences*

*\*\* Avoid reading these questions verbatim. Probing and follow-up questions are important.*

## Focus Group Discussion

*\*\* Keep in mind make-up of the group (e.g., mothers, fathers, pregnant women, farmers, community leaders)*

*\*\* Your focus is a mix of the individuals and their lives and their understanding of things in the community.*

*\*\*Adjust the wording of these questions as needed. Work to both pose questions and foster an interactive group discussion.*

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## PART I ~ EARNING CASH, LIVELIHOODS & DECISION-MAKING

- 1) Who lives in your household?
- 2) What is your occupation, profession and/ or your main livelihood? Are you able to earn cash through this work? Are you involved in multiple cash earning opportunities, if, so, what are they? To what degree does your influx of cash vary during the course of the year?
- 3) In instances when you cannot earn cash, are you paid in other ways? For example, do you ever work and receive food or other goods as payment? If so, what are the consequences?
- 4) Who all in your household earns cash? What work do they do? Do men and women have the same options for earning cash? What options do youth have for earning cash?
- 5) Who usually makes decisions on how to spend cash? For example, is the decisionmaker the same person who earns the money? Why or why not? Are there instances that this varies?
- 6) Who makes decisions about key assets such as land, livestock and equipment sales and purchases? Why? Please explain.
- 7) How do you and your husband (or you and your wife) make decisions about cash? Would a husband ever have the power to override his wife's cash-related decision? Would a wife ever have the power to override her husband's cash-related decision? Are women able to keep control of their cash either openly or by hiding? What about husbands? Are they open with the cash they earn
- 8) Is there ever disagreement regarding how cash is spent or saved? Can you give an example? Why do you think these disagreements occur? How are disagreements usually resolved?
- 9) Do you feel like there is enough cash for the household? If not, what are the obstacles to having more? And what are the impacts of not having enough? Have you observed any positive or negative changes over time? If so what are these changes and why do you think they happened?

- 7) When you think about how all of the people in your household earn cash, what cash sources do you feel best help so that your household is best equipped to handle any challenges you might face?

## **PART 2 ~ HOUSEHOLD ROLES, GENDER & DECISION-MAKING**

- 1) In terms of decisions about household matters such as education, food, health, purchases and so forth. Is there agreement within the household on who is responsible to make decisions? Why or why not?
- 2) If you think specifically about women in household, what types of decisions do women in the household make? And what types of decisions do women in the household make? Is there ever disagreement surrounding women or men making decisions? Please explain.
- 3) Do you (your wife) or women in your community participate in organized groups (such as agriculture producers' or marketing groups, water users groups credit or microfinance groups etc.)? Is women's participation encouraged? Are women able to speak up in these group settings or in other public settings? Why or why not?
- 4) Do you or women in your community play a leadership role in the community? If a woman is in a leadership role, does she receive support from the community? Does she receive support from other community leaders? Why or why not? What do you see as some of the barriers to women not having leadership roles?
- 5) To what extent do you feel that men and women are or are not treated equally in your community? Can you please explain?
- 6) What do you feel are the main barriers to increasing gender equality? Have there been any changes, if so what changes and why? How do you think gender equality can be improved?

## **PART 3 ~ FOOD ACCESS & FOOD ALLOCATION**

- 1) In looking back to the last week or so, on a typical day how many meals did you (household members) eat? What did these meals include? Is everyone in the household eating this same number of meals? Is everyone consuming the same quantity of food? Do your number of meals per day vary during the course of the year? Why? Does it vary from year to year? Why?
- 2) Does the type of food you eat change depending on the season? If so, can you tell me how it changes? (For example, after harvest, during rainy season, during the soudure, when pastoralist travel with herds)
- 3) Where does the majority of the food you eat come from? Is it home-grown food or is it food that you buy in a shop or at the market? Is the balance how you want it?
- 4) What kind of food do you regularly buy? How far do you have to travel to make these purchases? Does the amount of food you buy change across the year? Could you explain it?



- 5) What foods do you (household members) regularly eat? And why? Are the foods you eat what you would prefer to eat? Why or why not? Does the type of food you eat change in different times of the year? If so, how and in what ways?
- 6) Can you tell me about the types of food that you consider to be good or nutritious?
- 7) Some foods are considered to be high in nutritional value, these include foods such as ~~Okra~~ (Combe), Squash (Couge), Moringa, Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, do you have access to any of these types of foods? How do you access them? If not, what are some of the challenges you face in accessing these foods?
- 8) To what extent do you eat meat, poultry, fish, eggs and vegetables? Do you make a specific effort to eat this food? Why or why not?
- 9) Have you heard about Misola? What do you know about it? Have you ever used it? If so, can you tell me about your experience with it?
- 10) What foods do you rarely eat? And why? Are there any foods you will never eat (or may even be afraid to eat, as in they are taboo foods)? In cases where you feel the food is taboo, what is it about this particular food that makes you feel the food is taboo? Are there specific beliefs about foods that should be eaten at certain times? Can you tell me about this and why this is the case?
- 11) Who makes these decisions about what food is eaten? What's the process? Does everyone in the household eat the same food? Who eats what and why? For example, do men and women eat the same foods? Do adults and children eat the same food? Does everyone eat at the same time? Do they eat the same quantity? What are some of the ways decisions about food allocation impact members of the household?
- 12) Have there been instances when you are hungry and there is no food? If so, how often does this occur? Are there times of the year that this is more common? In what ways has this changed over the course of time (years)? Can you tell me why you think these changes have occurred?

#### **PART 4 ~ AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING & LAND TENURE**

- 1) Can you tell me about any agriculture activities you are involved in? This would be farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing. What crops do you plant? Or what animals do you raise? Or can you tell me about where and how you fish? How do you process your products?
- 2) Do you own the land? Are you happy with owning or not owning land? Is it more common for men to own land, women to own land or is land commonly jointly owned? Can you describe any disputes (and their resolution) that happen regarding land ownership? Is this different for younger or older men versus women?
- 3) Who from the household is involved in agriculture work (regarding farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing)? Where did you develop the skills for this work? Have you ever received any agriculture training? If so, by which entity, what kind of training, and what was it like? If not, can you say a bit about any training you would like to take?

- 4) With your agriculture activities (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), what challenges do you face? What do you think would help so that you would no longer have these challenges? If you think about the people in your community that are doing well in agriculture, what are some of the things that they do or what do they have in common?
- 5) Are you involved in agriculture only for consumption or do you sell at the market or elsewhere? In case of the latter, where and how do you get to the market or elsewhere? And has this been a good cash earning opportunity? How are decisions made in terms of what to eat and what to sell?
- 6) In your agriculture work (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), can you tell me about any experiences (good or bad) that you have had with the use of financial services? This would be any type of loan or credit that you may have gotten from, for example, a village savings and loan group, a local lender, microfinance institution, cooperative or association, bank, mobile bank, or an insurance company. Are financial services equally available for men and women?
- 7) Have you ever used any practices or techniques specifically to improve the quality or quantity of your agriculture output (production and productivity) (farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing)? If so, can you tell me about if this has worked? Or have there been challenges?
- 8) With your agriculture activities (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), to what extent do you think about the land or the sea and their relationship to the environment and its natural resources, or more specifically to protecting the environment?
- 9) Are there any agriculture practices or techniques that you use specifically because you want to increase your productivity? What are these techniques or practices? Are there any agriculture practices or techniques that you use specifically because you want to protect the natural resources in the community? What are these techniques or practices?
- 10) Do you ever store your agriculture output (from farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing)? What kinds of storage containers do you use currently? (For example, have you ever used storage techniques such as a hermetic unit, granary, storage in a warehouse, or bags with pesticides for protection?) If so, can you tell me about if this has worked? Or have there been challenges?
- 11) In your agriculture work (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), have you ever received any extension services? From where did you receive this service? What was your experience? Were you happy with these services? If not, is this because they are not available in your area or you have not been interested in the services? Are these services equally available for men and women?

## **PART 5 ~ MATERNAL HEALTH, NUTRITION & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

- 1) Can you say a bit about how you make decisions concerning your health (or the health of your wife)? Do you make these decisions alone? Or with your husband (or wife)? Are there ever any tensions in the decision-making process?
- 2) What types of health services do you (or your wife and household members) seek at health centers or places that provide nutritional services? Can you say a bit about the degree you (or your wife) are satisfied with these services?
- 3) In the context of your health, what advice have you been given about food? For example, what were you told is good and bad food to eat? And who told you? Is the advice ever conflicting? In

what ways? Does this ever lead to arguments? Are you able/willing to follow that advice? If not why? Are there some people whose advice you are more likely to follow than others?

- 4) Also in the context of your health, are there any ways you feel some of your health concerns or challenges relate specifically to your age (or your wife's age)? For example, how do you think health (for a woman) is different when under twenty, in your twenties, your thirties, and so forth?
- 5) During pregnancy, what do you feel are the most important things a woman needs to do to take care of herself and the baby? What leads you to believe this? Do you and other women you know think about pregnancy and how you care for yourself differently depending on your age?
- 6) Did you (or your wife) visit a clinic or doctor for antenatal care visits when pregnant? If so, how many visits during the pregnancy? Can you say a bit about the experience with antenatal care visits? For example, what services were provided? What were the most and least useful parts? If you (or your wife) were not able to make antenatal care visits, what are the reasons for this?
- 7) Do you feel there are certain foods pregnant women should eat? Should not eat? What are your reasons? Can you describe any concerns you might have about either eating too little food or too much food during pregnancy? What motivates these concerns?
- 8) Do you feel that you and your husband (or wife) have the same views about how many children to have? What are some of the reasons you agree or disagree? Do you discuss how your children should be spaced? What are your views on child spacing? In instances when you have questions about family planning, where do you go for advice? Can you tell me a bit about what advice you have been given and if the advice is clear to you?

## **PART 6 ~ BREASTFEEDING & FEEDING PRACTICES**

- 1) Do you feel it is important for women to breastfeed? Why? Or why not? Do you feel breastfeeding practices should be the same for boys and girls? Why? Or Why not?
- 2) What was your experience with breastfeeding when your child was first born? Were you able to initiate breastfeeding right away? Or did you face challenges? In addition to breastmilk, did you feed or give your child to anything to drink when he or she was first born? Why do you think mothers do this? What do you think about this practice?
- 3) For how long should a child be exclusively breastfed? (By exclusive breastfeeding is no other food or drink- not even water- besides breastmilk) Why should a child be breastfed for that amount of time? In instances when this does not happen, what do you think are some of the reasons? Is this the same for boys and girls?
- 4) In instances when exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months does not happen, what foods and liquids are given instead of or along with breast milk?
- 5) Generally speaking, children begin to receive food and liquid in addition to breast milk at 6 months. In your family, what foods and liquids are given at this age? What products and what quantities do you use? How often are children fed in a day?
- 6) When feeding children over 6 months, what types of challenges do you face? What advice have been given about what to feed children U5s and over 6mo?

## **PART 7 ~ CHILDREN'S HEALTH & NUTRITION**

- 1) Do you monitor the weight and height of your children, if so how do you monitor their weight and height? What have you been told you about your child's weight and height? Do you agree or disagree?
- 2) Are there foods that you think are important for kids to eat so that they grow big and strong? Do you feel it's important to feed boys and girls with the same frequency, the same foods and the same amounts? Or do you feel that boys and girls should eat with different frequency and different foods and different amounts? Please explain.
- 3) In instances where you have concern your children are not receiving enough food, how do you try to address this? Is it ever the case that adults eat less so that children can eat more?
- 4) Do your kids ever have diarrhea? If so, why do you think this is the case? Are there times when your child is more or less likely to have diarrhea? What is your strategy for treating diarrhea? Do you give your child more or less food and water when sick with diarrhea? Is there anything you do to try to prevent diarrhea?
- 5) In instances when your child has diarrhea, have you been to the clinic? What have you been told you about children and diarrhea? Do you agree or disagree? Do you think about diarrhea at being related to child malnutrition?
- 6) Overall, can you say a bit about how you make decisions concerning your children's health and nutrition? Do you make these decisions alone? Or with your husband (or wife)? Are there ever any ever tensions in the decision-making process?

## **PART 8 ~ WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

- 1) Where do you get your drinking water from? How long does it take to fetch water? Do you have only a single source of water? For example, if you think about all the things you do with water, do you get water for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, bathing yourself all from the same place? What are the challenges you face in accessing water? What could be done to overcome these challenges?
- 2) How do you feel about the quality of the water you have access to? Do you feel it is important to treat your water or somehow improve the quality of your water? Why would you want to have improved water? Do you have a sense of which water treatments work well and which not as well? Do you boil your water? It is easy to get enough fire wood to be able to boil your water?
- 3) What kind of toilet facility do you and members of your household usually use? Is this your choice or is this the only option for you? How close is the toilet facility to your house?
- 4) Do you think you need to improve the quality of where you go to the toilet? If so, what would be needed?

- 5) What do you think about the differences between using a toilet in comparison to going in the bush? Is one better or more acceptable than the other? Why or why not? What do you feel is most common in this area?
- 6) How often do you wash your hands? At what times? And why those times?
- 7) In instances when you wash your hands, do you use soap (or other cleansing agents such as ash, mud or sand)? If you do, what do think is important about using soap? Do you feel there are times to use soap and other times it's not as important?
- 8) Do you have any problems buying soap? If for example, if money is tight, would soap a high or a low priority? Can you explain why do you see soap as a high or low priority?

## **PART 9 ~ COMMUNITY LIFE, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RESILIENCE**

- 1) What is your sense of how members in your community interact with each other? Is it common that people in your community get along and work together? Do you interact a lot with other people in this community? To what extent do community members collaboratively identify and solve common problems? (For instance, if there is a dispute over access to land or water, do people talk these things over together, or do they try to look after their own interests?)
- 2) What types of conflict have you faced either between you and other members of your community or between members of your household? (Conflicts can be related to land access or tenure, theft of assets like livestock, armed conflict etc.). Was this conflict resolved? How was the conflict resolved? Did you implement any measures to insure that this type of conflict does not happen again? Why or why not? If so, can you tell about the measures?
- 3) In instances where you have faced challenges in your life (say with farming, your health, or flooding) to what extent have you sought help? For example, have you sought help from community leaders, local government officials, NGOs, volunteers, or people from outside of the community? If so, can you say a bit about what help you received and how it worked?
- 4) How much do you know and think about the risk of natural disasters or shocks? And have you thought at all about any strategies to mitigate your risk to natural disasters or shocks? For example, in instances where there has been a challenge or a shock for you and the community such as a flood or other natural disaster, do you and those in the community learn lessons in facing such a challenge?
- 5) How much do you know about ways that the climate is changing? What types of changes do you feel like you can see? Are there things in the community you are doing to address changes? Do you receive timely weather forecasting that you can easily understand? In what ways does such information help you?
- 6) In your view, what are some of the things that would help you (and your community) to be better prepared when hit with shocks or disasters such as droughts, floods, crop diseases, etc.
- 7) When a shock occurs and you feel the impact of the shock, is there agreement between you and your husband (or wife) on how to react and what to do? What happens if you and your husband (or wife) disagree? Who has the final say in making decisions?

- 8) Do you feel that men and women think about shocks in different ways? In thinking about all of the possible shocks a household might experience, are there ways that certain shocks might be more challenging for women? Or more challenging for men?
- 9) When faced with shocks, can you say a bit about if you (and people in this community) tend to be confident and hopeful the shock can be handled? Or do you feel worn down and defeated by the shocks and challenges that are occurring?
- 10) How common is it that people migrate because of a shock (such as a flood)? Or do people stay no matter how bad the shock is? Have you ever moved somewhere else because of a bad shock? What do you see as the advantages of migrating? And disadvantages?
- 11) In thinking about recovering from shocks or a disaster, what do you think you and others in this community need to do to recover and even recover to be stronger? In what ways do you think different cash earning options and livelihood strategies might play a role in how a household handles shocks and recovers from them? Might it be that one strategy for earning cash is going to help a household be better able to recover from disaster in comparison to other cash earning strategies?
- 12) In general what is your take about the discussion of conflict, disaster risk reduction and resilience? Have you observed any changes in this area? If so can you tell me about them?

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

### Focus Group Discussion (Youth)

*\*\* Keep in mind make-up of the group (age range, marital and parental status, sex ( males, females, mixed)*

*\*\* Your focus is a mix of the individuals and their lives and their understanding of things in the community.*

*\*\*Adjust the wording of these questions as needed. Work to both pose questions and foster a group discussion.*

---

#### PART 1 ~ ASPIRATIONS & LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS

- 1) What is your occupation or your main livelihood? Are you able to earn cash through this work? Are you involved in multiple cash earning opportunities, if, so, what are they? To what degree does your influx of cash vary during the course of the year?
- 2) Is this the type of occupation or livelihood you would like to have? What would be an ideal occupation or livelihood? That is, if you could do anything to earn cash, what would you like to do? Why?
- 3) Does your community have programs or services available that would help you to have your ideal occupation or source of livelihood? If so, are these options different for males versus females?
- 4) In instances when you cannot earn cash, are you paid in other ways? For example, do you ever work and receive food or other goods as payment? What are some of the challenges that people your age face in earning cash?
- 5) Are you able to make decisions about how to spend the cash you earn? What types of decisions are you able to make? Does this vary or change? How so?
- 6) What are some of the opportunities that you would like to be involved in which would allow you to earn more cash? What would be needed for you to access these opportunities? In general, are such opportunities different for men versus women?
- 7) Does the GoM or other organizations provide opportunities for you to be able to increase your livelihood options and stable income? What do you think about these services? Are they good or bad? Are there any differences in the services offered for males verses females? Do you have any recommendations for having or improving such services?
- 8) Have you been involved in or have you heard of any program that provides youth with skills needed to improve their livelihood options? What can you tell me about the program? What are some of the good things about it? What are some things that you think can be better?

#### PART 2 ~ YOUTH EMPOWERMENT & GENDER DYNAMICS

- 1) Do you or other youth in your community participate in organized groups (such as agriculture producers' or marketing groups, water user, credit or microfinance groups etc.)? Do you want to

be in or would you like to be in such groups? How do you think you would be treated in such groups?

- 2) Do you or youth in your community play a leadership role in the community? Are there specific arenas in which youth are more able to play leadership roles? Can you tell me about them? Are opportunities the same for male and female youth?
- 3) If a young person is in a leadership role, does she receive support from the community? Do they receive support from other community leaders? Why or why not? What do you see as some of the barriers to youth not having leadership roles? How does this vary for female youth?
- 4) To what extent do you feel that men and women are or are not treated equally in your community? Can you please explain?
- 5) What do you feel are the main barriers to increasing gender equality?

### **PART 3 ~ AGRICULTURE & SERVICE PROVISION**

- 1) Can you tell me about any agriculture activities you are involved in? This would be farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing. What crops do you plant? Or what animals do you raise? Or can you tell me about where and how you fish?
- 2) How easy is it for youth to have access to land on which they can farm, rear livestock or have a fishery? What are the challenges associated with youth having access to this land? If they do have access to land, are they able to make decisions about how to use the land and the products from that land?
- 3) Have you ever received any agriculture training? If so, by which entity, what kind of training, and what was it like? If not, can you say a bit about any training you would like to take? Are such opportunities the same for men and women?
- 4) With your agriculture activities (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), what challenges do you face? What do you think would help so that you would no longer have these challenges?
- 5) Are you involved in agriculture only for consumption or do you sell at the market or elsewhere? In case of the latter, where and how do you get to the market or elsewhere? And has this been a good cash earning opportunity? How are decisions made in terms of what to eat and what to sell?
- 6) In your agriculture work (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), can you tell me about any experiences (good or bad) that you have had with the use of financial services? This would be any type of loan or credit that you may have gotten from, for example, a village savings and loan group, a local lender, microfinance institution, cooperative or association, bank, mobile bank, or an insurance company. Are financial services equally available for men and women?
- 7) Have you ever used any practices or techniques specifically to improve the quality or quantity of your agriculture output (farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing)? If so, can you tell me about if this has worked? Or have there been challenges?



- 8) What type of techniques would you be interested in learning or using? What do you think about the agricultural techniques that the older generations use? Do you think they are efficient and effective? Why or why not?
- 9) With your agriculture activities (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), to what extent do you think about the land or the sea and their relationship to the environment and its natural resources, or more specifically to protecting the environment?
- 10) Are there any agriculture practices or techniques that you use specifically because you want to increase your productivity? What are these techniques or practices? Are there any agriculture practices or techniques that you use specifically because you want to protect the natural resources in the community? What are these techniques or practices?
- 11) Do you ever store your agriculture output (from farming, gardening, livestock, or fishing)? For example, have you ever used storage techniques such as a hermetic unit, granary, storage in a warehouse, or bags with pesticides for protection? If so, can you tell me about if this has worked? Or have there been challenges?
- 12) In your agriculture work (farming, gardening, livestock or fishing), have you ever received any extension services? From where did you receive this service? What was your experience? Were you happy with these services? If not, is this because they are not available in your area or you have not been interested in the services? Are these services equally available for men and women?

## **PART 5 ~ HEALTH & NUTRITION**

- 1) Can you say a bit about how you make decisions concerning your health? Do you make these decisions alone? Or with someone else? Who? Are there ever any tensions in the decision-making process?
- 2) What types of health services do you seek at health centers or places that provide nutritional services? Can you say a bit about the degree you are satisfied with these services?
- 3) In the context of your health, what advice have you been given about food? For example, what were you told is good and bad food to eat? And who told you? Is the advice ever conflicting? In what ways? Does this ever lead to arguments?

## **PART 6~ COMMUNITY LIFE, CONFLICT & RESILIENCE**

- 1) What is your sense of how members in your community interact with each other? Is it common that people in your community get along and work together? Do you interact a lot with other people in this community? To what extent do community members collaboratively identify and solve common problems?
- 2) What types of conflict have you faced either between you and other members of your community or between members of your household? (Conflicts can be related to land access or tenure, theft of assets like livestock, armed conflict etc.) Was this conflict resolved? How was the conflict resolved? Did you implement any measures to insure that this type of conflict does not happen again? Why or why not? If so, can you tell about the measures?

- 3) In instances where you have faced challenges in your life (say with farming, your health, or flooding) to what extent have you sought help? For example, have you sought help from community leaders, local government officials, NGOs, volunteers, or people from outside of the community? If so, can you say a bit about what help you received and how it worked?
- 4) How much do you know and think about the risk of natural disasters or shocks? And have you thought at all about any strategies to mitigate your risk to natural disasters or shocks? For example, in instances where there has been a challenge or a shock for you and the community such as a flood or other natural disaster, do you and those in the community learn lessons in facing such a challenge?
- 5) How much do you know about ways that the climate is changing? What types of changes do you feel like you can see? Are there things in the community you are doing to address changes? Do you receive timely weather forecasting that you can easily understand? In what ways does such information help you?
- 6) In your view, what are some of the things that would help you (and your community) to be better prepared when hit with shocks or disasters such as droughts, floods, crop diseases, etc.
- 7) When a shock occurs and you feel the impact of the shock, is there agreement between you and your husband (or wife) on how to react and what to do? What happens if you and your husband (or wife) disagree? Who has the final say in making decisions?
- 8) Do you feel that men and women think about shocks in different ways? In thinking about all of the possible shocks a household might experience, are there ways that certain shocks might be more challenging for women? Or more challenging for men?
- 9) When faced with shocks, can you say a bit about if you (and people in this community) tend to be confident and hopeful the shock can be handled? Or do you feel worn down and defeated by the shocks and challenges that are occurring?
- 10) How common is it that people migrate because of a shock (such as a flood)? Or do people stay no matter how bad the shock is? Have you ever moved somewhere else because of a bad shock? What do you see as the advantages of migrating? And disadvantages?
- 11) In thinking about recovering from shocks or a disaster, what do you think you and others in this community need to do to recover and even recover to be stronger? In what ways do you think different cash earning options and livelihood strategies might play a role in how a household handles shocks and recovers from them? Might it be that one strategy for earning cash is going to help a household be better able to recover from disaster in comparison to other cash earning strategies?

RECORD KEEPING		
Date		
Interviewer No.		
Commune		
Village		
Duration of interview		
<b>Household-Level Interviews Only</b> <i>For Program-Level Interviews this information is not needed.</i> <i>For Focus Group Discussions this information will be recorded on the Seating Chart Form.</i>		
Age and sex		
Number of children		
Age of each child		
Pregnant (yes or no)		

## INSTRUCTIONS

The interview or focus group discussion will have been pre-arranged. Upon arrival, proceed as follows:

- 1) Introduce yourself
- 2) Read the informed consent statement
- 3) Explain the qualitative study and purpose of the interview
- 4) Ensure the participant(s) understand ~ take any questions
- 5) Complete the informed consent form

After obtaining consent from the participant(s) and continuing in introductory mode, proceed as follows:

- 1) Use the tools that matches the interview type
  - a. Discussion Questions for Program-Level Interviews
  - b. Interview Guide for Household-Level Interviews and Focus Group Discussions
  - c. Interview Guide for Focus Group Discussion (Youth)
  - d. Seating Chart Form for Focus Group Discussions
- 2) Be polite, and take time to informally get to know the participant(s)
- 3) While chatting informally fill in the record keeping table as possible
- 4) Be sure to let the participants know you are starting the audio recorder
- 5) Begin the interview

After completing the interview and thanking the participant(s), proceed as follows:

- 1) Note the duration of the interview in the record keeping table
- 2) Fill out the documenting observations form
- 3) Prepare this set of paper and the audio file for submission to the head office
- 4) Write the audio file name / interview code in the upper right corner of each page

## TO BE COMPLETED IN THE FIELD BY THE INTERVIEWER

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Household Level Interview      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Focus Group Discussion      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Program Level Interview      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes      No

- ☐ ☐ Statement has been read to participant(s).
- ☐ ☐ Participant(s) were given the opportunity to consider the information and ask questions.
- ☐ ☐ Participant(s) has/have agreed to take part in the interview/focus group discussion.
- ☐ ☐ Participant(s) understand that interview/focus group discussion is voluntary and that they are free to withdraw at any time.
- ☐ ☐ Participant(s) agree to have the interview audio recorded.

Interviewer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Interviewer's Name \_\_\_\_\_

## TO BE COMPLETED IN THE HEAD OFFICE BY THE TRANSCRIBER

- ☐ Transcriber confirms that informed consent was obtained per the protocol
- ☐ Transcriber confirms that the participant(s) name does not appear in the written transcript
- ☐ Transcriber requests guidance. The participant(s) responses potentially reveal their identity, thus the participant(s) would not be anonymous.

## SEATING CHART FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

### Introductory Conversation

I just wanted to say thanks again for taking the time to meet with me. Is everyone ready to get started?

To begin, I would like learn a bit more about each of you. I was thinking we could go around the room and introduce each other. Your name, age, occupation, how many children you have, their ages, and anything you would like to add. I'll start. As I said earlier, my name is..... I am XX years old. And so on.

*\*\*Follow along and map out how the group is seated in the room in relation to where you are sitting.*

	Age	Sex	Occupation	Number of children	Ages of children	Pregnant (yes, no or na)
Participant 1						
Participant 2						
Participant 3						
Participant 4						
Participant 5						
Participant 6						
Participant 7						
Participant 8						

*Map out where the participants are sitting in relation to you*

### HOW TO CONDUCT AND MANAGE THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

- The focus group is no different than an interview, just there are more people
- Use the household level interview guide, just adjust the wording slightly when you speak
- In some instances go around and have everyone individually answer the question
- In some instances pose a question and let the group discuss
- Note who the focus group is with (all women, all men, mixed, pregnant women, mothers, etc.)
- Prior to the focus group mark the questions you will pose

## DOCUMENTING OBSERVATIONS

*What you observe during an interview can be as valuable as the answers to the questions you ask.*

Date	
Interviewer No.	
Commune	
Village	

### TIPS FOR BEING A GOOD OBSERVER

- Pay attention to your surroundings. Particularly household layout and specific objects.
- Think about how you would describe where you are and if it looks different than expected.
- Take note of the interviewees body language. Do they laugh? Ask questions? Seem bored?
- Be inquisitive with your eyes and think descriptively throughout the interview.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Use the space below and on the back of this page to write down your observations. Note what you see and think about your observations in relation to the four questions below.

1. What shocked you and why?
  2. How would you describe the overall food security and health context in the area?
  3. What examples of resourceful innovative coping strategies did you see?
  4. How do geographical surroundings (i.e., water, rain, trees, etc.) impact people's lives?
-

**VERBAL INFORMED CONSENT FOR INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS  
CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE BASELINE STUDY**

**The following statement will be read to each individual participant (interview) or group of participants (focus group discussions). After ensuring each participant understands and agrees to the content of this statement, the research team will document agreement to verbal informed consent.**

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_

I work with InfoStat. We are conducting a study to gather information. This study focuses on food, nutrition, and health. We would like to thank you for taking the time to speak with us. We are grateful you are willing to be a part of this study. Your thoughts and ideas are a very important part of this study and we are looking forward to a discussion with you.

InfoStat has its office in Bamako and we are working with an American company called ICF. ICF has funding from USAID to conduct this study. The study is to learn more about food, nutrition, and health in the Mopti region of Mali. We are gathering information and our goal is to contribute insight and new ideas so that we can help the people in Mopti continue to address food-related problems. Our discussion will help us better understand how things work in your communities. We are interested to know, for example, about what influences the choices individuals make regarding food, health and, nutrition. We want to hear about your experiences. In this study, there are no right or wrong answers. What we want to hear is what you think and what has been your experience.

In this study, we will work in eight communes. Because we will speak to many people and because what you have to say is the most important part of this study, it is crucial that we keep good track of what you tell us. I want you to know that we will be taking notes during our discussion. Additionally, we would like to ask your permission to record the interview. Would this be ok?

We want to emphasize that all of your responses will remain confidential. When we report on our findings, we will not attribute quotes to particular people, but rather, will speak in generalizations in order to protect your identity. We expect that this interview will last about one to one and a half hours. If you have any questions during the interview, please feel free to ask. Your participation in the interview is completely voluntary and you may stop at any time.

Do you have any questions about the study? Or about your participation in the study?

---

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Household Level Interview      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Focus Group Discussion      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Program Level Interview      Number of Women: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Men: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes      No

☐ ☐ Statement has been read to participant(s).

☐ ☐ Participant(s) were given the opportunity to consider the information and ask questions.

☐ ☐ Participant(s) has/have agreed to take part in the interview/focus group discussion.

☐ ☐ Participant(s) understand that interview/focus group discussion is voluntary and that they are free to withdraw at any time.

☐ ☐ Participant(s) agree to have the interview audio recorded.

Interviewer Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Interviewer's Name \_\_\_\_\_



# SAMPLE TRANSCRIPTION TEMPLATE

RECORD KEEPING						
Recruiter No.						
Interviewer No.						
Date						
Project						
District						
Commune						
Village						
Duration of interview						
<b>Household-Level Interviews (HLI)</b>						
Age and sex						
Number of children						
Age of each child						
Pregnant (yes or no)						
<b>Program-Level Interviews (PLI)</b>						
Sex						
Job / Role in the Community						
<b>Focus Group Discussion (FGD)</b>						
	Age	Sex	Occupation	Number of children	Ages of children	Pregnant (yes, no, n/a)
Participant 1						
Participant 2						
Participant 3						
Participant 4						
Participant 5						
Participant 6						
Participant 7						
Participant 8						
<b>Transcription and Translation</b>						
Transcription Date						
Transcriber No.						
Translation Date						

Translator No.		
Transcript Page Length		
<b>INFORMED CONSENT</b>		

- ☐ Transcriber confirms that informed consent was obtained per the protocol
- ☐ Transcriber confirms the interviewer and participant(s) names do not appear in the transcript
- ☐ Transcriber or translator feels that the participant(s) responses potentially reveal their identity, thus the participant(s) would not be anonymous.

<b>DOCUMENTING OBSERVATIONS</b> ( <i>Hand-written by the interviewer</i> )
--

Type what the interview hand wrote

## **PART 0 ~ INTRODUCTORY CONVERSATION**

*Note: For Program Level Interviews only*

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART I ~ HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS & DECISION-MAKING**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 2 ~ FOOD ACCESS & FOOD ALLOCATIONS**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 3 ~ AGRICULTURE**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 4 ~ LIVESTOCK**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 5 ~ MATERNAL HEALTH, NUTRITION & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 6~ CHILDREN'S HEALTH, NUTRITION & FEEDING PRACTICES**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 7 ~ WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

## **PART 8 ~ LIFE IN THE COMMUNITY**

**INT:** Transcribe the question asked verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

**PAR:** Transcribe the response give verbatim. Block out (e.g., xxxxx) any identifying information such as names of people or names of villages

### **GUIDE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (JEUNESSE)**

*Groupe de discussion (jeunesse)*

*\*\* Gardez à l'esprit la composition du groupe (tranche d'âge, l'état matrimonial et parental, le sexe (hommes, femmes, mixtes)*

*\*\* Votre objectif est un mélange des individus et leur vie et leur compréhension des choses dans la communauté.*

*\*\* Régler le libellé de ces questions au besoin. Travailler à la fois pour poser des questions et encourager une discussion de groupe.*

---

#### **PARTIE 1 ~ ASPIRATIONS ET OPTIONS DE SUBSISTANCE ET DE SURVIE**

- 1). Quelle est votre profession ou votre principal moyen de subsistance? Êtes-vous en mesure de gagner de l'argent grâce à ce travail? Êtes-vous engagé dans plusieurs opportunités (possibilités) de gains d'argent, si oui, lesquelles? Dans quelle mesure votre flux de liquidités (argent cash) varie au cours de l'année ?
- 2). Est-ce le type d'occupation et moyen de subsistance que vous aimeriez avoir? Quelle serait une occupation ou moyen de subsistance idéal pour vous? Autrement dit, si vous pouvez faire quelque chose pour gagner de l'argent, ce sera quoi? Pourquoi ?
- 3). Dans les cas où vous ne pouvez pas gagner de l'argent, êtes-vous payé par d'autres moyens? Par exemple, avez-vous déjà travaillé et reçu de la nourriture ou d'autres biens à titre de paiement? Quels sont les défis auxquels les gens de votre âge font face quant à la génération de l'argent?
- 4). Est-ce que votre communauté a des programmes ou des services disponibles qui pourraient vous aider à avoir votre profession idéale ou source de subsistance? Si oui, ces options sont-elles différentes pour les jeunes hommes et pour les jeunes femmes? Pourquoi ?
- 5). Êtes-vous en mesure de prendre les décisions sur la façon de dépenser l'argent que vous gagnez? Quels types de décisions êtes-vous en mesure de prendre? Est-ce que cela varie ou change? Comment?

6). Quelles sont les activités auxquelles vous souhaiteriez participer et qui vous permettraient de gagner plus d'argent? Qu'est-ce qui serait nécessaire pour vous afin d'accéder à ces opportunités? En général, est-ce que de telles occasions sont différentes pour les hommes par rapport aux femmes? Est-ce que le Gouvernement ou d'autres organisations offrent des possibilités pour vous permettre d'augmenter vos moyens de subsistance et d'avoir un revenu plus stable? Avez-vous des recommandations pour avoir ou améliorer ces services ?

7). Avez-vous été impliqué ou avez-vous entendu parler d'un programme qui offre aux jeunes les compétences nécessaires pour améliorer leurs moyens de subsistance? Que pouvez-vous me dire sur le programme? Qu'est ce qui est positif à ce sujet? Qu'est ce qui peut être amélioré selon vous ? Pourquoi

## **PARTIE 2 ~ Jeunesse et autonomisation & Dynamiques de genre**

1). Est-ce que vous ou d'autres jeunes de votre communauté participent ils à des groupes de rencontres (tels que les producteurs agricoles ou des groupes de vente, des groupes d'utilisateurs d'eau, de crédit ou des groupes de micro-finance, etc.)? Voulez-vous ou voudriez-vous être membre de tels groupes? Comment pensez-vous que vous seriez traité dans de tels groupes?

2). Est-ce que vous ou la jeunesse de votre communauté joue un rôle de leader dans la communauté? Y a-t-il des domaines spécifiques dans lesquels les jeunes sont plus susceptibles de jouer des rôles de leader? Pouvez-vous me les citer? Les opportunités sont-elles les mêmes pour les jeunes quelque soit leur sexe?

3). Si une jeune personne est dans un rôle de leader, reçoit-elle le soutien de la communauté? Reçoit-elle le soutien d'autres dirigeants de la communauté? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Que voyez-vous comme obstacles pour la jeunesse à ne pas disposer de rôles de leader? Comment cela varie pour les jeunes femmes?

4). Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes sont ou ne sont pas traités de manière égale dans votre communauté? Pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît, expliquer cela?

5). Quels sont d'après vous les principaux obstacles au renforcement de l'égalité des sexes? (jeunes femmes et jeunes hommes)

## **PARTIE 3 ~ AGRICULTURE ET OFFRE DE SERVICES**

1). Pouvez-vous me parler des activités agricoles dans lesquelles vous êtes engagé? (Cela pourrait être l'agriculture, le jardinage, l'élevage ou la pêche). Qu'est-ce que vous cultivez? Ou quels animaux élevez-vous? Ou pouvez-vous me dire où et comment vous pêchez?

2). Est-il facile pour les jeunes d'avoir accès à des terres où ils peuvent cultiver, élever du bétail ou faire la pêche? Quels sont les défis associés à la jeunesse d'avoir accès à ces terres? Si elle a accès à la terre, est-elle en mesure de prendre des décisions sur la façon d'utiliser les terres et les produits de ces terres?

3). Avez-vous déjà reçu une formation agricole? Si oui, qui vous a formé, quel type de formation, et c'était comment? Si non, pouvez-vous nous parler d'une formation que vous aimeriez avoir? Ces possibilités sont-elles les mêmes pour les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes? Expliquer

4). Avec vos activités agricoles (agriculture, jardinage, l'élevage ou de la pêche), quelles difficultés rencontrez-vous? Qu'est ce qui pourrait vous aider à ne plus avoir ces problèmes?

5). En tant que jeunes garçons ou jeunes filles avez-vous accès aux services financiers ? Si oui, quels types de services ? Si non pourquoi ?

6). Avez-vous déjà utilisé des pratiques ou techniques en particulier pour améliorer la qualité ou la quantité de votre production agricole (agriculture, jardinage, l'élevage ou la pêche)? Si oui, pouvez-vous me dire si cela a fonctionné? Ou, y a t-il eu des problèmes?

7). Quel type de techniques seriez-vous intéressé à apprendre ou à utiliser? Êtes-vous prêts à partager ces techniques si elles s'avèrent efficaces avec les autres membres de votre communauté ?

Que pensez-vous des techniques agricoles que les générations plus âgées utilisent? Pensez-vous qu'elles sont efficaces? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

8). Existe-t-il des pratiques ou techniques agricoles que vous utilisez en particulier en vue d'augmenter votre productivité? Quelles sont ces techniques ou pratiques? Existe-t-il des pratiques ou techniques que vous utilisez en particulier pour protéger les ressources naturelles dans la communauté? Quelles sont ces techniques ou pratiques?

9). Comment conservez vous votre production agricole (de l'agriculture, du jardinage, de l'élevage ou la pêche)? Est-ce que cela a marché et comment ? Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés avec la conservation de votre production ?

10). Dans votre travail agricole (agriculture, jardinage, élevage ou de la pêche), avez-vous déjà reçu des services de vulgarisation? D'où avez-vous reçu ces services? Quelle a été votre expérience? Avez-vous été satisfait de ces services? Si non, est-ce parce qu'ils ne sont pas disponibles dans votre région ou vous n'étiez pas intéressés par ces services? Ces services sont-ils disponibles aussi bien pour les jeunes hommes comme pour les jeunes femmes ? Expliquer

## **PARTIE 5 : SANTE ET NUTRITION**

- 1). Pouvez-vous dire un peu plus sur la façon dont vous prenez les décisions concernant votre santé? Prenez-vous ces décisions toute seul ou avec quelqu'un d'autre? Qui? Y a-t-il souvent des tensions dans la prise des décisions? Pourquoi ?
- 2). Quels types de services de santé cherchez-vous dans les centres de santé ou des lieux qui fournissent des services nutritionnels et de santé de la reproduction? Pouvez-vous me parler de votre degré de satisfaction de ces services?
- 3) Pour votre santé, quel type de conseils avez-vous reçu par rapport à l'alimentation ? Par exemple est ce qu'on vous a parlé des nourritures qui sont bonnes ou mauvaises pour vous ? Qui vous a donné ces conseils ? Avez-vous reçu des avis contradictoires ? Expliquez s'il vous plait
- 4) Quels conseils avez-vous reçu sur la santé de la reproduction ? Êtes-vous d'accord avec les conseils qu'on vous a donnés ? Pourquoi ?
- 5). A quel âge pensez vous que le corps de la femme est prêt pour porter une grossesse ? Pourquoi cet âge ? Les jeunes reçoivent ils des conseils sur la grossesse ? Si oui, de qui reçoivent-ils ces conseils ? Sont ils donnés aux jeunes filles seulement, ou aux jeunes hommes et jeunes femmes ?

## **PARTIE 6 ~ VIE COMMUNAUTAIRE, CONFLIT ET RESILIENCE**

- 1). Que pensez-vous de la façon dont les membres de votre communauté interagissent les uns avec les autres? Est-il fréquent que les gens de votre communauté s'entendent et travaillent ensemble? Avez-vous une interaction avec les gens dans cette communauté ? Jusqu'à quel point les membres de la communauté collaborent pour identifier et résoudre les problèmes communs?
- 2). Quels types de conflits avez-vous eu à faire face, soit entre vous et les autres membres de votre communauté ou entre les membres même de votre ménage? (Les conflits peuvent être liés à l'accès aux terres ou leur possession, le vol de biens comme du bétail, les conflits armés, etc.) Comment ce conflit a été résolu? Avez-vous pu mettre en œuvre des mesures afin d'assurer que ce type de conflit ne se reproduise plus? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Si oui, pouvez-vous nous parler de ces mesures?
- 3). Dans le cas où vous avez fait face à des défis dans votre vie (c'est à dire avec l'agriculture, la santé, ou les inondations) jusqu'à quel point avez-vous recherché de l'aide? Par exemple, avez-vous sollicité l'aide des dirigeants communautaires, des élus locaux, des ONG, des bénévoles ou des personnes extérieures ? Si oui, pouvez-vous parler un peu plus de ce que vous avez reçu comme aide et comment cela a fonctionné?



- 4). Que savez-vous des risques de catastrophes naturels ou chocs et qu'en pensez-vous? Avez-vous pensé aux stratégies pour atténuer les risques de catastrophes naturelles ou des chocs? Par exemple, dans les cas où il y a eu une épreuve ou un choc pour vous et la communauté comme une inondation ou autre catastrophe naturelle, vous et ceux de la communauté retenez-vous des leçons face à une telle épreuve?
- 5). Que savez-vous sur les façons dont le climat a changé? Quels types de changements pouvez-vous remarquer? Y a-t-il des choses que vous faites dans la communauté pour répondre aux changements? Recevez-vous en temps opportun les prévisions météo que vous pouvez facilement comprendre? De quelles façons ces informations vous aident-elles?
- 6). À votre avis, qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous aider à être mieux préparés quand des chocs ou des catastrophes telles que les sécheresses, les inondations, les maladies des cultures, etc. vous frappent ?
- 7). Quand un choc se produit et vous sentez l'impact du choc, y a-t-il un accord entre vous et votre mari (ou votre femme) sur la façon de réagir et ce qu'il faut faire? Qu'est-ce qui se passe si vous et votre mari (ou votre femme) êtes en désaccord? Qui a le dernier mot dans la prise de décisions?
- 8). Pensez-vous que les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes pensent aux chocs/épreuves de différentes manières? En pensant à tous les chocs possibles qu'un ménage peut traverser, y a-t-il des moyens que certains chocs soient plus difficiles pour les femmes? Ou plus difficiles pour les hommes? Pourquoi ?
- 9). Lorsque vous êtes confrontés à des chocs, pouvez-vous nous dire si vous (et les gens de la communauté) avez tendance à être confiants en espérant que le choc peut être géré? Ou vous sentez-vous désespéré et vaincu par les chocs et les mauvaises situations qui se produisent?
- 10). Est-il fréquent que les gens se déplacent à cause d'un choc (comme une inondation)? Ou bien les gens restent-elles quelles que soient les conséquences du choc ? Vous êtes-vous déjà déplacé quelque part à cause d'un mauvais choc? Que voyez-vous comme avantages du déplacement? Et les inconvénients?
- 11). Après une catastrophe, que pensez-vous que vous et les autres membres de votre communauté devriez faire pour vous remettre et même devenir plus forts? De quelle manière pensez-vous que les différents moyens de gagner sa vie et les moyens de subsistance pourraient jouer un rôle dans la façon dont un ménage gère les chocs et récupère après? Est-ce qu'il y a un moyen spécifique de gagner sa vie qui aidera les familles à mieux s'en sortir en cas de catastrophe ?

12). En général participez vous à la discussion sur les conflits, la réduction des risques de catastrophe et la résilience ? Avez-vous observé des changements dans ces domaines ? Si oui, pouvez-vous m'en dire plus ?

Avez-vous autre choses/détails à ajouter ?

ENREGISTREMENT DE NOTES		
Date		
Interviewer No.		
Commune		
Village		
Durée interview		
<b>Interview au niveau ménage seulement</b> <i>For Program-Level Interviews this information is not needed.</i> <i>For Focus Group Discussions this information will be recorded on the Seating Chart Form.</i>		
Age et sexe		
Nombre enfants		
Age de chaque enfant		
Enceinte (oui ou non)		

### Guide personnages clés

#### Interview au niveau du Programme (Toutes les communes)

**\*\* Gardez à l'esprit qui vous interviewez (par exemple, leader communautaire, Fournisseur/prestataire de services, membre du comité)**

**\*\* Votre objectif est le point de vue et les idées des participants au sujet de la communauté ;**

**\*\* Reconnaître que les personnes interrogées connaissent bien ces thèmes. Votre but est la discussion.**

#### Partie 1. Introduction

1). Pour commencer, pourriez-vous me parler de votre travail (ou de votre travail dans la communauté)? Que faites-vous exactement? Quelles sont vos responsabilités spécifiques? Pourquoi avez-vous été impliqué dans ce travail?

2). Etes vous êtes familier avec le terme « insécurité alimentaire » C'est un terme pour décrire des situations où les gens peinent à avoir assez de nourriture de bonne qualité et des aliments nutritifs pour eux et leurs familles. C'est peut-être dû au climat, aux mauvaises

conditions agricoles, au manque d'emplois et d'autres facteurs. Ceci est la partie principale de ce que je voudrais vous parler.

Parlant de l'insécurité alimentaire, qu'est-ce que vous pensez être les plus grands facteurs qui créent l'insécurité alimentaire dans cette communauté ? (Mali rural)

## **Partie 2. Subsistance, Genre et Prise de décisions**

1) Ceci est une série de questions relatives à la génération de revenus au sein des ménages dans votre communauté.

Comment les revenus sont le plus souvent gagnés? A quel point est-il facile ou difficile pour les familles de gagner de l'argent? Quels sont les obstacles pour se faire de l'argent? Les hommes et les femmes ont-ils les mêmes opportunités pour gagner de l'argent? Comment cela est-il différent pour les jeunes ? Y a-t-il des différences entre les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes ?

2). Parlant des gens qui vivent bien et qui n'ont pas d'inquiétude relative à la pauvreté ou à la faim, pourquoi font-ils mieux que les autres ? Que font-ils ? Que pensez vous des gens qui se battent toujours et n'arrivent pas à satisfaire les besoins de leurs familles ? Pourquoi sont-ils si pauvres ? Que font-ils pour essayer de satisfaire leurs besoins ?

3). Parlant de la façon dont les gens gagnent de l'argent, quels sont les moyens de subsistance les plus courants? Et de quelle façon pensez-vous qu'il y a des alternatives aux stratégies de subsistance ? Autrement dit, dans les cas où une personne est vraiment en difficulté et emploie des moyens extrêmes pour avoir un moyen de subsistance? Quel type de moyens de subsistance pensez-vous que les ménages peuvent avoir pour gérer **les défis** auxquels ils peuvent faire face?

4). Ceci est une série de questions concernant les décisions relative à l'argent au sein des ménages dans votre communauté.

Qui prend les décisions sur la façon de faire les dépenses? Quelle est la fréquence des désaccords sur la trésorerie? Quelles sont les principales raisons de ces désaccords? Est-ce qu'une femme a toujours le pouvoir d'aller au-delà de la décision de son mari par rapport à la trésorerie ? Les femmes peuvent elles contrôler leur argent ouvertement ou en se cachant ? Et les hommes, sont ils ouverts avec l'argent qu'ils gagnent ? Comment font les ménages quand ils n'ont pas assez d'argent ?

5). Qui dans les ménages prend la plupart des décisions? Cela dépend t-il du type de décision ? Par exemple, il y a des décisions au sujet de l'éducation, de la nourriture, la santé, les achats et l'agriculture. Est-ce que la même personne prend toutes ces décisions? Y a t-il toujours un accord sur qui est responsable des décisions? Y a t-il un désaccord quand les femmes prennent des décisions? Ou les hommes ? Expliquer s'il vous plait. Est-ce la même chose pour les biens tels que la terre, le bétail, la vente des équipements de grande valeur (Outils de production, lopin de terre, etc.)? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas ? Expliquez s'il vous plait.

6). Comment définissez-vous l'équité du genre dans votre communauté ? Quelle est votre connaissance du degré de l'égalité du genre dans votre communauté? Cela dépend-il de l'âge de la femme, du statut de marié ( veuve, divorcée, célibataire) ou du type de mariage (polygamie, monogamie)?

Que pensez-vous être la principale barrière à l'augmentation de l'égalité du genre dans votre communauté?

### **Partie 3. Accès à l'alimentation & allocation des aliments**

1). Quand vous pensez aux ménages dans votre communauté, quels sont les aliments les plus fréquents? Pourquoi ces aliments et pas d'autres? Pensez-vous que les gens de votre communauté mangent la nourriture qu'ils veulent et ce qu'ils pensent être appropriée? Ou est-ce que les gens mangent ce qui est disponible et ce qu'ils peuvent se procurer? Comment les types de nourriture changent selon les saisons ?

2). Pouvez-vous décrire comment les décisions au sujet de la nourriture sont-elles prises? Y compris ce que les adultes et les enfants mangent (et ne mangent pas). Et si différentes personnes dans les ménages mangent des aliments différents, pourquoi cela? Est-ce que quelqu'un dans le ménage reçoit une plus grande quantité ?

3). Que pensez-vous être les plus grands défis liés à l'alimentation pour les ménages dans votre communauté? Quelles sont certaines stratégies que les ménages utilisent pour relever ces défis ?

4). Que pensez-vous être le niveau de conscientisation autour des aliments que les gens trouvent bons à manger? Par exemple, dans quelle mesure les gens comprennent la valeur nutritionnelle de la viande, de la volaille et du poisson? S'il y a une certaine prise de conscience, qu'est-ce qui empêche les gens de manger les aliments recommandés?

5). Est-ce que les ménages sont conscients de l'importance des aliments riches comme, la courge, la patate douce (Chair à la couleur orange), le moringa? Est-ce que ces aliments sont courants? Quels sont les plus courants ? Quels sont les défis associés à l'accès à de tels aliments ?

6). Y a-t-il des aliments spécifiques, ou des tabous autour de la consommation de certains aliments dans votre communauté? Expliquer ? Y a-t-il des croyances spécifiques liées à certains aliments qui devraient être mangés à certaines périodes ? Expliquer

### **Partie 4. Agriculture (Agriculture, pêche et élevage) et l'accès à la terre**

1). A peu près combien de personnes dans la communauté sont agriculteurs? Et combien de personnes font l'élevage? Est-ce que cela a toujours été ainsi ou est-ce que le nombre a changé au fil du temps? Si oui, quels ont été les changements et les implications ? Exist-il des différences entre hommes et femmes ? Comment cela ?

2). Pensez-vous que la plupart des ménages dans votre communauté sont propriétaires des terres qu'ils cultivent? Ou est-ce que les terres pour l'agriculture sont le plus souvent prêtées, louées? Qu'est ce qui peut subvenir autour de la terre ?

3) Est-il plus fréquent que les terres soient possédées par des hommes ou par des femmes, ou bien les terres sont détenues conjointement par un mari et sa femme? Est-ce qu'il y a des différends autour de la terre ? Pouvez-vous décrire ces différends (et leur résolution) qui se produisent au sein des familles en ce qui concerne la terre et la propriété foncière?

4). Comment décrivez-vous la pratique de l'agriculture (y compris le maraîchage) dans cette communauté? Et l'élevage? Qui d'habitude fait ce travail ? Quelles sont les techniques que les gens utilisent? Où ont-ils appris ces techniques? Pensez vous que les gens ont confiance et sont satisfaits avec leurs techniques agricoles ? Comment ces techniques sont elles ouvertes aux changements? Quelles sont les nouvelles techniques qui pourraient intéresser les agriculteurs? Comment les gens sont ils ouverts pour partager ce qu'ils ont appris avec d'autres personnes de la communauté ?

5). Quels sont les défis majeurs auxquels sont confrontés les ménages dans l'agriculture et dans la production de céréales ? Quelle aide serait nécessaire pour relever ces défis? Quels sont les obstacles des ménages pour obtenir cette aide?

6). Comment décririez-vous la pratique de la pêche dans cette communauté? Quelles sont les techniques utilisées? Où ont-ils appris leurs techniques de pêche? Comment transforment-ils leur poisson ? Comment sont-ils ouverts au changement de techniques? Quels sont les défis majeurs auxquels les pêcheurs sont confrontés? Comment peut-on relever ces défis ?

7). Quels types de services sont disponibles et offerts par le Gouvernement du Mali ou d'autres organisations dans les domaines de l'agriculture, la pêche ou l'élevage? Pouvez-vous parler un peu plus du degré de satisfaction de la communauté avec ces services ?

### **Partie 5. Santé maternelle et nutrition**

1). Quels sont d'après vous les plus grands défis sanitaires auxquels les femmes font face dans votre communauté? A votre avis qu'est ce qui doit être fait pour atténuer ces défis?

2). Les femmes enceintes de cette communauté, sont elles traitées différemment? Pourquoi et comment ? Cela est il différent quand il s'agit de femmes adultes ou jeunes femmes?

3). A quel degré les habitudes alimentaires des femmes changent quand elles sont enceintes? Par exemple, les femmes mangent-elles plus, la même quantité, ou moins ? Pourquoi? Comment cela se passe-t-il ? Est-ce que quelqu'un mange moins ou bien la famille

a accès à plus de nourriture ? Ou peut être il y a des moments où les femmes enceintes ont des inquiétudes relatives à ce qu'elles mangent ; pourquoi ont-elles cette inquiétude?

4). Est il facile pour les femmes de se rendre au centre de santé pour des soins prénatals? Justifier votre réponse ? Est-ce que des personnes accompagnent les femmes pour les visites prénatales? Si oui qui les accompagnent ? Si non pourquoi ?

5). Quels types de services les femmes demandent aux structures de santé? Pouvez-vous parler un peu plus du degré de satisfaction des femmes de ces services? Si elles ne sont pas satisfaites qu'elles en sont les raisons ?

## **Partie 6. Allaitement maternel**

1). D'une manière générale, quelles sont les pratiques d'allaitement maternel dans cette communauté? La plupart des mères sont elles capables d'initier l'allaitement maternel à la naissance de leur bébé ? Est-ce que les femmes donnent à leur nouveau-né d'autres nourritures et liquide à leur naissance ?

2). Pensez-vous que la plupart des mères et pères soient conscients que les médecins, les infirmiers, les sages femmes et autres prestataires de santé recommandent l'allaitement maternel exclusif pendant 6 mois ? (Allaitement maternel exclusif veut dire, pas d'autre nourriture, boisson en dehors du lait maternel) Si oui, que pensent les parents de cette recommandation ? De quelle manière les connaissances relatives à cette recommandation peuvent être différentes selon les femmes de différents âges ?

3). Quels sont les principaux défis auxquels les femmes font face en essayant de faire l'allaitement exclusif pendant 6 mois? Est-il fréquent que les femmes ne soient pas capables de faire l'allaitement exclusif pendant 6 mois ? Quand les femmes ne sont pas capables d'allaiter exclusivement pendant 6 mois, quelles sont les raisons ? Est-ce que l'âge de la mère ou du père influence la capacité à allaiter exclusivement au sein ? Pourquoi et pourquoi pas ? Quel est le rôle du père et de la grand-mère dans la prise de décision relative à l'allaitement exclusif ?

## **Partie 7. Santé infantile et Nutrition**

1). En pensant à la moyenne des ménages dans votre communauté, que pensez-vous être quelques grands défis auxquels des parents sont confrontés afin de maintenir leurs enfants en bonne santé? Qu'est ce qui peut se produire pour atténuer ces défis?

2). Une fois qu'une mère (et un père) ont un jeune enfant, qu'est-ce que l'alimentation et les soins de cet enfant impliquent? Pensez-vous que les parents soient souvent d'accord sur la façon de nourrir et de prendre soin d'un enfant? Ou pensez-vous que cela est une source de

désaccord? Pensez-vous que les mères et les pères pensent et prennent part à l'alimentation et aux soins d'un enfant aux mêmes niveaux? Qu'en est-il des autres membres de la famille ?

3). Pensez-vous que la plupart des parents sont conscients de la relation entre l'alimentation, la nutrition et la bonne croissance physique et mentale d'un enfant? Par exemple, dire à une mère et un père d'amener leur enfant à un médecin ou à un bénévole de santé communautaire pour qu'il soit pesé et mesuré. Quand le médecin ou le volontaire de santé communautaire disent aux parents que leur enfant n'a pas une croissance normale (poids et taille) Comment pensez-vous que cette information est comprise (ou non) par les parents? Les parents comprennent ils généralement les risques potentiels et les implications liés à un enfant de petit poids?

4). Est-il courant que les enfants de cette communauté aient la diarrhée ? La diarrhée est-elle plus fréquente en certaines périodes de l'année ? Pensez-vous que les parents comprennent ce qui peut être les causes de la diarrhée? De quelles façons les parents sont en mesure de traiter la diarrhée? Les parents pensent ils que l'enfant qui a la diarrhée doit avoir plus de nourriture et d'eau quand il a la diarrhée ? Ou bien les parents laissent souvent la diarrhée non traitée? Jusqu'à quel point les parents peuvent-ils faire le lien entre la diarrhée et la malnutrition d'un enfant ?

## **Partie 8. Eau, Assainissement et Hygiène**

1). Que pensez-vous être les plus grands défis liés à l'accès à l'eau potable auxquels les communautés font face? Par exemple, est-il une question de la distance que les gens doivent parcourir pour obtenir de l'eau? Ou est-ce qu'il s'agit du fait que l'eau doit être traitée? Quels types de traitement sont disponibles ? Quels sont les plus couramment utilisés ?

2). Pensez vous qu'il est plus fréquent que les gens partent faire leurs besoins en brousse à défaut des toilettes? Si c'est ainsi, pourquoi cela? Pensez vous qu'avoir et utiliser des toilettes est une pratique nécessaire et possible de changer ? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas ?

3). Quels sont selon vous les plus grands défis liés aux toilettes auxquels les communautés font face ? Par exemple, les toilettes sont-elles de mauvaise qualité?

4). Dans votre communauté constatez vous souvent que les gens se lavent les mains avec de l'eau et du savon régulièrement (en particulier après avoir utilisé les toilettes, avant de cuisiner et avant de donner à manger aux enfants)? Jusqu'à quel point les gens peinent à avoir de l'eau, du savon ou autres détergents ? Qu'est ce qu'on peut faire face à de tels défis ?

Pensez-vous qu'il est possible ou nécessaire de changer les habitudes (le non lavage des mains, ou non utilisation de savon avant de manger et aux sorties des toilettes, avant de préparer, avant de donner à manger à l'enfant, etc.) par rapport à la pratique du lavage des mains au savon? Justifier votre réponse

## **Partie 9. La vie communautaire, la réduction des risques de catastrophes et la résilience**

1). Que pensez-vous de la façon dont les membres de votre communauté interagissent les uns avec les autres? Est-il courant/fréquent que les personnes au sein de votre communauté s'entendent et travaillent ensemble? Jusqu'à quel niveau, les membres de la communauté coopèrent-ils dans l'identification et la résolution de problèmes communs ? (Par exemple en cas de litiges autour de la terre ou d'un point d'eau, est-ce que les membres de la communauté cherchent ensemble une solution au problème ou chacun défend ses propres intérêts ?)

2). Quels sont les conflits les plus courants auxquels les membres de votre communauté font face? (Les conflits peuvent être liés à l'accès à la terre, l'eau, la propriété, le vol de bétail, le conflit armé communautaire, etc.)

La communauté peut-elle gérer tous les conflits à son niveau ? Si oui, comment s'y prend-elle ? Si non, quels sont les conflits qu'elle ne peut pas gérer ? Pourquoi?

Quelles sont quelques conséquences qui peuvent arriver quand ces conflits ne sont pas résolus ?

3). Dans quelle mesure les gens comptent-ils sur l'aide des dirigeants communautaires, des représentants des administrations locales, des ONG ou même des personnes extérieures ? Est-ce que les leaders communautaires, les ONG, les volontaires contribuent à la résolution du problème ou l'aggravent-ils ?

A qui est-ce que les communautés demandent le plus souvent l'aide ?

Combien réceptifs sont les leaders communautaires, les responsables gouvernementaux locaux, les ONG ou des personnes extérieures à fournir une assistance? Et les assistances sont-elles souvent apportées ?

4). Quel est le niveau de prise de conscience dans votre communauté sur les risques de catastrophes naturelles ou des chocs? Et quel est le niveau de connaissance des stratégies visant à atténuer les risques? Par exemple, dans les cas où il y a eu un défi ou un choc pour la communauté comme une inondation ou autre catastrophe naturelle, les communautés tirent-elles des leçons pour faire face à un tel défi? Y a-t-il des cas d'autres types de chocs (Sécheresse, feu de brousse, choléra, attaque des insectes, arrêt précoce des pluies, épidémie, éboulement, etc.) qui ont diminué ?

5). Selon vous, quelles sont les choses qui pourraient aider votre communauté à être préparée quand elle est frappée par des chocs ou désastres comme la sécheresse, l'inondation, les maladies de semence, etc. Connaissez-vous des ménages dans votre communauté qui sont bien préparés pour faire face à un conflit, choc ou désastre naturel ? Pouvez-vous m'expliquer ce que ces ménages ont fait pour être bien préparés ?



6). Quand un choc arrive et qu'un ménage sente l'impact de ce choc, est-ce qu'il y a un accord entre maris et femmes sur comment réagir et que faire? Qu'arrive-t-il si le mari et la femme ne tombent pas d'accord? Qui a le dernier mot dans les prises de décisions ?

7). Pensez vous que les hommes et les femmes pensent et réagissent face à un choc de manière différente ? En pensant aux possibles chocs auxquels les ménages peuvent faire l'expérience, y a-t-il des possibilités pour que ce soit plus éprouvant pour les femmes ? (y compris l'impact des conflits et violences basées sur le genre) Ou plus éprouvant pour les hommes ? Y a-t-il une différence entre hommes et femmes âgés ou jeunes ?

8). Quand une communauté fait face à des conflits ou des chocs et, pouvez nous dire un peu si elle fait confiance et espère que les chocs peuvent être résolus ? Ou bien pensez vous que les gens souvent se sentent désespérés et défaits par les chocs et les défis de leurs vies ?

9). Est-il courant que les gens migrent à cause d'un choc? Ou bien les gens restent quelque soit la gravité du choc ? Est-il courant que s'il y a un mauvais choc, un ménage se déplace ailleurs, puis tous les autres ménages suivent ? Est-il plus courant pour les hommes ou les femmes de migrer/se déplacer après un choc ou si les gens se déplacent parce qu'ils craignent un choc qui arrive? Cela dépend-il de l'âge ? Que voyez-vous comme avantages et inconvénients du déplacement?

10). En pensant à la récupération (se remettre d'un choc) après les chocs et les catastrophes, qu'est-ce que les ménages dans cette communauté doivent faire pour se remettre et même se remettre afin d'être plus forts ? A votre avis, comment les différentes opportunités pour gagner de l'argent ou les moyens de subsistance peuvent jouer un rôle dans la façon dont un ménage s'y prend avec les chocs et s'en remet ? Ya-t-il un moyen spécifique de gagner sa vie qui pourrait aider un ménage à mieux s'en sortir en cas de catastrophes ? Les ménages reçoivent-ils des aides pour les besoins de santé et de nutrition ?

## INTERVIEW GUIDE MENAGE

### ***Interview au niveau ménage***

**\*\* Garder à l'esprit qui vous interviewez (par exemple, la mère, le père, la femme enceinte)**

**\*\* Votre foyer(centre) est l'individu, leur ménage, famille, la vie, des croyances et des expériences**

**\*\* Éviter de lire ces questions mot pour mot. Les investigations et des questions de suivi sont importantes.**

### ***Focus Group Discussion***

**\*\* Garder à l'esprit qui vous interviewez (par exemple, la mère, le père, la femme enceinte)**

**\*\* Votre foyer(centre) est l'individu, leur ménage, famille, la vie, des croyances et des expériences**

**\*\* Éviter de lire ces questions mot pour mot. Les investigations et les questions de suivi sont importantes.**

## **PARTIE 1: GENERATION ARGENT, SUBSISTANCES ET PRISE DE DECISIONS**

- 1). Avec qui vivez-vous dans votre ménage ?
- 2). Quelle est votre occupation/profession ou votre principal moyen de subsistance? Etes-vous en mesure de gagner de l'argent grâce à ce travail? Êtes-vous engagé dans plusieurs possibilités de gains en espèces (Nature) , si oui, lesquelles? Dans quelle mesure vos gains varient au cours de l'année?
- 3). Dans les cas où vous ne pouvez pas gagner d'argent, êtes-vous payé autrement? Par exemple, avez-vous déjà travaillé et reçu de la nourriture ou d'autres biens à titre de paiement ? Qu'est ce que cela signifie pour vous ?
- 4). Qui dans votre ménage gagnent de l'argent? Quel travail font-ils? Est-ce que les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes opportunités/chances pour gagner de l'argent? Quelles sont les opportunités/chances pour les jeunes?
- 5). Qui d'habitude prend les décisions sur la façon de faire les dépenses? Par exemple, est ce que le décideur est la même personne qui gagne l'argent? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas ? Est-ce que cela varie dans certains cas ?
- 6). Qui prend les décisions sur les avoirs/biens clés tel que la terre, le bétail et l'achat et la vente des équipements ? Pourquoi ? Expliquer s'il vous plait.
- 7). Comment vous et votre mari (ou vous et votre femme) prenez vos décisions au sujet de l'argent? Est-ce que le mari a le pouvoir d'outrepasser les décisions de la femme par rapport à l'argent ? Est-ce qu'une femme pourrait annuler la décision de son mari par rapport à l'utilisation de l'argent ? Est-ce possible pour les femmes de garder le contrôle sur leurs gains de façon ouverte ou en se cachant ? Et les maris ? Sont-ils ouverts avec l'argent qu'ils gagnent ?
- 8). Y a t-il des désaccords sur la façon dont l'argent est dépensé ou épargné ? Pouvez-vous donner un exemple? Pourquoi pensez-vous qu'il y a ces désaccords ? Comment les désaccords sont généralement résolus?
- 9). Pensez-vous qu'il y a assez d'argent pour couvrir les besoins du ménage? Si non, quels sont les obstacles pour en avoir plus? Et quels sont les impacts pour le ménage de ne pas avoir assez d'argent ? Avez-vous observé des changements positifs ou négatifs avec le temps? Si oui, quels sont ces changements et pourquoi pensez-vous qu'ils sont arrivés ?

10). Quand vous pensez à la façon dont tous les membres de votre ménage gagnent de l'argent, quelles sont les sources de gain d'argent qui sont d'un bon apport pour mieux aider votre ménage à s'équiper et faire face à tous les défis que vous pourriez rencontrer?

## **PARTIE 2 ~ RÔLES DES MÉNAGES, GENRE ET PRISE DE DÉCISIONS**

1). A propos des décisions au sein du ménage liées à l'Education, la nourriture, la santé, les acquisitions de biens, etc. Est-ce qu'il y a un accord au sein du ménage sur qui est responsable de prendre la décision ? Pourquoi, Pourquoi pas ?

2). Si vous pensez spécifiquement aux femmes dans le ménage, quels types de décisions les femmes prennent? Et quels types de décisions les hommes prennent dans le foyer? Y a-t-il souvent des désaccords sur le fait que les décisions soient prises par les hommes ou les femmes? Expliquer s'il vous plaît.

3). Est-ce que vous (votre femme) ou les femmes de votre communauté font partie de groupes organisés (comme des groupes de producteurs agricoles, d'utilisateurs d'eau, de crédit ou micro finances, etc.) Est-ce que la participation des femmes est encouragée ? Est-ce les femmes peuvent s'exprimer au sein de ces groupes ou dans d'autres sphères publiques ? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas ?

4). Est-ce que vous ou les femmes dans votre communauté jouent un rôle de leader ? Si une femme est dans un rôle de leader, est ce qu'elle reçoit le soutien de la communauté? Est ce qu'elle reçoit le soutien d'autres dirigeants de la communauté? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Que voyez-vous comme obstacles pouvant empêcher les femmes à avoir des rôles de leader?

5). Dans quelle mesure pensez-vous que les hommes et les femmes sont ou ne sont pas traités de manière égale dans votre communauté? Pouvez-vous s'il vous plaît expliquer cela?

6). D'après vous quelles sont les principales barrières à l'amélioration de l'égalité des sexes? Ya-t-il eu des changements, si oui lesquels et pourquoi? Comment l'égalité du genre peut être améliorée selon vous ?

## **PARTIE 3 ~ ACCÈS A LA NOURRITURE& ALLOCATION DE LA NOURRITURE**

1). A compter de la semaine dernière, combien de repas avez-vous mangé en une journée (membres du ménage) ? Ces repas étaient composés de quoi? Est-ce que tout le monde dans le ménage a pris le même nombre de repas? ? Est-ce que chacun consomme la même quantité de nourriture ? Est-ce que le nombre de repas journalier varie au cours de l'année? Pourquoi? Est-ce que ça change d'année en année ? Pourquoi?

2). Est-ce que le type d'aliment que vous mangez change selon la saison ? Pouvez vous nous dire comment cela change t-il ? (Par exemple, après la récolte, durant l'hivernage, la soudure, quand les éleveurs vont avec les animaux)

3) D'où vient la majorité de la nourriture que vous mangez? (*Est-ce que c'est la nourriture produite à la maison ou des aliments que vous achetez dans un magasin ou au marché?*)  
Préférez-vous produire plus de nourriture que vous consommez ou en acheter plus ?  
Pourquoi ?

4). Quel genre de nourriture achetez-vous (membres du ménage) régulièrement? Allez-vous loin pour faire ces achats? Est-ce que la quantité de nourriture que vous achetez change au cours de l'année? Pourriez-vous l'expliquer?

5). Quels sont les aliments que vous mangez régulièrement? Et pourquoi? Sont-ils les aliments que vous préférez manger ? Pourquoi et pourquoi pas ? Est-ce que le type de d'aliments que vous mangez change à différents moments de l'année? Si oui, comment et de quelle manière?

6). Pouvez-vous nous dire quels genres de nourriture vous considérez être bons ou nutritifs ?

7). Certains aliments sont considérés comme étant de haute valeur nutritionnelle; ils incluent, la courge, moringa, patate douce, etc. avez-vous accès à ces types d'aliments ? Comment accédez-vous à ces aliments ? Si non, quels sont certains défis auxquels vous faites face quant à l'accès à ces aliments ?

8). A quel rythme mangez-vous la viande, la volaille, les œufs, les légumes, et le poisson? Faites-vous un effort particulier pour pouvoir manger ces aliments ? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

9). Avez-vous entendu parler de Misola? Si oui, que savez-vous sur Misola ? L'avez-vous déjà utilisé ? Si, oui pouvez-vous nous en parler, qu'est-ce que ça vous a apporté ?

10). Quels sont les aliments que vous mangez rarement? Et pourquoi? Y a-t-il des aliments que vous ne mangerez jamais (ou peut-être vous avez peur de les manger parce qu'ils sont considérés comme tabou), Pourquoi pensez vous que cet aliment est tabou? Ya-t-il des croyances à propos des aliments qui doivent être consommés à certains moments ? Pouvez-vous me parler de cela et me dire pourquoi c'est le cas ?

11). Qui prend les décisions relatives à la nourriture qui est consommée? Comment ces décisions sont-elles prises? Est-ce que tout le monde dans le ménage mange la même nourriture? Qui mange quoi et pourquoi? Par exemple, les hommes et les femmes mangent ils, les mêmes aliments? Les adultes et les enfants mangent ils la même nourriture? Est-ce que tout le monde mange au même moment? Quelles sont quelques-unes des façons dont

les décisions concernant l'allocation alimentaire ont un ou des impacts sur les membres du ménage? Est-ce que tout le monde mange la même quantité de nourriture ?

12). Y a-t-il eu des cas où vous avez eu faim et qu'il n'y ait pas eu de nourriture? Si oui, à quelle fréquence cela se produit-il? Y a-t-il des moments au cours de l'année où cela est plus fréquent ? Est-ce que cela a changé au fil des années? Pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi ces changements ont eu lieu?

#### **PARTIE 4 ~ AGRICULTURE, ELEVAGE, PECHE & REGIME FONCIER**

1). Pouvez-vous me parler des activités agricoles dans lesquelles vous êtes engagé? (Cela pourrait être l'agriculture, le jardinage, l'élevage ou la pêche). Qu'est-ce que vous cultivez? Ou quels animaux élevez-vous? Ou pouvez-vous me dire où et comment vous pêchez? Comment transformez-vous vos productions ?

2). Etes-vous propriétaire de terre? Êtes-vous satisfait de posséder ou non des terres? Est-il plus fréquent pour des hommes ou des femmes de posséder des terres ou bien la possession des terres est de façon conjointe ? Pouvez-vous décrire les différends qui se produisent en ce qui concerne la propriété foncière ainsi que les modes de résolution? Est-ce que cela diffère selon qu'il s'agisse d'hommes et de femmes âgés ou jeunes?

3). Qui au sein du ménage est impliqué dans les travaux agricoles (en ce qui concerne l'agriculture, le jardinage, l'élevage ou la pêche)? Où avez-vous développé les compétences pour ce travail? Avez-vous déjà reçu une formation agricole? Si oui, qui vous a formé, quel type de formation et sur quoi? Si non, pouvez-vous nous parler un peu d'une formation que vous aimeriez avoir?

4). Avec vos activités agricoles (agriculture, jardinage, élevage ou pêche), quels sont les défis auxquels vous faites face ? Qu'est ce qui pourrait vous aider à ne plus avoir ces problèmes/défis ? En pensant aux gens de votre communauté qui ont de bons rendements, quelles sont les choses qu'ils font ou qu'ils ont en commun ?

5). Etes-vous impliqué dans l'agriculture seulement pour la consommation ou vous vendez vos récoltes au marché ou ailleurs? Si vous vendez vos récoltes, comment atteignez-vous le marché ou ailleurs? Est-ce que la vente de vos produits, est elle une source de revenus? Comment prenez-vous les décisions sur ce qui doit être consommé ou vendu?

6). Dans votre travail agricole (agriculture, jardinage, élevage ou pêche), pouvez-vous me parler des expériences (bonnes ou mauvaises) que vous avez eues avec les services financiers? *(Cela pourrait être tout type de prêt ou de crédit que vous avez peut-être obtenu, par exemple, d'un groupe d'épargne et de crédit du village, une organisation de micro finance, une coopérative ou association, une banque,).* Est-ce que les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes opportunités vis-à-vis des services de financement ?

7). Avez-vous déjà utilisé des pratiques ou techniques en particulier pour améliorer la qualité ou la quantité de votre production agricole (agriculture, jardinage, élevage ou pêche)? Si oui, pouvez-vous me dire si cela a fonctionné? Ou y a-t-il eu des difficultés?

8). Dans vos activités agricoles (agriculture, jardinage, élevage et pêche), utilisez-vous des techniques de protection de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles?

9). Existe-t-il des pratiques ou techniques agricoles en particulier que vous utilisez en vue d'augmenter votre productivité? Quelles sont ces techniques ou pratiques? Y a-t-il des pratiques ou techniques agricoles en particulier que vous utilisez pour protéger les ressources naturelles de la communauté? Quelles sont ces techniques et pratiques?

10). Avez-vous déjà stocké votre production agricole (de l'agriculture, jardinage, élevage ou pêche)? Quel genre d'équipement de stockage utilisez-vous couramment? (Par exemple, avez-vous déjà utilisé des techniques de stockage comme un conteneur hermétiquement fermé, un grenier, le stockage dans un entrepôt, ou des sacs avec des pesticides pour la protection)? Si oui, pouvez-vous me dire si cela a fonctionné? Ou y a-t-il eu des défis à relever?

11). Dans votre travail agricole (agriculture, jardinage, élevage et pêche), avez-vous déjà reçu des services de vulgarisation? De qui avez-vous reçu ce service? Quelle a été votre expérience? Avez-vous été satisfait de ces services? Si non, est-ce parce qu'ils ne sont pas disponibles dans votre région ou vous n'avez pas été intéressés par les services? Ces services sont-ils disponibles équitablement pour les hommes et les femmes?

## **PARTIE 5 ~ SANTE MATERNELLE, NUTRITION ET SANTE DE LA REPRODUCTION**

1). Pouvez-vous nous dire un peu plus sur la façon dont vous prenez des décisions concernant votre santé (ou la santé de votre femme)? Prenez-vous ces décisions, seul? Ou avec votre mari (ou la femme)? Y a-t-il déjà eu des tensions dans les prises de décision?

2). Quels types de services de santé vous (ou votre femme et autres membres du ménage) cherchez auprès des centres de santé ou à des endroits qui offrent des services de nutrition? Pouvez-vous nous dire si vous (ou votre femme) êtes satisfaits de ces services?

3). A propos de votre santé, quels conseils vous ont été donnés à propos de la nourriture? Par exemple, qu'est-ce qu'on vous a dit sur les aliments qui sont bons ou mauvais pour la santé? Et qui vous a dit cela? De quelles manières? Les conseils donnés étaient-ils confus? De quelles façons? Cela a-t-il conduit à des débats? Etes-vous en mesure ou espérez-vous suivre ces conseils? Si non pourquoi? Est-ce qu'il y a des personnes dont vous pourriez suivre les conseils plus que d'autres?

4).Toujours dans le cadre de votre santé, y a-t-il des problèmes en particulier liés à votre âge (vous ou votre femme) ? Par exemple, comment pensez-vous que les problèmes de santé peuvent être différents pour une femme de moins 20 ans, de 20, 30 ans ou plus ?

5). D'après vous, Pendant la grossesse, quelles sont les choses les plus importantes qu'une femme doit faire pour prendre soin d'elle-même et de son enfant ? Est-ce que cela change en fonction de l'âge de la mère ?

6). Avez-vous (ou votre femme) visitez un centre de santé (une clinique) ou un médecin pour des visites de soins prénatals pendant la grossesse? Si oui, combien de visites au cours de la grossesse? Pouvez-vous nous parler un peu de vos expériences avec les visites pour soins prénatals? Par exemple, quels services vous ont été fournis? Quels étaient les plus utiles et les moins utiles? Si vous (ou votre femme) n'avez pas pu faire des visites de soins prénatals, quelles en étaient les raisons?

7). Pensez vous qu'il y a certains aliments que les femmes enceintes devraient manger ou pas? Quelles sont vos raisons? Pouvez-vous nous décrire vos préoccupations sur le fait qu'une femme mange beaucoup trop ou pas assez au cours de sa grossesse ? Quelles sont les raisons de ces préoccupations?

**8). Pensez-vous que vous et votre mari (ou votre femme) avez les mêmes points de vue sur le nombre d'enfants à avoir? Discutez-vous de la question de l'espacement des enfants (naissances) ? Pouvez-vous me parler un peu de ce que vous avez reçu comme conseils si ces conseils vous paraissent assez explicites?**

**2h 50mn**

3= Je dis qu'il y'a des discussions entre l'homme et la femme sur les questions de la planification familiale car les cas de grossesse rapprochées sont de nos jours rares dans notre village.

6= Les médecins nus donnent des conseils sur la pratique de la PF et nous trouvons que l'on peut avoir de la bonne santé à travers la pratique de la PF.

9= Il y'a plusieurs méthodes de contraception :

\_ Il y'a des méthodes de contraception que l'on place dans l'utérus,

\_ D'autres sont sous forme d'injectables et

\_ Il y'a aussi des comprimés que les femmes avalent pour espacer les naissances.

**Q= Quelles sont certaines des raisons pour lesquelles vous êtes d'accord ou pas?**

3= Les femmes qui désirent faire de la PF parlent avec leurs maris et c'est qu'ils sont tous les deux d'accord qu'elle le fait.

**Q= Dans les cas où vous avez des questions au sujet de la planification familiale, où allez-vous pour obtenir des conseils?**

5= Ce sont les médecins qui nous donnaient des conseils par rapport à la pratique de la PF. Il y'avait une animatrice qui venait nous conseiller au niveau du village pour la pratique de la PF.

6= Il y'en a des médecins qui viennent au village pour spécifiquement nous parler de la PF.

9= Les médecins nous parlent de la PF et aussi ils nous donnent des conseils sur la malnutrition. Les médecins viennent au niveau du village pour dépister les cas de malnutrition des enfants à travers la mesure du périmètre brachial.

2= Il y'a un projet dénommé «JIGUISEME» qui travaille dans le sens de la PF au niveau de notre village.

**Q= Quels sont vos points de vue sur l'espacement des naissances (Ecart entre les naissances)?**

9= Je pense que l'espacement des naissances est une bonne chose pour le ménage car si la femme a des grossesses rapprochées, il peut y avoir des inconvénients tels que :

- \_ La fatigue de la femme et de l'homme,
- \_ La non participation de la femme dans les activités courantes du ménage,
- \_ La diminution des revenus,
- \_ Et il y'a aussi de la douleur pour la femme.

**PARTIE 6: Allaitement maternel et pratiques alimentaires**

1). Pensez-vous qu'il est important pour les femmes d'allaiter? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Pensez-vous que les pratiques d'allaitement devraient être les mêmes pour les garçons et les filles? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

2). Quelle a été votre expérience avec l'allaitement lorsque votre dernier enfant est né? Avez-vous pu commencer l'allaitement tout de suite? Où avez-vous eu des difficultés? A part le lait maternel, avez-vous donné autre chose à votre enfant à sa naissance ? Pourquoi pensez-vous que les mamans font cela ? Qu'est-ce que vous-même pensez de cette pratique ?

3). Combien de temps un enfant devrait être exclusivement allaité au sein ? (*L'allaitement exclusif consiste à ne pas donner d'eau ou boisson en dehors du lait maternel*) Pourquoi l'enfant doit être allaité durant ce temps ? Au cas où cela n'est pas respecté, quelles sont selon vous certaines raisons? Est-ce la même chose pour les garçons et les filles ?

4). Dans les cas où l'allaitement maternel exclusif pendant 6 mois n'est pas respecté, quels aliments et liquides sont donnés à la place ou en même temps que le lait maternel?

5). En général, les enfants commencent à recevoir de la nourriture et des liquides en plus du lait maternel à partir de 6 mois. Dans votre famille, quels sont les aliments et les liquides donnés à l'enfant à cet âge? Quels produits et quelles quantités utilisez-vous? À quelle fréquence les enfants sont-ils nourris par jour ?

6) A quel âge sevrerez-vous l'enfant? Varie t-il en fonction du sexe de l'enfant ?

7). Quels sont les problèmes auxquels vous faites face quand vous nourrissez les enfants de plus de 6 mois (moins de 5 ans)? Quels conseils relatifs à l'alimentation de l'enfant avez-vous reçu ? De qui ?



## **PARTIE 7 : Santé infantile et nutrition**

- 1). Est-ce que vous suivez le poids et la taille de vos enfants ?, si oui, comment le faites-vous? Qu'est-ce qui vous a été dit à propos de la taille et du poids de votre enfant? Êtes-vous d'accord ou pas ?
- 2). Y a-t-il des aliments que vous pensez être importants pour les enfants afin qu'ils soient grands et forts? Pensez-vous qu'il est important de nourrir les garçons et les filles à la même fréquence, les mêmes aliments et les mêmes quantités? Ou pensez-vous que les garçons et les filles devraient manger à des fréquences différentes, des aliments différents et des quantités différentes? S'il vous plaît expliquer.
- 3). Dans le cas où vous avez des préoccupations que vos enfants ne reçoivent pas assez de nourriture, comment essayez vous de résoudre ce problème? Est-ce qu'il est déjà arrivé que les adultes mangent moins pour que les enfants puissent manger plus?
- 4). Est-ce que vos enfants ont souvent la diarrhée? Si oui, pourquoi pensez-vous que ce soit le cas? Y a-t-il des moments où votre enfant est plus ou moins susceptible d'avoir la diarrhée? Est-ce que vous donnez plus ou moins de nourriture à votre enfant en cas de diarrhée ? Quelle est votre stratégie pour le traitement de la diarrhée? Que faites-vous pour essayer de prévenir la diarrhée?
- 5). Dans le cas où votre enfant a la diarrhée, avez-vous été au centre de santé ? Qu'est-ce qui vous a été dit à propos de la diarrhée chez l'enfant? Êtes-vous d'accord ou pas avec ce qui vous a été dit? Pensez-vous que la diarrhée est liée à la malnutrition des enfants?
- 6). Dans l'ensemble, pouvez-vous nous parler un peu de la façon dont vous prenez des décisions concernant la santé et la nutrition de vos enfants? Prenez-vous ces décisions, seul? Ou avec votre mari (ou votre femme)? Y a-t-il eu ou pas de tensions dans les prises de décision? Pourquoi ?

## **PARTIE 8 ~ EAU, ASSAINISSEMENT ET HYGIENE (WASH)**

- 1). Où trouvez-vous de l'eau? Combien de temps faut-il pour chercher de l'eau? Avez-vous une seule source d'eau ? Par exemple, en tenant compte de tout ce que vous faites avec de l'eau, est-ce que vous prenez l'eau pour la cuisine, la lessive, le bain et l'eau à boire au même endroit ? Quels sont les défis auxquels vous êtes confrontés quant à l'accès à l'eau? Que pourrait-on faire pour surmonter ces défis?
- 2). Comment trouvez-vous la qualité de l'eau à laquelle vous avez accès? Pensez-vous qu'il est important de traiter votre eau ou d'une certaine manière d'améliorer la qualité de votre

eau? Traitez-vous votre eau ? Avec quoi ? Pourquoi voudriez-vous avoir de l'eau de bonne qualité (améliorée)? Avez-vous une idée de quels traitements d'eau fonctionnent mieux? Quels types de produits de traitements d'eau sont disponibles et abordables ? Faites-vous bouillir l'eau ? Est-il facile d'avoir assez de bois pour bouillir votre eau ?

3). Où allez-vous pour vos besoins de toilette (**défécation**) ? Allez vous au même endroit de jour comme de nuit ?

Quel type de toilettes vous et les membres de votre ménage utilisent? Est-ce votre choix ou est-ce la seule option pour vous? Les toilettes sont-elles proches de votre maison?

4). Pensez-vous que vous avez besoin d'améliorer la qualité de l'endroit où vous allez pour vos besoins? Si oui, qu'est ce qui serait nécessaire de faire?

5). Que pensez-vous des différences entre l'utilisation des toilettes et aller en brousse pour ses besoins de toilettes? Pensez-vous que l'une des options est meilleure ou plus acceptable que l'autre? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?

6). A quels moments vous lavez vous les mains? Et pourquoi à ces moments-là?

7). Dans les cas où vous lavez vos mains, utilisez-vous du savon (ou d'autres détergents tels que la cendre, la terre ou le sable)? Si vous le faites, que pensez-vous être important à propos de l'utilisation du savon? Pensez-vous qu'il y a des moments plus importants que d'autres pour utiliser le savon?

8). Avez-vous des problèmes pour acheter du savon? Si, par exemple, l'argent est insuffisant, le savon serait-il une priorité ou non ? Pouvez-vous expliquer pourquoi vous voyez le savon comme une priorité de premier ou de second degré ?

## **PARTIE 9: VIE COMMUNAUTAIRE, REDUCTION DU RISQUE DE DESASTRE ET LA RESILIENCE**

1). Que pensez-vous de la façon dont les membres de votre communauté interagissent les uns avec les autres? Interagissez-vous souvent avec les membres de votre communauté ? Dans quelle mesure, les membres de la communauté travaillent ils ensemble pour identifier et résoudre les problèmes communs? Par exemple en cas de différends portant sur la terre ou l'eau, est-ce les gens en parlent ensemble pour trouver des solutions ou bien chacun défend ses propres intérêts?

2). Quels types de conflits avez-vous eu à faire face, soit entre vous et les autres membres de votre communauté ou au sein même de votre ménage? (Les conflits peuvent être liés à l'accès ou la possession des terres, le vol de biens comme du bétail, les conflits armés, etc.). Ce conflit a-t-il été résolu? Comment ? Avez-vous pris des mesures afin d'assurer que ce type

de conflit ne se reproduise plus? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas? Si oui, pouvez-vous parler de ces mesures?

3). Dans les cas de difficultés dans votre vie (concernant votre santé, l'agriculture ou même les inondations) jusqu'à quel point avez-vous cherché de l'aide? Par exemple, avez-vous sollicité l'aide des leaders communautaires, des élus locaux, des ONG, des volontaires ou des personnes extérieures de la communauté? Si oui, pouvez-vous nous dire quelles aides vous avez reçu et comment ça a fonctionné ?

4). Que savez-vous des risques de catastrophes naturelles ou chocs et qu'en pensez-vous? Avez-vous pensé aux stratégies pour atténuer les risques de catastrophes naturelles ou des chocs? Par exemple, dans les cas où il y a eu une épreuve ou un choc pour vous et la communauté comme une inondation ou autre catastrophe naturelle, vous et ceux de la communauté ont-ils retenu des leçons face à une telle épreuve?

5). Que savez-vous sur les façons dont le climat change? Quels types de changements constatez-vous? Y a-t-il des choses que vous faites dans la communauté pour répondre aux changements? Recevez-vous en temps opportun les prévisions météo que vous pouvez facilement comprendre? De quelles façons ces informations vous aident elles?

6). À votre avis, qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous aider (vous et votre communauté) à être mieux préparés quand des chocs ou des catastrophes telles que les sécheresses, les inondations, les maladies des cultures, etc. vous frappent ?

7). Quand un choc se produit et vous sentez l'impact du choc, y a-t-il un accord entre vous et votre mari (ou votre femme) sur la façon de réagir et ce qu'il faut faire? Qu'est-ce qui se passe si vous et votre mari (ou votre femme) êtes en désaccord? Qui a le dernier mot dans la prise de décisions?

8). Pensez-vous que les hommes et les femmes pensent aux chocs/épreuves de différentes manières? En pensant à tous les chocs possibles qu'un ménage peut traverser, y a-t-il des moyens que certains chocs soient plus difficiles pour les femmes? Ou plus difficiles pour les hommes?

9). Lorsque vous êtes confrontés à des chocs, pouvez-vous nous dire si vous (et les gens de la communauté) avez tendance à être confiants en espérant que le choc peut être géré? Ou vous sentez-vous désespéré et vaincu par les chocs et les mauvaises situations qui se produisent?

10). Est-il fréquent que les gens se déplacent à cause d'un choc (comme une inondation, la sécheresse)? Ou bien les gens restent quelles que soient les conséquences du choc ? Vous êtes- vous déjà déplacé quelque part à cause d'un mauvais choc? Que voyez-vous comme avantages et inconvénients du déplacement?

11). Après une catastrophe, que pensez-vous que vous et les autres membres de votre communauté devriez faire pour vous remettre et même devenir plus forts? De quelle manière pensez-vous que les différents moyens de gagner sa vie et les moyens de subsistance pourraient jouer un rôle dans la façon dont un ménage gère les chocs et s'en sort après? Est-ce qu'il y a un moyen spécifique de gagner sa vie qui aidera les ménages à mieux s'en sortir en cas de catastrophe ?

12). En général participez-vous à la discussion sur les conflits, la réduction des risques de catastrophe et la résilience ? Avez-vous observé des changements dans ces domaines ? Si oui, pouvez-vous m'en dire plus ?

**ANNEX 6**  
**Tally Sheet of Qualitative Study Focus Group**  
**Discussions and Interviews**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## **Annex 6**

# **Tally Sheet of Qualitative Study Focus Group Discussions and Interviews Baseline Study of the FFP Development Food Assistance Project in Mali**

Contract #: GS00F189CA/AID-OAA-M-15-00022

May 2017

ANNEX 6: Qualitative Study Talley Sheet														
Interview Code	Type	DURATION	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	GROUP / ROLE / GROUP								
Band_Dand_FOI	FGD	2hours 28 minutes 15sec	8		8	Mothers with a child 0-59 months								
Band_Dand_FO2	FGD	3 hours 34 minutes 59sec	11	11		Lead farmers								
Doue_Doue_FOI	FGD	2 hours 36 minutes 50sec	8	8		Fathers with a child 0-59 months								
Doue_Doue_FO2	FGD	2 hours 25 minutes 27 sec	8	8		Youth Male								
Doue_Dang_FOI	FGD	4 hour 44 minutes 50sec	8	8		Lead farmers								
Band_Lowo_FOI	FGD	1 hour 14 minutes 4sec	8		8	Youth Female								
Tene_Diaf_FO2	FGD	3 hour 10 minutes	8	8		Lead farmers								
Tene_Diaf_FOI	FGD	2 hour 14 minutes	8		8	Mothers with a child 0-59 months								
Tene_Dion_FOI	FGD	3 hour 40 minutes	8	8		Fathers with a child 0-59 months								
Tene_Dion_FO2	FGD	2 hour 19 minutes	9		9	Youth Female								
Youw_Debo_FOI	FGD	3 hour 45 minutes 27sec	8	8		Youth Male								
Youw_Dong_FOI	FGD	3 hour 30 minutes	8		8	Mothers with a child 0-59 months								
			100	75	56									
Band_Band_IC	PLI	00 hour 33 minutes 56sec	1	1		Health								
Doue_Doue_IC1	PLI	1 hour 43 minutes 6sec	2		1	Health								
Doue_Dand_IC1	PLI	1 hour 07 minutes 49sec	1	1		Village Development								
Band_Lowo_IC1	PLI	1 hour 03 minutes 31sec	1	1		Agriculture								
Tene_Dion_IC1	PLI	1 hour 30 minutes	3	1		Project Staff								
Tene_Diaf_IC1	PLI	1 hour14 minutes	1	1										
Tene_Dion_IC2	PLI	2 hour 16 minutes	1	1		Village Development								
Youw_Debo_EC2	PLI	1 hour 20 minutes	1	1		Health								
Youw_Debo_EC1+C11	PLI	2 hour 54 minutes	1	1		Village Development								
			12	8	1									
		DURATION	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	AGE		PREGNANT	NO. OF CHILDREN	NO. OF CHILDREN	NO. OF CHILDREN	NO. OF CHILDREN	NO. OF CHILDREN	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN 59 months or less
							Total number of children per woman (all ages)	NO = BLANK YES = 1	0 to 6 MONTHS	12 to 23 MONTHS	24 to 59 MONTHS	07 to 59 MONTHS	07 to 11 MONTHS	
Band_Dand_EI1	HLI	2 hour 28minutes40sec			1	22	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Band_Dand_EI2	HLI	1 hour 49 minutes17sec			1	29	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Band_Dand_EI3	HLI	2 hour 20minutes3sec		1		27	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Doue_Doue_EI4	HLI	1 hour 36minutes 19sec		1		35	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Doue_Doue_EI1	HLI	2hours 00minutes			1	23	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Doue_Doue_EI3	HLI	2 hour 20 minutes 46sec			1	22	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Doue_Dang_EI1	HLI	2 hour 49 minutes37 sec			1	25	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Doue_Dang_EI3	HLI	1 hour 30 minutes 2sec			1	22	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Doue_Dang_EI2	HLI	1 hour 37 minutes 8sec			1	35	6	1	0	1	2	1	0	6
Doue_Dang_EI4	HLI	1 hour 13 minutes40sec		1		55	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Doue_Dang_EI5	HLI	1 hour 28 minutes 49sec		I		45	5	0	0	0	0	I	0	I
Band_Lowo_EI2	HLI	2 hour 39 minutes 22sec			I	21	I	I	0	0	0	0	0	I
Band_Lowo_EI1	HLI	1 hour 48 minutes 2sec			I	28	I	0	0	0	I	0	0	I
Band_Lowo_EI4	HLI	3 hour 01 minutes 19sec			I	26	5	0	I	I	0	0	0	2
Band_Lowo_EI5	HLI	1 hour 26 minutes 12sec		I		36	5	0	I	I	0	0	0	2
Tene_Diaf_EI1	HLI	2 hour 10 minutes			I	20	I	0	0	0	I	0	0	I
Tene_Diaf_EI2	HLI	2 hour 14 minutes			I	30	5	0	0	0	2	I	0	3
Tene_Diaf_EI4	HLI	1 hour 57 minutes			I	26	I	0	0	I	0	0	0	I
Tene_Diaf_EI3	HLI	1 hour 59 minutes			I	25	3	0	0	0	0	I	0	I
Tene_Diaf_EI6	HLI	1 hour 27 minutes 57sec		I		42	5	I	0	0	I	I	0	2
Tene_Dion_EI1	HLI	2 hour 21 minutes			I	37	5	0	0	0	0	I	I	2
Tene_Dion_EI2	HLI	1 hour 25 minutes		I		40	4	0	0	0	I	0	0	I
Youw_Dong_EI5	HLI	2 hour 00 minutes			I	32	4	0	I	0	0	0	0	I
Youw_Dong_EI2	HLI	2 hour 09 minutes		I		37	5	I	0	0	I	I	0	2
Youw_Dong_EI4	HLI	2 hour 35 minutes 43sec		I		36	5	0	0	I	I	0	0	2
Youw_Debo_EI1	HLI	2 hour 15 minutes 45sec			I	28	2	I	0	0	I	I	0	2
Youw_Debo_EI3	HLI	2 hour 50 minutes 42sec		I		45	3	0	I	0	0	I	0	2
Youw_Debo_EI4	HLI	1 hr 58min			I						I			
				9	15	31.4	3.3	7	8	7	18	13	2	1.9



**ANNEX 7**  
**ATLAS.ti Code Book for Coding Focus**  
**Group Discussions and Interviews**

## MALI FINAL CODEBOOK

### DOCUMENT FAMILIES

#### 00. CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS

CODE FAMILIES	NUMBER OF CODES
01. LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS & EARNING CASH (CSH)	12
02. HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS, GENDER & DECISION-MAKING (DM&G)	7
03. FOOD ACCESS & FOOD ALLOCATION (FAFA)	11
04. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING & LAND TENURE (AG)	20
05. HEALTH, NUTRITION & PREGNANCY (HNP)	15
06. BREASTFEEDING & FEEDING PRACTICES (BF)	9
07. CHILD HEALTH & NUTRITION (CHN)	6
08. WATER, SANITATION & HYGINE (WASH)	14
09. YOUTH SPECIFIC (YOSP)	7
10. COMMUNITY LIFE , DRR & RESILIENCE (CLDR)	12
11. OTHER/CROSS-CODING (OTHR)	13
12. INDICATOR OVERLAP & TOPICAL RELATIONSHIPS	6
<i>total</i>	<i>132</i>

# DOCUMENT FAMILIES

00. CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY PARTICIPANTS	
<i>All Interview Types</i>	<i>Household Level Interview Only</i>
IT-1 Focus Group Discussion	SEX-1 Male
IT-2 Program Level Interview	SEX-2 Female
IT-3 Household Level Interview	
	FARM-1 Gardening only farmer (e.g., a vegetables)
<b>District</b>	FARM-2 Subsistence farmer (e.g., food for family)
Dist-Bandiagara	FARM-3 Market farmer (e.g, medium/large scale)
Dist-Douentza	*Type of agriculture, extent of production
Dist-Tenenkou	
Dist-Youwarou	<b>Program Level Interview Primarily</b>
	OCP-1 Agriculture
	OCP-2 Health
	OCP-3 Village development

LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS & EARNING CASH (CSH)		
		<i>Definition/Notes</i>
1	Livelihood type	The type of work person does/main occupation
2	Livelihood options ideal	Discussion about what participants thinks is an ideal livelihood type/ideal way to earn income
3	Livelihood types (female)	Discussion of occupations specifically for women
4	Livelihood types (male)	Discussion of occupations specifically for men
5	Livelihood types (youth)	Specific mention of types of livelihood options for youth
6	Cash spending	Uses of actual cash, mostly this would be cross-coding with decision making
7	Livelihood/Cash Challenges	Discussion of challenges associated with livelihood options
8	Livelihood/Cash Successes	Discussion or mention of reasons for success in livelihood/income earning opportunities
9	Non-cash transactions	Bartar, goods for services, meal for labor, etc.
10	Seasonality of livelihood or cash	Relating to time of year, weather, harvest, etc. And including changes year to year.

11	Cash saving practices	Discussion around saving cash or strategies around saving
12	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS, GENDER & DECISION-MAKING <sup>1</sup> (DM&G)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Decision-making (final authority)	In several of the transcripts- they refer the “village chief” as the primary decision maker or final authority. Sometimes also referred to as “old person”. This code should be applied in those instances but also in other cases that the final decision maker is discussed. – <i>cross code with the theme that the decision is about</i>
2	Decision-making (men)	Discussion about what decisions men make or discussion about men being the decision-maker – <i>cross code with the theme that the decision is about</i>
3	Decision-making (women)	Discussion about what decisions women make or discussion about women being the decision-maker – <i>cross code with the theme that the decision is about</i>
4	Decision-making agreement	Discussion specific to how consensus or how agreements in decision making are made
5	Women (community leaders)	Discussion around women’s leadership role in the community, including if women are leaders or barriers to women having leadership roles
6	Women (participation, perceptions)	Participation in organized groups and perceptions in relation to mobility, leadership, etc.
7	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

FOOD ACCESS & FOOD ALLOCATION (FAFA)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Meals per day	Discussion around number of meals eaten
2	Food (source)	What is the source of food, is it bought at market or home grown- if home grown- cross-code with ag type
3	Food (rarely eaten)	If taboo, cross-code with taboo, also includes food that is lacking or limited
4	Food (regularly eaten)	Most common foods for everyday meals

<sup>1</sup> Note- although discussion around decision-making are focused on in this part of the interview- decision-making codes can be applied to other points in the transcript

5	Nutritious food	Discussion around what food the participant thinks is nutritious – including reasons why nutritious foods are not grown
6	Animal source food	Discussion around access to animal source foods Including meat, poultry, fish, eggs.
7	Food- Misola, Morienga	Specific mention about Misola, Morienga- if have or have not heard about it. These are specific foods that the projects are promoting
8	Food (allocations)	General discussion about how food is allocated including quantities, men v women, adults v children,
9	Coping with no food	Discussion of what they do when there is not food or specific discussion around how the cope with not having food
10	Food shortage (reasons)	Discussion about reasons for limited food supply/ food insecurity
11	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHING & LAND TENURE (AG)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Ag type (fishing)	Type of fishing
2	Ag type (crops)	What they have, what types of crops
3	Ag type (livestock)	What they have, what types of livestock
4	Agricultural processing	Discussion of how agricultural practice is carried out
5	Consume or sell	Purpose or main use of agriculture output, cross-code with ag type
6	Equipment use	Discussion around if they use equipment or not. If equipment is used discussion about who, what, quality. Cross-code with ag type
7	Land ownership/ use	Their land situation- discussion about the land they are using to carry out their agricultural activities
8	Land disputes	Discussion about lands disputes If resolution is discussed (cross-code with <i>problem solving/resolution</i> )
9	Agricultural Challenges	Specific challenges related to agriculture- does not need to be cross coded with the general challenges code
10	Agricultural Successes	Specific mention of successes related to agriculture
11	Traditional v modern techniques	Discussion about youth do in comparison to their parents/older generations and comments about using modern farming techniques. Cross-code with ag type. <i>Maybe specific to the youth interview guide- note: this was a question that was asked of youth</i>

12	Training	Receiving training. And lack of training. Who, what, quality. Cross-code with ag type. Cross with service provider (government or NGO).
13	Agricultural market access	Discussion around how they access the market to sell their produce. <i>Likely to be cross codes with ag. Challenges or ag. Successes</i>
14	Use of/lack of sustainable agriculture practices	Cross-code ag type, including sustainable agriculture practices. See below for survey definition.
15	Use of/lack of financial services	Cross-code ag type. Financial services includes loans. See below for survey definition.
16	Use of/lack of improved storage	Cross-code ag type. Mention of storage techniques like a hermetic unit, granary, store in a warehouse or bag with pesticides. <i>Cross code with ag. Challenges or success as appropriate.</i> See below for survey definition.
17	Use of/lack of value chain	Cross-code ag type. Specific discussion about if they do anything to increase their productivity. See below for survey definition.
18	Agricultural natural resource conservation	Discussion of if they think about protecting the environment of if they are implementing and techniques to protect the environment in their agriculture practices. See below for survey definition.
19	Agricultural Extension services	Discussion around if they have received extension services and their experiences around these. <i>Cross code with Ag Challenges or Ag Successes if applicable, also cross-code with gender equality if discussion emerges about differences between men and women</i> “Extension services are defined as providing informal education on crop or animal production techniques and practices, managing pests and disease techniques to protect crops and animals, using techniques to increase production and the efficiency of the family farm”
20	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

HEALTH, NUTRITION & PREGNANCY (HNP)		
		Definition/Notes
I	Healthcare (advice from provider)	Possibly cross-code all of these with government of Mali or NGO services if that is where the healthcare, nutrition or pregnancy service comes from <i>Depending on nature of advise or discussion- can also be cross-coded with challenges/successes or even other code families (for example WASH if the advice given is about hygiene)</i>

2	Healthcare- services sought/treatment seeking	Reason why participants go to the health center
3	Healthcare barriers/challenges to Healthcare	Specific discussion around healthcare barriers or challenges- this does not need to be cross-coded with the general challenges code
4	Healthcare (level of satisfaction and understanding )	Is the healthcare received good, bad, ok, or what? Does the participant understand or not understand the advice given
5	Health concerns (age)	Discussions around differences in health care concerns by women – Interview guide (part 5 question 4)
6	Healthcare (non-traditional care and providers )	Mention of non-biomedical types of healthcare – or providers (including traditional birth attendant and traditional healer)
7	Nutrition (good v bad food)	Level of understanding, awareness of dietary diversity, all in relation to their own health. Includes discussion about how they came to be aware of this information.
8	Pregnancy (ANC experience and care provided)	Motivation, was it useful, do they understand. Discussion around what care was provided during the ANC visits
9	Pregnancy (ANC number of visits)	How many times they had/went to ANC visits
10	Pregnancy healthcare	General discussion around care during pregnancy Discussion of who they went to see when pregnant, was that a choice or their reality, what was the quality of the care they received.
11	Pregnancy (food)	Discussion about what food a women should or should not eat when pregnant. IF the food mentioned is a taboo- cross code with taboo
12	Pregnancy (male involvement)	Discussion of male involvement with ANC, pregnancy in general, as an influencer
13	Pregnancy & Family planning (advice & services)	Where do they go to find out about pregnancy & family planning, who has been giving advice and what advice have they been given. This could include advice from family or non-healthcare professionals.
14	Family planning (number of children and spacing)	Their preferences, the discussion they have with spouse about this matter
15	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

BREASTFEEDING & FEEDING PRACTICES (BFP)		
		Definition/Notes
I	Breastfeeding (at birth)	Ability (or not) to breastfeed at birth, their knowledge of recommendation.

2	Breastfeeding (beliefs, experience)	Overall experience, general comments, opinions about breastfeeding <i>(if a challenge is described- cross code with specific challenge)</i>
3	Feeding differences (boys v girls)	Discussion about breastfeeding boys vs. girls and any differences <i>Maybe cross-coded with other codes related to food or household feeding practices</i>
4	Exclusive breastfeeding	Discussion around how long they think a child should be exclusively breastfed, or if they know how long exclusive breastfeeding should take place
5	Feeding in addition to breastfeeding (0-6 months)	Food, liquid other than breastmilk during 0 to 6 mo, discussion around if other foods or liquids were given/why or why not - Maybe mention of age
6	Weaning	Discussion around weaning <i>Cross-code with Breastfeeding (boys vs girls) if there is discussion around different age in weaning for boys vs. girls</i>
7	Feeding practices (age, diet, amt)	Post 6 mo, age food introduced, types, amounts <i>Cross code with feeding differences boys v girls to highlight any differences in practices</i>
8	Feeding practices (meals)	Post 6 mo, meals per day for children, how often fed and who all in family feeds infants and children
9	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

CHILD HEALTH & NUTRITION (CHN)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Diarrhea (instances)	Also including beliefs and knowledge
2	Diarrhea (prevention, treatment)	Also including advice about prevention, treatment <i>Maybe cross coded with various healthcare codes</i>
3	Key foods for children	What foods are given to children and what participants think are good to give to children- cross code with challenges/barriers if participant describes that the food are hard to come by <i>If any differences- cross code with feeding differences</i>
4	Child health	General discussion around the health of the child/children- <i>can be cross-coded with decision making codes</i>
5	Weight/height of child	Discussion around the weight and height of a child and any implications
6	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Water source	Discussion around water source/access to water- <i>perhaps cross coded with general challenges code</i>
2	Water collection (amount of time/trips per day)	How many long it takes them to get water and how many times- if multiple trips are required, also included discussion of who collects the water
3	Water quality	Thoughts or discussions around the quality of water
4	Water treatment	Discussion around what they do to treat their water – treatment also includes boiling. <i>Cross code with challenges, including if discussion is around challenges with accessing the firewood needed to boil water</i>
5	Lack of water treatment	Specific mention about not treating water, including reasons given for not treating water
6	Toilet facilities (availability and type)	Discussion around if they use a toilet and that type of toilet they use and why
7	Toilet facilities (quality & improvement)	Discussion around if they are satisfied with the type of toilet and specific discussion about what they need to do or would like to do to improve the toilet
8	Open defecation	Any discussion around open defecation
9	Handwashing	General discussion around handwashing- frequency, where, etc.
10	Handwashing reason	Specific to why they wash their hands, only apply if a reason for handwashing is provided
11	Soap (frequency of use)	Including other cleansing agents
12	Soap (prioritizing, affordability)	Discussion about if soap is a priority and its affordability <i>maybe cross-coded with general challenges code</i>
13	Cleansing agent/ Soap (types)	Type of soap- also if another type of cleansing agent is mentioned or if different soaps/cleansing agents are used for different purposes (hands, clothes, etc.)
14	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

YOUTH SPECIFIC <sup>2</sup> (YOSP)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Community programs	Specific mention of if community programs for youth do or do not exist (these can be to help with livelihood options or other services)
2	Ideal Livelihood	What do youth discuss as being their ideal type of livelihood
3	Group/Organization Participation	Discussion of if youth have opportunities (or not) to participate in groups or organizations

<sup>2</sup> These codes will mostly be applied to the youth interview guides unless is clear that the discussion is specific to youth and one of the codes below applies.

4	Youth Leadership	Discussion around leadership opportunities for youth. <i>Maybe cross-coded with gender equality or challenges</i>
5	Youth Decision-making	Specific discussion about if they (youth) are able or unable to make decisions
6	Youth Challenges	Any discussion about some of the challenges or difficulties that particularity impact youth
7	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

COMMUNITY LIFE , DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RESILIENCE (CLDR)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Community interactions	Informally working together, helping each other
2	Community specific conflict	Discussion about what types of conflict the community faces.
3	Community problem solving	Members of the community more formally taking collective action
4	Perceptions of Shocks	How do they understand these shocks, if they even see it as shocks or just life happening.
5	Seeking help (from whom, reasons, repayment)	Could be help from neighbor, an NGO and so forth. Possibly cross-code to indicate the type of help (e.g., food, agriculture, cash). Include discussion of repayment or obligation to repay)
6	Natural disaster/shock	Type, frequency, latest one (e.g., floods, drought, crop/animal disease, political tension, death, etc.), also include discussion about the knowledge of these types of shocks
7	Climate change	Are they aware of the way that the climate is changing, including what types of changes they see and how they get information about these changes
8	Community preparedness/ resilience / recovery	Strategies to be resilient and ready for a shock. Including committees, infrastructure, etc. or discussion around what would be needed for the community to be more prepared for these shocks  Also include General discussion on what can be done for them to be more resilient and better able to cope with shocks
9	Household strategies	What do households do to be ready, to respond. <i>Maybe cross-coded with the decision-making codes</i>
10	Gender dynamics around shocks	Discussion around the difference in which men vs. women may think about shock, experience/respond to them or maybe impacted by them

11	Migration	Do people migrate because of shocks. <i>If used for any other type of migration- cross-code with the code family.</i>
12	ZING	A good quote, something really interesting, likely only 1 or 2 per code family

OTHER/CROSS-CODING (OTHR)		
		Definition/Notes
1	Barriers/Obstacles & Challenges.	Specific mention of an obstacle to achieving/accomplishing something - obstacles to diverse diet or better hygiene. If discussing a challenge use this code in cases code family does not have a specific challenges code.
2	Gender (equality)	Cross-code topically, if equality exists, what the problem is, what barriers, what can be done, etc.
3	Gender (norms)	Cross-code topically, beliefs, attitudes
4	Social Support	Cross-code topically, services for what – maybe more relevant to community interaction- but code if any mention of support throughout the interview
5	Infrastructure	Cross-code topically, infrastructure of what
6	NGO assistance and services	Cross-code topically, include general opinions about NGOs
7	Government assistance and services	Cross-code topically, include general opinions about Government of Mali
8	Resolutions/Problem Solving/innovation	Cross-code topically, resolution regarding what, also code if ‘innovative’ idea/suggestion is mentioned Includes suggestions on how a problem can be solved
9	Poverty	Includes general mention of poverty or discussion around poverty
10	Ethnicity/Tribe & Cultural dynamics	Mention of ethnicity or tribe Peuhls/ Fulani/ Fula Also include specific discussion around cultural dynamics
11	Need/Request	Mention of something that is needed or requested, or support needed
12	Lack of information/knowledge	Participant discussing that they have a lack of information or knowledge about a specific topic
13	Seasonality	Any mention of seasonality and its impacts

INDICATOR OVERLAP & TOPICAL RELATIONSHIPS (ZING)		
		Definition/Notes
1	ZING – Poverty, agriculture & livelihoods	

2	ZING- Food, food choice & nutrition	These would be really noteworthy statements. The response from the participant would be instances where that participant really understands the interconnections of food security, nutrition, health, etc. Likely there will only a few instances per transcripts. In looking at the writing areas for Bangladesh- what are some things that would be good to capture.
3	ZING – Children’s health & causes of malnutrition	
4	ZING- Gender & health	
5	ZING – Sanitation & health	
6	ZING – Major challenges for community	

## Agriculture- Survey Response Options

### Financial Services

Agro-vet (in cash or kind) ...  
Contract farming  
Village savings and credit groups.....  
Farmers group/assoc.....  
MFI.....  
Farmer to farmer exch.....  
Input from buyers  
Bank.....  
Cooperatives.....  
Village money lenders.....  
Program/project.....

### Savings

Village savings and credit groups.....  
MFI  
Cooperatives.....  
Banks.....  
Mobile banking.....

### Value Chain Activities

Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations.....  
Use of mobile financial services.....  
Use of financial services other than mobile.....  
Use of training and extension services.....  
Contract farming.....  
Use of feed lots or pen feeding.....  
Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage.....  
Trading or marketing produce through agro-vets/ community associations/cooperatives.....  
Use of formal marketing systems for livestock and/or vegetables and/or fruits and/or spices, honey, coffee, etc.....

### Agricultural Practices (Crops)

Micro dosing.....  
Manure .....  
Compost.....

Planting basins.....  
 Mulching.....  
 Weed control.....  
 Dry planting.....  
 Ripping into residues.....  
 Clean ripping.....  
 Tied ridges.....  
 Pot-holing(ZAI).....  
 Crop rotations.....  
 Intercropping.....  
 ...  
 Integrated Pest Management (IPM).....  
 Early planting or planting with first rains.....  
 Use of improved seeds and/or crop varieties.....  
 Contour planting.....  
 Terracing.....  
 Land leveling.....  
 Micro-irrigation technology (MIT).....U.  
 Soaking seeds (Trempage des semences) .....  
 Transplanting (Pepinières/ repiquage).....  
 Half Moon (Demi lune).....  
 Use of chemical fertilizers.....

### Agricultural Practices (Livestock)

Improved animal shelters  
 Vaccinations  
 Deworming  
 Castration  
 Dehorning  
 Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products  
 Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer  
 Artificial insemination  
 Pen feeding  
 Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes  
 Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets  
 Improved breeds for cross-breeding

### Natural Resource Management

Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments  
 Agro-forestry  
 Management of forest plantation  
 Regeneration of natural landscapes  
 Sustainable harvesting of forest products  
 Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock keeping  
 Hedge-row planting  
 Trench (Tranchée)  
 Small Dikes (Diguette)  
 Stone rows to control erosion  
 Gabion

## Storage

Hermetic storage... .  
Improved granary .  
Warehousing or  
cereal banks .  
Use of traps for  
mice.....  
Grain bag with  
bio-pesticides.....  
Triple bag.....  
Hang and smoke.....

## **ANNEX 8**

### **Tabular Summary of Indicators**

**Table A. FFP Baseline Indicators - HARANDE Project**

Indicators, 95% Confidence Intervals and Base Population [Mali, 2016]

	Indicator Value	Confidence Interval		Number of Records	Weighted Population	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	DEFT
		Lower	Upper					
FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS								
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	7.0	5.5	8.6	2,162	50,014	25.5	0.78	1.4
Adult Female no Adult Male	9.8	3.9	15.7	147	3,325	29.8	2.94	1.2
Adult Male no Adult Female	8.1	-0.3	16.5	58	1,319	27.5	4.14	1.1
Male and Female Adults	6.8	5.3	8.2	1,956	45,340	25.2	0.72	1.3
Child No Adults	NA	NA	NA	1	31	NA	NA	NA
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	6.7	6.5	6.8	2,094	48,442	1.7	0.08	2.0
POVERTY INDICATORS								
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG-assisted areas	\$1.83	\$1.79	\$1.86	2,160	325,062	0.37	0.02	2.4
Adult Female no Adult Male	\$1.88	\$1.77	\$1.98	147	13,400	0.49	0.05	1.3
Adult Male no Adult Female	\$1.95	\$1.78	\$2.13	58	4,038	0.83	0.09	0.8
Male and Female Adults	\$1.82	\$1.78	\$1.86	1,954	307,593	0.36	0.02	2.4
Child No Adults	NA	NA	NA	1	31	NA	NA	NA
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day	60.1	54.5	65.8	2,160	325,062	48.97	2.83	2.7
Adult Female no Adult Male	54.1	43.0	65.3	147	13,400	64.04	5.59	1.1
Adult Male no Adult Female	50.6	36.3	64.8	58	4,038	73.52	7.14	0.7
Male and Female Adults	60.5	54.8	66.3	1,954	307,593	47.80	2.88	2.7
Child No Adults	NA	NA	NA	1	31	NA	NA	NA
Mean depth of poverty	7.6	6.6	8.6	2,160	325,062	9.15	0.50	2.5
Adult Female no Adult Male	6.9	5.3	8.5	147	13,400	11.28	0.81	0.9
Adult Male no Adult Female	5.7	2.4	9.0	58	4,038	13.15	1.65	1.0
Male and Female Adults	7.7	6.6	8.7	1,954	307,593	8.96	0.51	2.5
Child No Adults	NA	NA	NA	1	31	NA	NA	NA
WASH INDICATORS								
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	35.8	29.2	42.4	2,162	50,014	47.9	3.30	3.2
Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommend household water treatment technologies	16.4	12.0	20.8	2,162	50,014	37.0	2.19	2.8
Percent of households in target areas practicing boiling	0.4	0.0	0.7	2,162	50,014	6.0	0.19	1.5
Percent of households in target areas practicing bleaching	13.9	9.9	17.9	2,162	50,014	34.6	2.01	2.7
Percent of households in target areas practicing filtering	1.0	0.3	1.6	2,162	50,014	9.8	0.33	1.6
Percent of households in target areas practicing solar disinfecting	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,162	50,014	0.0	0.00	0.0
Percent of households in target areas practicing use of aquatabs	1.9	0.8	2.9	2,162	50,014	13.5	0.54	1.9
Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	71.0	65.9	76.1	2,162	50,014	45.4	2.56	2.6
Percent of households using improved sanitation facilities	13.5	10.2	16.9	2,162	50,014	34.2	1.68	2.3
Percent of households in target areas practicing open defecation	41.2	33.7	48.7	2,162	50,014	49.2	3.76	3.6
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	1.7	1.0	2.4	2,162	50,014	12.8	0.35	1.3
AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS								
Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months	28.9	23.7	34.1	3,316	77,826	45.3	2.62	3.3
Male farmers	33.0	27.5	38.6	2,035	47,704	47.0	2.79	2.7
Female farmers	22.4	16.9	27.9	1,281	30,122	41.7	2.77	2.4



**Table A. FFP Baseline Indicators - HARANDE Project**

Indicators, 95% Confidence Intervals and Base Population [Mali, 2016]

	Indicator Value	Confidence Interval		Number of Records	Weighted Population	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	DEFT
		Lower	Upper					
Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	53.9	47.8	60.1	3,316	77,826	49.9	3.10	3.6
Male farmers	58.8	51.9	65.6	2,035	47,704	49.2	3.43	3.1
Female farmers	46.3	39.1	53.4	1,281	30,122	49.9	3.58	2.6
Percentage of farmers who used at least three sustainable agricultural practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	65.7	61.2	70.2	3,316	77,826	47.5	2.27	2.8
Male farmers	72.6	67.3	77.8	2,035	47,704	44.6	2.63	2.7
Female farmers	54.8	49.4	60.1	1,281	30,122	49.8	2.69	1.9
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable crop practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	50.8	44.3	57.3	3,316	77,826	50.0	3.25	3.7
Male farmers	56.7	49.5	63.8	2,035	47,704	49.6	3.58	3.3
Female farmers	41.5	34.4	48.5	1,281	30,122	49.3	3.55	2.6
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	47.2	43.3	51.1	3,316	77,826	49.9	1.98	2.3
Male farmers	54.5	50.3	58.7	2,035	47,704	49.8	2.11	1.9
Female farmers	35.6	30.3	40.9	1,281	30,122	47.9	2.65	2.0
Percentage of farmers who used at least two sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	17.9	12.7	23.2	3,316	77,826	38.4	2.62	3.9
Male farmers	20.0	14.6	25.4	2,035	47,704	40.0	2.72	3.1
Female farmers	14.6	8.8	20.5	1,281	30,122	35.4	2.92	3.0
Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	54.5	47.5	61.5	3,316	77,826	49.8	3.49	4.0
Male farmers	61.5	54.3	68.7	2,035	47,704	48.7	3.63	3.4
Female farmers	43.4	35.0	51.8	1,281	30,122	49.6	4.22	3.0
<b>WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION INDICATORS</b>								
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W)	45.2	41.2	49.3	2,768	65,506	49.8	2.04	2.2
Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS)	4.4	4.3	4.5	2,768	65,506	1.3	0.06	2.2
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities**	53.1	47.1	59.1	2,768	65,506	49.9	3.01	3.2
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume foods made from orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP)	7.1	5.2	9.0	2,759	65,334	25.7	0.95	1.9
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume foods made from orange flesh squash	1.2	0.6	1.8	2,756	65,238	10.9	0.29	1.4
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume foods made from moringa	0.7	0.3	1.1	2,754	65,235	8.3	0.20	1.3
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume foods made from okra	50.2	44.1	56.2	2,755	65,281	50.0	3.06	3.2
Prevalence of underweight women	12.0	10.1	13.8	2,300	53,491	32.5	0.92	1.4
Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits	28.1	23.5	32.7	1,806	43,490	45.0	2.30	2.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	6.1	4.3	7.9	1,766	42,523	24.0	0.90	1.6
<b>CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION INDICATORS</b>								
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (Total)	26.5	24.1	28.8	2,767	65,265	44.1	1.18	1.4
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (Male)	26.7	23.5	29.9	1,406	33,108	44.3	1.60	1.4
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (Female)	26.2	23.3	29.2	1,361	32,157	44.0	1.47	1.2

**Table A. FFP Baseline Indicators - HARANDE Project**

Indicators, 95% Confidence Intervals and Base Population [Mali, 2016]

	Indicator Value	Confidence Interval		Number of Records	Weighted Population	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	DEFT
		Lower	Upper					
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (Total)	32.6	30.0	35.2	2,762	65,152	46.9	1.31	1.5
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (Male)	30.8	28.1	33.5	1,403	33,039	46.2	1.34	1.1
Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (Female)	34.5	31.0	37.9	1,359	32,114	47.5	1.74	1.3
Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (Total)*	11.8	9.8	13.7	2,758	65,057	32.2	0.99	1.6
Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (Male)*	13.0	10.5	15.6	1,403	33,044	33.7	1.29	1.4
Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (Female)*	10.4	8.2	12.7	1,355	32,013	30.6	1.14	1.4
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last two weeks (Total)	23.0	20.2	25.8	2,691	62,690	42.1	1.39	1.7
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last two weeks (Male)	23.6	20.5	26.7	1,356	31,502	42.5	1.57	1.4
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea in the last two weeks (Female)	22.4	19.1	25.7	1,335	31,188	41.7	1.64	1.4
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea treated with ORT (Total)	16.2	11.5	20.8	606	14,425	36.8	2.35	1.6
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea treated with ORT (Male)	13.9	8.0	19.8	311	7,441	34.7	2.96	1.5
Percentage of children under age five with diarrhea treated with ORT (Female)	18.5	12.6	24.5	295	6,984	38.9	2.97	1.3
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (Total)	16.7	11.7	21.7	286	6,736	37.4	2.49	1.1
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (Male)	14.3	8.3	20.2	146	3,428	35.1	2.99	1.0
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (Female)	19.2	10.4	28.0	140	3,307	39.5	4.41	1.3
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (Total)	18.0	14.4	21.5	860	19,958	38.4	1.77	1.4
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (Male)	15.5	10.6	20.3	444	10,321	36.2	2.43	1.4
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (Female)	20.6	16.1	25.2	416	9,637	40.5	2.28	1.2
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities**	26.0	20.3	31.7	860	19,958	43.9	2.87	1.9
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (Male)**	26.7	18.5	34.8	444	10,321	44.3	4.08	1.9
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (Female)**	25.3	19.3	31.3	416	9,637	43.5	3.01	1.4
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who consume foods made from orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP)	2.3	1.0	3.7	853	19,778	15.1	0.67	1.3
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP) (Male)	2.2	0.3	4.2	439	10,174	14.8	0.98	1.4
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP) (Female)	2.4	0.6	4.2	414	9,604	15.4	0.90	1.2
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who consume foods made from orange flesh squash	0.4	-0.1	0.8	853	19,778	6.0	0.23	1.1
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from orange flesh squash (Male)	0.7	-0.2	1.6	439	10,174	8.4	0.45	1.1
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from orange flesh squash (Female)	0.0	0.0	0.0	414	9,604	0.0	0.00	0.0
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who consume foods made from moringa	0.7	0.0	1.3	853	19,778	8.1	0.34	1.2
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from moringa (Male)	0.4	-0.4	1.2	439	10,174	6.3	0.40	1.3
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from moringa (Female)	0.9	-0.2	2.1	414	9,604	9.7	0.56	1.2
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age who consume foods made from okra	24.8	19.2	30.5	853	19,778	43.2	2.84	1.9

**Table A. FFP Baseline Indicators - HARANDE Project**

Indicators, 95% Confidence Intervals and Base Population [Mali, 2016]

	Indicator Value	Confidence Interval		Number of Records	Weighted Population	Standard Deviation	Standard Error	DEFT
		Lower	Upper					
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from okra (Male)	26.0	18.0	34.1	439	10,174	43.9	4.05	1.9
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume foods made from okra (Female)	23.5	17.5	29.6	414	9,604	42.5	3.02	1.4
<b>GENDER INDICATORS</b>								
Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	56.7	52.4	61.1	6,891	157,203	49.5	2.19	3.7
Percentage of men who earned cash in the past 12 months	62.3	57.6	66.9	3,239	73,958	48.5	2.34	2.8
Percentage of women who earned cash in the past 12 months	51.8	47.0	56.7	3,652	83,244	50.0	2.44	3.0
Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	92.4	90.7	94.0	1,482	36,840	26.6	0.83	1.2
Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	68.1	64.7	71.4	1,505	37,504	46.6	1.69	1.4
Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	1.0	0.3	1.7	1,482	36,840	9.9	0.36	1.4
Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	5.9	3.9	8.0	1,505	37,504	23.6	1.03	1.7
Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	38.2	34.5	42.0	1,864	45,710	48.6	1.87	1.7
Percentage of men with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	37.5	33.0	42.0	772	19,118	48.4	2.25	1.3
Percentage of women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	38.8	34.3	43.3	1,092	26,592	48.8	2.27	1.5
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	70.6	65.8	75.4	764	18,921	45.6	2.41	1.5
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	13.1	10.3	15.8	997	24,523	33.7	1.38	1.3
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	9.5	6.8	12.2	764	18,921	29.3	1.37	1.3
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	10.5	8.2	12.8	997	24,523	30.7	1.18	1.2
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	63.5	58.4	68.7	763	18,903	48.2	2.59	1.5
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	12.8	9.8	15.9	998	24,561	33.5	1.53	1.4
Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	12.5	9.5	15.6	763	18,903	33.1	1.55	1.3
Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	14.6	11.7	17.4	998	24,561	35.3	1.42	1.3

\* Not a required FFP Indicator

\*\* Targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities include foods made from orange flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP), orange flesh squash, moringa and okra.

**ANNEX 9**  
**Descriptive and Bivariate Analyses**  
**Tables**

Table A9.1. Estimated Population in the *HARANDE* Project Area [Mali, 2016]

	<i>HARANDE</i>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>325,357</b>
Male	159,128
Female	166,229
<b>Adults age 15 or older</b>	<b>157,203</b>
Male	73,958
Female	83,244
<b>Cash earners (age 15 or older)</b>	<b>89,181</b>
Male	46,045
Female	43,135
<b>Farmers (age 15 or older)</b>	<b>77,826</b>
Male	47,704
Female	30,122
<b>Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)</b>	<b>65,506</b>
Women 15-49 years who are not pregnant	53,491
Women 15-49 years who are married or in a union	42,523
Women 15-49 years with a live birth within the past five years	43,490
<b>Children under 5 years of age</b>	<b>65,159</b>
Male	33,046
Female	32,114
<b>Children under 6 months of age</b>	<b>6,736</b>
Male	3,428
Female	3,307
<b>Children 6-23 months of age</b>	<b>19,958</b>
Male	10,321
Female	9,637
<b>Parents of children under 2 years of age</b>	<b>45,710</b>
Male	19,118
Female	26,592
Source: FFP 2016 baseline survey weighted population estimates.	

Table A9.2. Household Characteristics in the HARANDE Project Area [Mali, 2016]

	<i>HARANDE</i>
<b>Total households (Number of households)<sup>1</sup></b>	50,014
Male and female adults	45,340
Female adult(s) only	3,325
Male adult(s) only	1,319
Child(ren) only (no adults)	31
<b>Gendered household type (Percent of households)</b>	
Male and female adults	90.7
Female adult(s) only	6.6
Male adult(s) only	2.6
Child(ren) only (no adults)	0.1
<b>Average household size (Number of persons)</b>	6.5
<b>Average number of adults 15 and older per household</b>	3.2
<b>Percent of households with children under 5 years of age</b>	75.0
<b>Percent of households with a child 6-23 months of age</b>	36.0
<b>Percent of households with a child under 6 months of age</b>	13.1
<b>Household headship (Percent male)</b>	89.5
<b>Education level of head of household (Percent of households)</b>	
No formal education	87.2
Pre-primary	--
Primary	8.2
Secondary	4.2
Higher	0.3
<b>Ethnicity of head of household (Percent of households)</b>	
Bambara	4.6
Bozo	14.4
Dogon	31.3
Sarakole	3.8
Songhay	7.3
Touareg	0.3
Peulh	31.1
Other	7.2
<b>Location</b>	
Rural	90.6
Urban	9.4

Table A9.2. Household Characteristics in the *HARANDE* Project Area [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>	
<b>Ecological area</b>	
Dry	43.2
Wetlands	56.8
<b>Number of responding households</b>	2,162
Male and female adults	1,956
Female adult(s) only	147
Male adult(s) only	58
Child(ren) only (no adults)	1
* Adults are defined as individuals 18 or older.	

Table A9.3a Household food security by select characteristics of the household [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE						
	Prevalence of moderate-to-severe hunger			Household dietary diversity score		
	Number of households	%	P-value	Number of households	Score	P-value
<b>Gendered household type</b>						
Male and female adults (ref. category)	1,956	6.8		1,898	6.7	
Female adult(s) only	147	9.8		139	6.3	**
Male adult(s) only	58	8.1		56	6.4	
<b>Level of education of household head</b>						
No education (ref. category)	1,876	7.3		1,876	6.6	
Primary	183	8.1		183	7.0	*
Secondary and higher	103	0.0		103	7.2	**
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Rural (ref. category)	1,902	7.3		1,902	6.7	
Urban	251	4.2		251	6.8	
<b>Ecological area</b>						
Dry (ref. category)	963	7.1		963	6.4	
Wetlands	1,131	7.0		1,131	6.9	***
<b>Number of responding households</b>	2,162	7.0		2,094	6.7	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001						



Table A9.3b. Household dietary diversity. Food groups consumed by household [Mali, 2016]

<b>HARANDE</b>	
Cereals	99.8
Miscellaneous (tea, coffee, condiments, etc.)	96.5
Sugar/honey	88.3
Fish and seafood	85.4
Oil/fats	64.0
Vegetables	59.4
Fruits	57.9
Milk and milk products	52.2
Meat, poultry, organ meat	27.7
Pulses/legumes/nuts	22.9
Root and tubers	10.2
Eggs	3.3
<b>Number of responding households</b>	<b>2,094</b>
NOTE: Excludes households that stated that the day before the survey was an unusual or special day, or a day in which most household members were absent (n=65).	

Table A9.3c. Household dietary diversity. Food groups consumed by select household characteristics [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE												
	Cereals	Root and tubers	Vegetables	Fruits	Meat, poultry, organ meat	Eggs	Fish	Pulses/ legumes/ nuts	Milk and milk products	Oil/fats	Sugar/ honey	Miscellaneous (tea, coffee, condiments, etc.)	Number of responding households
<b>Gendered household type</b>													
Male and female adults (ref. category)	99.7	9.9	59.6	58.6	28.6	3.4	85.6	23.7	52.3	64.2	88.9	96.5	1,898
Female adult(s) only	100.0	10.5	61.5	51.0	18.7*	1.4	85.5	15.9*	47.1	61.7	82.1*	96.9	139
Male adult(s) only	100.0	20.7*	48.9	51.8	21.2†	4.9	81.9	13.3	57.5	61.7	84.5	95.6	56
<b>Ethnicity of head of household</b>													
Dogon (ref. category)	99.9	8.1	67.8	59.6	26.7	3.4	77.1	20.3	35.8	53.6	85.1	95.8	675
Bambara	99.0	8.9	71.6	58.9	37.9*	5.6	80.1	25.6	41.9	66.6†	83.2	94.6	86
Bozo	99.6	9.3	46.5**	64.8	17.5†	5.9	96.5***	26.9†	46.1*	73.2***	94.5*	97.4	273
Sarakole	98.7	15.1	52.7*	76.9**	37.6	3.6	84.1	20.9	47.3	73.9*	78.3	97.7	90
Songhay	100.0	23.2***	50.9**	55.6	32.2	2.8	85.2	30.7†	65.2***	74.4*	95.0**	95.7	144
Touareg	100.0	15.7	15.7*	70.2	64.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	72.4*	84.3	73.3	100.0	7
Peulh	100.0	7.8	59.3*	50.0†	24.6	1.8†	90.2**	23.2	66.4***	66.8*	88.8	96.8	654
Other	99.3	14.9*	57.6*	66.7	49.2***	3.8	83.2	17.4	65.0***	59.9	89.1	96.8	160
<b>Place of residence</b>													
Rural (ref. category)	99.7	9.8	58.1	57.3	23.9	3.3	87.4	23.5	51.9	65.3	89.1	96.8	1,843
Urban	100.0	14.2*	71.2*	63.2	64.3***	3.1	66.7***	17.6	54.5	51.5*	81.1	93.6*	251
<b>Ecological area</b>													
Dry (ref. category)	99.8	9.0	65.9	57.1	29.6	3.4	76.6	18.6	43.0	55.8	85.0	95.7	963
Wetlands	99.7	11.1	54.5**	58.4	26.4	3.2	92.0***	26.2**	59.0**	70.2**	90.8†	97.1†	1,131
<b>All Households</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>2,094</b>
NOTE: Excludes households that stated that the day before the survey was an unusual or special day, or a day in which most households were absent (n=65). Results for child-only households are not reported because they are too few cases (n=1) making the results unreliable.													
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001													

Table A9.4 Food for Peace Indicators - Poverty by Gendered Household Type [Mali, 2016]

	\$1.90 poverty line and 2011 PPP
Daily per capita consumption expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG -assisted areas <sup>1</sup>	\$1.83
Adult female-and-male	\$1.82
Adult female-only	\$1.88
Adult male-only	\$1.95
No adults child-only	...
Prevalence of poverty	60.1
Adult female-and-male	60.5
Adult female-only	54.1
Adult male-only	50.6
No adults child-only	...
Mean depth of poverty <sup>2</sup>	7.6
Adult female-and-male	7.7
Adult female-only	6.9
Adult male-only	5.7
No adults child-only	...
Number of household members in responding households	
Adult female-only	147
Adult male-only	58
Adult female-and-male	1,954
No adults child-only	1
PPP = purchasing power parity	
<sup>1</sup> Daily per capita consumption expenditures expressed in constant 2010 USD.	
<sup>2</sup> Expressed as percent of poverty line.	
NOTE: Too few cases to include estimates for child-only households. Differences in daily per capita consumption expenditures, prevalence of poverty, and the mean depth of poverty by gendered household type are statistically non-significant.	

Table 9.4b. Food for Peace Indicators - Poverty by Gendered Household Type [Mali, 2016]

\$1.25 poverty line and 2005 PPP	
Daily per capita consumption expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG -assisted areas <sup>1</sup>	\$1.34
Adult female-and-male	\$1.34
Adult female-only	\$1.38
Adult male-only	\$1.44
No adults child-only	...
Prevalence of poverty	66.3
Adult female-and-male	66.8
Adult female-only	60.0
Adult male-only	51.5
No adults child-only	...
Mean depth of poverty <sup>2</sup>	9.2
Adult female-and-male	9.2
Adult female-only	8.3
Adult male-only	7.0
No adults child-only	...
Number of household members in responding households	
Adult female-only	147
Adult male-only	58
Adult female-and-male	1,954
No adults child-only	1
PPP = purchasing power parity	
<sup>1</sup> Daily per capita consumption expenditures are expressed in constant 2010 USD.	
<sup>2</sup> Expressed as percent of poverty line.	
NOTE: Too few cases to include estimates for child only households. Differences in daily per capita consumption expenditures, prevalence of poverty, and the mean depth of poverty are statistically non-significant.	

Table A9.5. Percentage of households with sanitation facilities, source of drinking water and treatment of drinking water [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE	
<b>Improved, not shared sanitation facility</b>	
Flush to piped sewer system	0.04
Flush to septic tank	0.04
Flush to pit latrine	0.2
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.6
Pit latrine with slab	12.6
Composting toilet	0.04
<b>Improved, shared sanitation facility</b>	
Flush to septic tank	0.03
Flush to pit latrine	0.9
Pit latrine with slab	6.4
Composting toilet	0.02
<b>Non-improved sanitation facility</b>	
Latrine Without Slab/Open Pit	37.8
No Facility/Bush/Field	41.2
Information missing	0.04
<b>Improved source of drinking water</b>	
Piped Into Dwelling	1.5
Piped Into Yard/Plot	1.5
Piped To Standpipe	11.3
Tubewell Or Borehole	18.5
Protected Well	15.9
Protected Spring	0.7
Rain water	0.0
<b>Non-improved source of drinking water</b>	
Unprotected Well	37.4
Unprotected Spring	6.1
Tanker Truck	0.0
Surface water (river/dam/ lake/ponds/stream/canal/irrigation channel)	6.7
Bottled/Bagged water	0.0
Information missing	0.3
<b>Water availability</b>	
Water is generally available from this source year round (% 'Yes')	82.1
Water was unavailable for a day or more during the last two weeks (% 'No')	86.5

Table A9.5. Percentage of households with sanitation facilities, source of drinking water and treatment of drinking water [Mali, 2016]

<b>HARANDE</b>	
<b>Water treatment prior to drinking</b>	
Boil	0.4
Bleach/chlorine added	13.9
Aquatabs	1.9
Strain through a cloth	18.2
Water filter	1.0
Solar filtration	0.0
Let it stand and settle	0.5
Other	3.7
No treatment	67.0
<b>Number of responding households</b>	2,162

Table A9.6a. Percent of farmers planting crops in the past 12 months by type of crop and sex of farmer  
[Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
Millet	59.6	64.7	49.8	**
Rice	41.6	55.9	14.3	***
Beans	30.0	32.8	24.8	*
Peanut	29.4	25.1	37.6	***
Sorghum	29.1	33.1	21.4	**
Okra	28.3	16.5	50.7	***
Onions/shallot	25.5	19.1	37.8	***
Other 1	11.5	9.8	14.9	*
Fonio	6.2	8.7	1.4	**
Sesame	5.7	6.6	4.0	*
Maize	4.7	5.8	2.4	**
Legumes	3.5	2.5	5.5	*
Other vegetables	3.3	1.3	7.0	**
Other potatoes	1.8	2.5	0.7	
Orange-flesh sweet potatoes	1.7	1.9	1.3	
Other 2	1.3	1.3	1.4	
Squash	0.9	0.6	1.3	
Fruits	0.7	0.7	0.1	
Moringa	0.1	0.14	0.09	
Number of responding farmers	2,560	1,689	871	
NOTE: Restricted to farmers who planted at least one crop in the 12 months prior to the survey on a plot of land over which they make decisions.				
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.6b. Percent of farmers planting crops in the past 12 months by type of crop and ecological area  
[Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Dry	Wetlands	P-value
Millet	59.6	83.3	30.6	***
Rice	41.6	17.1	71.6	***
Beans	30.0	44.4	12.5	***
Peanut	29.4	44.5	10.9	***
Sorghum	29.1	49.3	4.4	***
Okra	28.3	32.9	22.6	†
Onions/shallot	25.5	31.7	18.1	**
Other 1	11.5	15.3	6.9	**
Fonio	6.2	11.2	0.1	**
Sesame	5.7	9.9	4.4	***
Maize	4.7	4.2	5.3	
Legumes	3.5	5.0	1.7	*
Other vegetables	3.3	2.0	4.8	*
Other potatoes	1.9	2.2	1.5	
Orange-flesh sweet potatoes	1.7	2.2	1.0	
Other 2	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Squash	0.9	0.5	1.3	
Fruits	0.7	0.4	0.1	
Moringa	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Number of responding farmers	2,560	1,689	871	
NOTE: Restricted to farmers who planted at least one crop in the 12 months prior to the survey on a plot of land over which they make decisions. † p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				



Table A9.7. Percent of farmers raising livestock in the past 12 months by type of animal and sex of farmer  
[Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
Sheep	66.4	67.2	64.8	
Goats	50.9	54.7	43.6	***
Cattle	47.5	60.8	22.5	***
Chicken	41.5	39.8	44.8	
Horses/Donkeys	28.9	40.8	6.6	***
Fish	10.7	13.9	4.6	***
Guinea fowl	3.1	3.2	3.0	
Pigs	1.5	1.3	1.9	
Pigeons	1.5	1.8	0.9	**
Duck	0.9	1.0	0.9	
Camel	0.7	1.0	0.1	**
Other livestock	0.6	0.7	0.4	
Rabbits	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Turkey	0.2	0.2	0.0	
Number of responding farmers	2,743	1,789	954	
NOTE: Restricted to farmers who raised at least one type of livestock or aquaculture in the 12 months prior to the survey.				
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.8. Percent of farmers by type of financial service and sex of farmer [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
<b>Credit</b>				
Input from buyers	7.4	10.2	3.0	***
Other	4.2	5.4	2.2	**
Village money lenders	4.0	4.8	2.7	*
Village savings and credit group	2.6	1.9	3.7	*
Program/project	1.8	1.7	2.0	
Farmers group/association	1.2	1.6	0.6	*
Farmer to Farmer exchange	1.1	1.7	0.3	*
Agro-vet (in cash or kind)	0.9	1.2	0.5	*
Contract farming	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Cooperatives	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Bank	0.5	0.7	0.1	*
MFI	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Did not take any agricultural credit	77.1	72.2	84.7	***
<b>Savings</b>				
Village savings and credit group	5.2	2.5	9.5	**
Mobile banking	1.7	2.8	0.0	***
Other	0.9	1.2	0.4	*
Banks	0.9	1.3	0.2	***
MFI	0.6	0.4	1.0	
Cooperatives	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Did not save any cash	90.6	91.8	88.8	
<b>Agricultural Insurance</b>				
	0.6	0.6	0.6	
<b>Number of responding farmers</b>				
	3,316	2,035	1,281	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.9a. Percent of farmers by type of value chain activity and ecological area [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Dry	Wetlands	P-value
Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations	18.5	19.3	17.9	
Use of mobile financial services	3.1	1.7	4.4	
Use of financial services other than mobile	1.4	1.8	1.0	
Use of training and extension services	0.5	0.7	0.3	
Contract farming	1.4	2.1	0.7	*
Use of feed lots or pen feeding	4.0	7.2	1.2	**
Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage	32.2	29.2	34.8	
associations/cooperatives	1.3	1.7	0.9	
fruits and/or spices, honey, coffee, etc.	9.4	8.7	10.1	
Did not practice any of these activities in the 12 months preceding the survey	46.1	46.9	45.3	
Number of responding farmers	3,316	2,035	1,281	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.9b. Percent of farmers by type of value chain activity and sex of farmer [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			P-value
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	
Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations	18.5	22.8	11.7	***
Use of mobile financial services	3.1	3.8	1.9	*
Use of financial services other than mobile	1.4	1.5	1.1	
Use of training and extension services	0.5	0.4	0.6	
Contract farming	1.4	1.6	1.0	
Use of feed lots or pen feeding	4.0	4.2	3.7	
Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage	32.2	33.9	29.4	
Trading or marketing produce through agro-vets/community associations/cooperatives	1.3	1.2	1.5	
Use of formal marketing systems for livestock and/or vegetables and/or fruits and/or spices, honey, coffee, etc.	9.4	10.5	7.7	†
Did not practice any of these activities in the past 12 months	46.1	41.2	53.7	†
<b>Number of responding farmers</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,281</b>	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.10a. Percentage of farmers by type of agricultural practice and sex of farmer [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
<b>Crops<sup>1</sup></b>				
Manure	71.1	68.0	77.1	**
Weed control	28.5	31.4	22.9	***
Use of chemical fertilizers	22.7	25.2	17.8	**
Terracing	19.0	21.1	15.0	*
Land leveling	16.1	16.5	15.4	
Early planting or planting with first rains	15.4	16.0	14.1	
Micro dosing	15.0	15.9	13.2	
Transplanting (Pepinières/ repiquage)	14.7	15.8	12.6	
Intercropping	14.6	14.8	14.2	
Compost	13.2	13.6	12.5	
Ripping into residues	11.3	11.5	10.9	
Dry planting	11.1	10.5	12.2	
Mulching	10.6	10.6	10.5	
Tied ridges	6.0	5.0	7.8	
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	5.2	5.7	4.3	
Contour planting	3.6	3.3	4.3	
Soaking seeds (Trempage des semences)	3.5	4.2	2.3	*
Crop rotations	3.1	3.3	2.8	
Clean ripping	2.9	3.2	2.3	
Pot-holing(ZAI)	2.5	1.6	4.0	†
Use of improved seeds and/or crop varieties	2.1	2.7	1.0	**
Planting basins	2.1	1.5	3.2	*
Half Moon (Demi lune)	1.1	0.9	1.6	
Micro-irrigation technology (MIT)	1.1	1.6	0.2	*
Did not use any of these practices in the past 12 months	6.4	6.4	6.2	
Number of responding farmers	2,560	1,689	871	

Table A9.10a. Percentage of farmers by type of agricultural practice and sex of farmer [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
<b>Livestock<sup>2</sup></b>				
Vaccinations	73.3	76.5	67.2	***
Deworming	32.6	35.3	27.6	**
Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products	30.8	33.1	26.4	***
Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer	17.6	19.9	13.2	***
Improved animal shelters	13.9	15.6	10.9	***
Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets	7.5	7.0	8.4	
Castration	6.8	8.7	3.4	***
Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes	4.5	5.4	2.9	*
Pen feeding	3.1	3.0	3.4	
Improved breeds for cross-breeding	2.5	3.4	0.9	*
Dehorning	2.0	2.4	1.2	†
Artificial insemination	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Did not practice any of these methods	17.4	14.5	22.9	***
Number of responding farmers	2,743	1,789	954	
<b>Natural resource management<sup>3</sup></b>				
Small Dikes (Diguette)	24.9	28.8	18.8	***
Stone rows to control erosion	17.6	17.1	18.5	
Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock keeping	6.9	7.9	5.4	**
Trench (Tranchée)	6.5	7.9	4.2	*
Hedge-row planting	4.7	4.6	5.0	
Gabion	4.4	4.8	3.9	
Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments	2.1	2.8	1.0	**
Regeneration of natural landscapes	1.7	1.9	1.3	
Management of forest plantation	1.1	0.8	1.4	
Sustainable harvesting of forest products	0.7	0.6	0.8	
Agro-forestry	0.3	0.1	0.5	
Did not practice any of these methods	52.5	48.7	58.7	***
Number of responding farmers	3,280	2,023	1,257	
NOTE:				
<sup>1</sup> Restricted to farmers who planted any crops in the 12 months preceeding the survey.				
<sup>2</sup> Restricted to farmers who raised any livestock in the 12 months preceeding the survey.				
<sup>3</sup> Restricted to farmers who either planted any crops in the 12 months preceeding the survey, or raised any livestock in the 12 months preceeding the survey.				
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***p<0.001				

Table A9.11. Percentage of farmers by type of storage practice and sex of farmer [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE			
	Total	Male farmers	Female farmers	P-value
Improved granary	25.5	27.5	22.4	*
Grain bag with bio-pesticides	11.9	14.2	8.2	*
Warehousing or cereal banks	11.0	13.7	6.7	***
Hermetic storage	7.9	9.4	5.6	
Use of traps for mice	5.0	5.2	4.9	***
Hang and smoke	2.5	2.2	3.1	
Triple bag	1.3	1.5	1.1	
Did not use any of these methods	45.5	38.5	56.6	***
<b>Number of responding farmers</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,281</b>	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.11a Access to financial services and use of sustainable agriculture practices [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE											
	Use of value chain activities		Use of at least three sustainable agriculture practices		Use of at least two sustainable crop practices		Use of at least two sustainable livestock practices		Use of at least two NRM practices		Use of at least one improved storage practice	
	%	P -value	%	P -value	%	P -value	%	P -value	%	P -value	%	P -value
<b>Use of financial services</b>												
Did not use any financial services (ref. category)	46.6	***	60.9	***	45.2	***	46.0		14.4	***	49.7	***
Use at least one financial service (credit, savings, or agriculture insurance)	72.0		77.4		64.5		50.2		26.7		66.2	
<b>All farmers</b>	53.9		65.7		50.8		47.2		17.9		54.5	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001												



Table A9.11b. Use of value chain activities, sustainable agriculture practices, and improved storage methods by type of practice and access to financial services [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	All farmers (n=3,316)	Use of financial seivces		
		Did not use any financial services (ref. category)	Used at least one financial service (credit, savings, or agriculture insurance)	
		%	%	P-value
Value chain practices				
Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations	18.5	12.3	33.8	***
Use of mobile financial services	3.1	1.7	6.7	***
Use of financial services other than mobile	1.4	0.2	4.4	**
Use of training and extension services	0.5	0.1	1.3	*
Contract farming	1.4	1.1	1.9	
Use of feed lots or pen feeing	4.0	4.0	4.2	
Drying, processing and packaging for selling/storage	32.2	27.3	44.0	**
Trading or marketing produce through agro-vets/community associations/cooperatives	1.3	1.0	2.0	
Use of formal marketing systems for livestock and/or vegetables and/or fruits and/or spices, honey, coffee, etc.	9.4	7.9	13.3	**
Sustainable crop practices				
Micro dosing	11.4	7.8	20.1	***
Manure	54.1	53.4	55.6	
Compost	10.0	9.0	12.6	
Planting basins	1.6	1.1	2.7	*
Mulching	8.0	7.3	9.8	
Weed control	21.6	19.2	27.5	**
Dry planting	8.4	6.7	12.7	*
Ripping into residues	8.6	9.1	7.2	
Clean ripping	2.2	1.7	3.5	†
Tied ridges	4.6	4.0	5.8	
Pot-holing(ZAI)	1.9	2.4	0.6	†
Crop rotations	2.4	2.2	2.8	
Intercropping	11.1	11.3	10.5	
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	3.9	3.8	4.4	
Early planting or planting with first rains	11.7	9.1	17.9	**
Use of improved seeds and/or crop varieties	1.6	1.5	2.0	
Contour planting	2.7	2.4	3.6	
Terracing	14.5	10.6	23.8	***
Land leveling	12.3	10.2	17.4	†
Micro-irrigation technology (MIT)	0.8	0.6	1.4	
Soaking seeds (Trempage des semences)	2.7	1.8	5.0	*
Transplanting (Pepinières/ repiquage)	11.2	8.0	18.9	**
Half Moon (Demi lune)	0.9	0.8	1.0	
Use of chemical fertilizers	17.2	12.1	29.8	***

Table A9.11b. Use of value chain activities, sustainable agriculture practices, and improved storage methods by type of practice and access to financial services [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	All farmers (n=3,316)	Use of financial seivces		
		Did not use any financial services (ref. category)	Used at least one financial service (credit, savings, or agriculture insurance)	P-value
		%	%	
Sustainable livestock practices				
Improved animal shelters	11.6	11.8	11.1	
Vaccinations	60.8	59.7	63.5	
Deworming	27.1	27.1	27.1	
Castration	5.7	5.2	6.8	
Dehorning	1.6	1.5	2.0	
Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products	25.5	25.1	26.5	
Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer	14.6	12.0	20.9	***
Artificial insemination	0.4	0.3	0.8	†
Pen feeding	2.6	2.9	2.0	
Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes	3.7	3.3	4.7	
Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets	6.2	5.2	8.9	
Improved breeds for cross-breeding	2.1	2.2	1.7	
NRM practices				
Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments	2.1	1.5	3.6	**
Agro-forestry	0.3	0.2	0.5	
Management of forest plantation	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Regeneration of natural landscapes	1.7	1.6	2.0	
Sustainable harvesting of forest products	0.7	0.5	1.1	†
Rotational grazing or trans-humane system of livestock keeping	6.9	5.2	10.9	*
Hedge-row planting	4.7	4.0	6.3	*
Trench (Tranchée)	6.4	4.9	10.1	†
Small Dikes (Diguettes)	24.8	19.8	37.1	***
Stone rows to control erosion	17.5	15.5	22.3	†
Gabion	4.4	4.2	5.0	
Improved storage methods				
Hermetic storage	8.0	6.4	11.8	*
Improved granary	25.5	24.8	27.4	
Warehousing or cereal banks	11.0	8.9	16.0	*
Use of traps for mice	5.0	5.4	4.2	
Grain bag with bio-pesticides	11.9	10.4	15.4	*
Triple bag	1.3	1.4	1.3	
Hang and smoke	2.5	2.6	2.3	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001				

Table A9.12. Height and BMI levels of non-pregnant women 15-49 years of age  
[Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>	
<b>BMI</b>	
Percent less than 145 cm	1.0
Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	22.7
<b>Normal (%)</b>	
18.5-24.9 (total normal)	65.5
<b>Underweight (%)</b>	
<18.5 (total underweight)	12.0
17.0-18.4 (mildly underweight)	7.9
<17 (moderately and severely underweight)	4.1
<b>Overweight/obese (%)</b>	
≥25 (total overweight or obese)	22.5
25.0-29.9 (overweight)	15.7
≥30.0 (obese)	6.9
<b>Number of non-pregnant women of reproductive age</b>	2,300

Table A9.13. Percentage of food groups consumed by women 15-49 years of age  
[Mali, 2016]

	<i>HARANDE</i>
Grains, roots and tubers	99.6
Flesh foods, including organ meat and misc. small animal protein	93.1
Other Vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits	62.9
Other vegetables	55.8
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	48.7
Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables	39.7
Legumes and beans	28.6
Eggs	3.2
Nuts and seeds	2.5
Other fruits	1.2
Number of responding women 15-49 years	2,768

Table A9.13a Prevalence of women 15-49 with a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) by select characteristics of the household [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE			
	Number of women	%	P -value
<b>Gendered household type</b>			
Male and female adults (ref. category)	2,580	46.2	
Female adult(s) only	150	33.3	**
Male adult(s) only <sup>1</sup>	37	28.9	†
<b>Level of education of household head</b>			
No education (ref. category)	2,374	40.3	
Primary	242	36.9	
Secondary and higher	152	39.6	
<b>Prevalence of hunger</b>			
Households that did not experience hunger	2,586	45.8	
Households that experienced hunger	182	35.6	
<b>Ecological area</b>			
Dry	1,322	45.2	
Wetlands	1,446	45.2	
<b>Number of responding women 15-49</b>	2,768	45.2	
<p>NOTE:</p> <p><sup>1</sup> The sample includes 37 male adult-only households which include women between the ages 15-17 years. Among these 37 cases, 28 are spouses to the household head (under the age of 18), 8 cases are daughters of the household head, and 1 case is of "other" relationship to the head.</p> <p>† p&lt;0.1, * p&lt;0.05, ** p&lt;0.01, ***0.001</p>			

Table A9.13b. Mean household dietary diversity score by women nutritional status [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE			
	Household dietary diversity score		
	N	Mean	P -value
<b>Women's nutrition (MDD-W)</b>			
Women 15-49 with a minimum dietary diversity	1,226	7.6	***
Women 15-49 without a minimum dietary diversity	1,463	6.1	
<b>All women 15-49</b>	2,689	6.8	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001			

Table A9.13c. Prevalence of women 15-49 with a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) according to households' use of sustainable agricultural practices [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE			
	Number of women	%	P -value
<b>Use of at least one type of financial service</b>			
No (ref. category)	1,677	42.1	*
Yes	987	50.8	
<b>Use of at least three sustainable agricultural practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	656	35.8	***
Yes	2,008	48.5	
<b>Use of at least two sustainable crop practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	1,050	41.1	*
Yes	1,614	48.2	
<b>Use of at least two sustainable livestock practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	1,096	40.4	**
Yes	1,568	49.0	
<b>Use of at least two NRM practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	2,098	43.4	*
Yes	566	53.1	
<b>Use of value chain practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	1,074	40.5	*
Yes	1,590	48.5	
<b>Use of improved storage practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	899	40.3	*
Yes	1,875	48.1	
<b>Percentage of women 15-49 with a MDD-W</b>	2,664	45.4	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001			

Table A9.13d. Results of logistic regression of MDD-W among women 15-49 years [Mali 2016]

Variables	HARANDE				
	I Odds ratio	II Odds ratio	III Odds ratio	IV Odds ratio	V Odds ratio
<b>Household agriculture-related practices</b>					
Used at least one type of financial service	1.327*	1.319*	1.302*	1.320*	1.351*
Used at least one value-chain activity	1.124	1.140	1.115	1.066	1.078
Used at least three sustainable agricultural practices	1.448*				
Used at least two sustainable crop practices		1.054	1.055	0.993	0.974
Used at least two sustainable livestock practices		1.306*	1.293*	1.243	1.179
Used at least two NRM practices		1.255	1.289	1.275	1.341
Used at least one improved storage practice	1.090	1.090	1.118	0.999	0.948
Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant USD 2010 (2011 PPP)			1.560**	1.538**	1.757***
<b>Types and number of livelihood sources</b>					
Production and sale of agricultural products				1.270	1.313
Production and sale of livestock				1.130	1.141
Production and sale of vegetables				1.167	1.181
Production and sale of fish				0.751	0.901
Production and sale of other items				0.614†	0.651†
Total number of sources of household income				1.044	1.023
<b>Women's characteristics</b>					
Age (ref. category: 15-49)					
20-24					1.172
25-29					1.079
30-34					1.182
35-49					1.254
<b>Ethnicity (ref. category: Dogon)</b>					
Bambara					1.253
Bozo					0.832
Sarakole					0.585
Songhay					1.113
Touareg <sup>2</sup>					-
Peulh					1.169
Other					1.179
<b>Other household characteristics</b>					
<b>Gendered household type (ref. category: adult male and female)</b>					
Female adults only					0.676
Male adults only					0.690
<b>Male-headed household (ref. category: female-headed household)</b>					0.941
<b>Household size (1-26)</b>					1.050***
Constant	0.501***	0.522***	0.231***	0.208***	0.109***
<b>N</b>	2,768	2,768	2,765	2,765	2,748
parameters	4	6	7	13	27
F-statistic	4.941	4.265	4.443	3.809	3.004
<b>Prob&gt;F</b>	0.00144	0.00105	0.000417	0.000179	0.000463

† p&lt;0.1, \* p&lt;0.05, \*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\*\*0.001

NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant 2010 USD ranges between \$1.10 and \$5.85.<sup>2</sup> Touareg are not included in the analysis for the lack of a comparison group; there are no Touareg women who achieve a MDD-W.



Table A9.14. Percentage of women 15-49 years who are married or in a union and using a contraceptive method by type of contraceptive method [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>	
Female sterilization	2.0
Male sterilization	...
Inter-uterine device	1.2
Injectables	25.4
Implants	22.9
Pill	35.0
Condom	...
Female condom	...
Emergency contraception	...
Standard days method	...
Lactational amen. Method	2.1
Rhythm	...
Withdrawal	...
Other modern methods	...
Other traditional methods	12.8
Number of women using contraceptive method	11.1
Prevalence of women 15-49 years married or in a union using any contraceptive method	6.1
<b>Number of women 15-49 years married or in a union</b>	<b>1,766</b>

Table A9.15a. Prevalence of stunted, underweight, and wasted children by age and project area [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE					
	Total		Males		Females	
	%	P-value	%	P-value	%	P-value
<b>Prevalence of stunted children 0-59 months</b>						
<6 (reference category)	17.4		17.6		17.2	
6-11	28.8	*	31.0	**	26.5	
12-17	32.0	**	30.4	*	33.6	**
18-23	38.5	***	34.4	**	43.4	***
24-29	45.8	***	44.9	***	46.7	***
30-35	36.9	***	34.4	**	38.8	**
36-41	35.3	***	30.8	*	40.2	***
42-47	25.6	†	21.1		31.2	*
48-53	30.0	**	30.5	*	29.6	*
54-59	29.2	*	24.3		34.4	*
Number of children 0-59 months with valid height measurements	2,762		1,403		1,359	
<b>Prevalence of underweight children 0-59 months</b>						
<6 (reference category)	22.0		21.0		23.1	
6-11	33.6	**	39.9	**	27.0	
12-17	28.1		29.0		27.2	
18-23	32.9	*	32.6	†	33.3	†
24-29	30.6		31.1		30.2	
30-35	29.0		33.0	†	25.8	
36-41	24.9		20.8		29.6	
42-47	14.4	†	12.7		16.4	
48-53	21.2		24.7		17.6	
54-59	23.5		15.7		31.7	
Number of children 0-59 months with valid weight measurements	2,767		1,406		1,361	
<b>Prevalence of wasted children 0-59 months</b>						
<6 (reference category)	16.7		12.1		21.5	
6-11	20.7		26.0	**	15.1	
12-17	17.5		19.1		16.0	
18-23	15.6		18.5		12.1	
24-29	11.3	†	13.4		9.3	**
30-35	5.8	*	9.9		2.5	**
36-41	5.0	**	7.0		2.7	***
42-47	5.8	**	6.0	†	5.5	**
48-53	8.0	**	8.7		7.4	**
54-59	7.2	**	3.8	*	10.7	*
Number of children 0-59 months with valid height and weight measurements	2,758		1,403		1,355	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001						

Table A9.15b. Children's nutritional status by select characteristics of the household [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE								
	Prevalence of underweight among children under five			Prevalence of stunting among children under five			Prevalence of wasting among children under five		
	Number of children	%	P -value	Number of children	%	P -value	Number of children	%	P -value
<b>Gendered household type</b>									
Male and female adults (ref. category)	2,609	26.3		2,604	32.7		2,600	11.7	
Female adult(s) only	143	30.3		143	31.5		143	12.2	
Male adult(s) only	15	28.2		15	32.1		15	22.8	
<b>Level of education of household head</b>									
No education (ref. category)	2,414	23.0		2,410	33.2		2,408	11.4	
Primary	233	26.4		233	33.3		232	15.0	
Secondary and higher	120	29.0		119	17.8	***	118	12.2	
<b>Improved water source</b>									
Household does not use an improved water source (ref. category)	1,745	28.5		1,743	34.0		1,739	12.4	
Household uses an improved water source	1,022	22.8	**	1,019	30.0		1,019	10.6	
<b>Improved sanitation facility</b>									
Household does not use an improved sanitation facility (ref. category)	2,295	27.2		2,291	33.1		2,287	12.0	
Household uses an improved sanitation facility	472	22.3	*	471	29.9		471	10.4	
<b>Correct water treatment</b>									
Household does not use a correct water treatment practice (ref. category)	2,269	26.6		2,263	32.2		2,262	12.0	
Household uses a correct water treatment practice	498	26.1		499	34.8		496	10.9	
<b>Handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing</b>									
Household does not have a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent (ref. category)	2,718	26.7		2,713	32.8		2,709	11.9	
Household has a handwashing station with water and soap or another cleansing agent	49	15.0	*	49	21.1	*	49	5.6	†
<b>Number of responding children under five</b>	2,767	26.5		2,762	32.6		2,758	11.8	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001									

Table A9.15c. Children's nutritional status by use of financial services, value chain activities, and sustainable agriculture practices [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE									
	Prevalence of underweight among children under five			Prevalence of stunting among children under five			Prevalence of wasting among children under five		
	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value
<b>Use of financial services</b>									
No (ref. category)	1,729	25.5		1,723	32.3		1,720	12.3	
Yes	1,038	26.0		1,039	33.1		1,038	10.9	
<b>Use of at least three sustainable agricultural practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	734	24.0		732	30.5		733	10.0	
Yes	2,033	27.4		2,030	33.4		2,025	12.4	
<b>Use of at least two sustainable crop practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	1,100	23.7		1,095	29.9		1,095	11.0	
Yes	1,667	28.4	*	1,667	34.5	†	1,663	12.3	
<b>Use of at least two sustainable livestock practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	1,214	26.7		1,211	32.1		1,211	12.3	
Yes	1,553	26.4		1,551	33.1		1,547	11.4	
<b>Use of at least two NRM practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	2,122	26.4		2,119	31.5		2,115	12.1	
Yes	645	26.7		643	36.7	*	643	10.7	
<b>Use of value chain practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	1,177	25.8		1,172	31.5		1,173	10.9	
Yes	1,590	27.0		1,590	33.4		1,585	12.4	
<b>Use of improved storage practices</b>									
No (ref. category)	1,004	26.2		999	31.3		997	11.7	
Yes	1,763	26.7		1,763	33.4		1,761	11.8	
Number of responding children under five	2,767	26.5		2,762	32.6		2,758	11.8	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001									

Table A9.16a. Children's nutritional status by select characteristics of the household [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE								
	Prevalence of underweight among children under five			Prevalence of stunting among children under five			Prevalence of wasting among children under five		
	Number of children <sup>1</sup>	%	P -value	Number of children <sup>2</sup>	%	P -value	Number of children <sup>3</sup>	%	P -value
<b>Prevalence of diarrhea</b>									
Child did not have diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey (ref. category)	2,050	25.2		2,045	31.2		2,045	10.9	
Child had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey	599	33.8	**	599	39.7	***	599	15.9	**
Number of responding children under five	2,649	27.2		2,644	33.2		2,640	12.0	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001									
NOTES:									
<sup>1</sup> Of the 2,767 children with valid weight-for-age z- scores 118 children did not have information on diarrhea prevalence. Of the 2,691 children under five with information on the prevalence of diarrhea, 42 did not have valid weight-for-age scores.									
<sup>2</sup> Of the 2,762 children with valid height-for-age z- scores 118 children did not have information on diarrhea prevalence. Of the 2,691 children under five with information on the prevalence of diarrhea, 47 did not have valid height-for-age scores.									
<sup>3</sup> Of the 2,758 children with valid weight-for-height z- scores 118 children did not have information on diarrhea prevalence. Of the 2,691 children under five with information on the prevalence of diarrhea, 51 did not have valid weight-for-height scores.									

Table A9.16b. Percentage of children under five years who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by household WASH status [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE	
WASH status	
Source of drinking water	
Improved	22.7
Unimproved	77.4
Toilet Facility	
Improved	18.4 *
Unimproved	81.6
Water and cleansing agent at handwashing station	
Available	18.1
Not available	81.9
Water treatment	
Treated	22.4
Not treated	77.6
Prevalence of diarrhea	23.0
Number of children under 5 years with diarrhea	606
NOTE: Results may be unreliable due to small sample size.	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001	

Table A9.17a. Components of MAD indicator for children 6-23 months by breastfeeding status and sex of child [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>			
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Breastfed children 6-8 months of age</b>			
Percentage with minimum meal frequency (2 or more)	30.0	25.0	34.7
Percentage with minimum dietary diversity (4 or more)	7.2	1.9	12.3
Percentage consuming the following food groups:			
Grains, roots, and tubers	40.3	38.6	42.0
Legumes and nuts	1.0	0.9	1.1
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	31.2	29.6	32.6
Eggs	15.4	9.9	20.5
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)	1.8	1.5	2.0
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	10.3	9.2	11.4
Other fruits and vegetables	6.6	3.5	9.6
<b>Number of children</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Breastfed children 9-23 months of age</b>			
Percentage with minimum meal frequency (3 or more)	48.4	45.6	51.5
Percentage with minimum dietary diversity (4 or more)	33.0	33.3	32.7
Percentage consuming the following food groups:			
Grains, roots, and tubers	84.2	86.3	82.0
Legumes and nuts	7.2	7.4	7.0
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	54.5	56.9	51.8
Eggs	58.0	57.9	58.2
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)	1.4	1.7	1.1
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	45.4	44.8	46.0
Other fruits and vegetables	26.8	29.7	23.6
<b>Number of children</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age</b>			
Percentage with minimum meal frequency (4 or more + 2 milk)	44.6	42.1	47.6
Percent with minimum dietary diversity (4 or more)	36.7	34.0	40.0
Percentage consuming the following food groups:			
Grains, roots, and tubers	94.6	92.0	97.8
Legumes and nuts	16.9	19.4	13.8
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	65.0	65.0	65.1
Eggs	73.9	69.6	79.1
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)	2.4	3.6	0.9
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	67.1	61.7	73.6
Other fruits and vegetables	43.8	42.3	45.6
<b>Number of children</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>
NOTE: The results for these subgroup analyses are based on small sample sizes and may be unreliable.			

Table A9.17b. Prevalence of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months by select characteristics of the household [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE		
	Number of children	%	P -value
<b>Gendered household type</b>			
Male and female adults (ref. category)	807	18.3	
Female adult(s) only	46	14.6	
Male adult(s) only	6	0.0	
<b>Level of education of household head</b>			
No education (ref. category)	734	17.2	
Primary	83	20.6	
Secondary and higher	43	26.2	
<b>Prevalence of hunger</b>			
Households that did not experience hunger (ref. category)	799	18.7	*
Households that experienced hunger	61	9.6	
<b>Number of responding children 6-23 months</b>	860	18.0	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001			



Table A9.17c Prevalence of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months by households' use of agricultural practices [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE		
	Number of children	%	P -value
<b>Use of financial services</b>			
No (ref. category)	531	16.4	
Yes	302	20.7	
<b>Use of at least three sustainable agricultural practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	232	13.9	
Yes	628	19.4	†
<b>Use of at least two sustainable crop practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	353	14.2	
Yes	507	20.6	†
<b>Use of at least two sustainable livestock practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	375	16.3	
Yes	485	19.3	
<b>Use of at least two NRM practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	662	17.6	
Yes	198	19.2	
<b>Use of value chain practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	374	12.0	
Yes	486	22.4	**
<b>Use of improved storage practices</b>			
No (ref. category)	327	15.1	
Yes	533	19.8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>18.0</b>	
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001			

Table A9.17d. Results of logistic regression of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months [Mali 2016]

Variables	Model I	Model II
	Odds ratio	Odds ratio
<b>Age of child (ref. category: 6-8 months)</b>		
9-23 months		4.523***
<b>Sex of child (ref. category: male)</b>		
Female		2.025**
<b>Ethnicity (ref.category: Dogon)</b>		
Bambara		3.844*
Bozo		1.403
Sarakole		2.551
Songhay		1.124
Touareg		-
Peulh		1.622
Other		3.115*
<b>Minimum dietary diversity for women (ref. category: women who did not achieve a MDD-W)</b>		1.404
<b>Household Dietary Diversity Score (1-12)</b>		1.324**
<b>Household practiced at least one value chain activity (ref. category: household did not practice any value chain activities)</b>	2.496***	2.012*
<b>Household used at least two sustainable agriculture practices (ref. category: household did not use any sustainable crop practices)</b>	0.956	0.666
<b>Production and sale of agricultural products (ref. category: household did not produce and sell agricultural products)</b>		1.893*
<b>Commune (ref. category: Tenenkou)</b>		
Bandiagara		1.342
Douentza		2.764**
Youwarou		1.685
<b>Rural (ref.category: urban)</b>		0.486
Constant	0.133***	0.00114***
<b>N</b>	744	718
Parameters	2	17
F-statistic	7.344	4.637
<b>Prob&gt;F</b>	0.00125	0.00000594
NOTE: Touareg are not included in the analysis for the lack of a comparison group; there are no Touareg children who achieve a MAD.		
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001		

Table 9.17e Components of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months by households' use of agricultural practices [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE																	
	Breastfed children 6-8 months						Breastfed children 6-23 months						Non-breastfed children 6-23 months					
	Minimum meal frequency			Dietary diversity			Minimum meal frequency			Dietary diversity			Minimum meal frequency			Dietary diversity		
	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value	Number of children	%	P-value
<b>Use of financial services</b>																		
No (ref. category)	97	22.3		97	3.9		352	48.6		352	29.7		109	46.2		109	32.3	
Yes	57	43.1	*	57	12.9		205	48.2		205	38.5		40	40.8		40	47.5	
<b>Use of at least three sustainable agricultural practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	41	29.6		41	7.8		149	48.9		149	27.9		42	37.3		42	23.1	
Yes	113	30.2		113	7.1		408	48.3		408	34.8		107	47.0		107	41.4	*
<b>Use of at least two sustainable crop practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	66	31.3		66	6.3		226	48.9		226	27.6		61	47.7		61	26.2	
Yes	88	29.1		88	8.0		331	48.1		331	36.9		88	42.6		88	43.5	*
<b>Use of at least two sustainable livestock practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	62	34.9		62	12.4		251	46.6		251	28.7		62	39.3		62	30.8	
Yes	92	26.6		92	3.6		306	50.0		306	36.7		87	48.2		87	40.9	
<b>Use of at least two NRM practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	124	34.2		124	8.4		409	48.4		409	31.6		129	43.0		129	36.3	
Yes	30	13.1	*	30	2.5		148	48.4		148	37.0		20	56.1		20	39.6	
<b>Use of value chain practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	70	28.3		70	7.6		233	45.1		233	25.4		71	37.2		71	27.7	
Yes	84	31.3		84	7.0		324	50.8		324	38.5	**	78	50.9		78	44.5	†
<b>Use of improved storage practices</b>																		
No (ref. category)	55	38.1		55	9.0		205	52.8		205	27.3		67	52.7		67	34.6	
Yes	99	24.9	†	99	6.2		352	45.7		352	36.5	†	82	37.7	†	82	38.5	
<b>Total</b>	154	30.0		154	7.2		557	48.4		557	33.0		149	44.6		149	36.8	

† p&lt;0.1, \* p&lt;0.05, \*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\*\*0.001

Table 9.17f Components of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months by households' socio-economic status and average daily per capita consumption expenditures [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE						
			HDDS		Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant 2010 USD (2011 PPP)	
			Average	P-value	Average	P-value
Breastfed children 6-8 months (n=154)	Minimum meal frequency	Did not achieve minimum meal frequency (ref. category)	6.8		\$1.79	
		Achieved minimum meal frequency	6.6		\$1.80	
	Dietary diversity	Did not achieve dietary diversity (ref. category)	6.7		\$1.80	
		Achieved minimum dietary diversity	8.0	*	\$1.72	
Breastfed children 6-23 months (n=556)	Minimum meal frequency	Did not achieve minimum meal frequency (ref. category)	6.6		\$1.77	
		Achieved minimum meal frequency	6.8		\$1.77	
	Dietary diversity	Did not achieve dietary diversity (ref. category)	6.5		\$1.76	
		Achieved minimum dietary diversity	7.2	***	\$1.81	†
Non-breastfed children 6-23 months (n=149)	Minimum meal frequency	Did not achieve minimum meal frequency (ref. category)	6.6		\$1.79	
		Achieved minimum meal frequency	7.7	***	\$1.82	
	Dietary diversity	Did not achieve dietary diversity (ref. category)	6.8		\$1.77	
		Achieved minimum dietary diversity	7.6		\$1.87	†
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001						

Table A9.18a. Exclusive breastfeeding for children under six months by select household characteristics [Mali, 2016]

	HARANDE		
	Number of children under six months	%	P-value
<b>District</b>			
Tenenkou (ref. category)	66	7.7	
Bandiagara	67	17.9	*
Douentza	89	14.0	
Youwarou	64	27.6	**
<b>Commune</b>			
Deboyé (ref. category)	24	42.3	
Dandoli	16	12.8	**
Dourou	13	22.4	†
Lowol Gueou	18	15.7	*
Pignari	20	20.2	*
Dangol-Bore	49	15.2	**
Dounetza	23	3.5	**
Koubewel	17	19.6	**
Diafarabe	18	11.1	***
Diondiori	11	13.9	
Sougoulbe	9	12.2	
Tenenkou	15	7.8	**
Togoro Kotia	13	0.0	
Dirma	7	34.9	
Dongo	10	40.4	
Youwarou	23	3.4	**
<b>All children under six months</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>16.7</b>	
NOTE: The results for these subgroup analyses are based on small sample sizes and may be unreliable because there are too few cases to detect statistical differences.			
Breastfeeding status refers to a 24 hour period (yesterday during the day or night).			
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001			

Table A9.18b. Breastfeeding status for children 0-23 months by age in months and sex of child [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE			
	Total (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
<b>Not breastfeeding</b>	13.5	14.4	12.7
<2	6.1	12.8	0.0
2-3	1.5	0.0	3.2
4-5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6-8	2.3	2.9	1.7
9-11	0.6	0.5	0.7
12-17	11.8	13.6	10.0
18-23	45.4	43.7	47.4
<b>Exclusively breastfed</b>	5.0	4.1	5.9
<2	27.1	29.0	25.3
2-3	10.9	8.8	13.4
4-5	13.2	6.4	19.9
6-8	5.2	3.2	7.1
9-11	0.0	0.0	0.0
12-17	0.3	0.6	0.0
18-23	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Breastfed and plain water only</b>	23.6	23.0	24.2
<2	50.2	41.1	58.5
2-3	66.5	67.1	65.7
4-5	64.2	67.4	61.0
6-8	38.1	41.7	34.8
9-11	11.5	10.8	12.4
12-17	4.5	4.1	4.9
18-23	1.2	0.7	1.8
<b>Breastfed and non-milk liquids</b>	2.1	2.5	1.6
<2	4.8	2.9	6.5
2-3	6.6	7.0	6.1
4-5	2.1	4.2	0.0
6-8	2.0	2.0	2.0
9-11	1.6	2.9	0.0
12-17	1.4	2.2	0.6
18-23	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Breastfed and other milk</b>	2.1	1.6	2.7
<2	5.5	3.7	7.0
2-3	2.6	2.8	2.3
4-5	1.9	1.7	2.1
6-8	5.9	4.8	7.0
9-11	2.3	0.0	5.0
12-17	0.6	1.1	0.0
18-23	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table A9.18b. Breastfeeding status for children 0-23 months by age in months and sex of child [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>			
	Total (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
<b>Breastfed and complementary foods</b>	53.7	54.4	52.9
<2	6.4	10.3	2.8
2-3	12.0	14.3	9.3
4-5	18.6	20.3	17.0
6-8	46.5	45.5	47.4
9-11	84.0	85.8	81.9
12-17	81.4	78.4	84.5
18-23	53.5	55.7	50.8
<b>Number of children 0-23 months</b>	1,150	591	559
<2	93	45	48
2-3	119	63	56
4-5	76	39	37
6-8	159	79	80
9-11	161	90	71
12-17	298	149	149
18-23	244	126	118
NOTE: The results for these subgroup analyses are based on small sample sizes and may be unreliable.			
Breastfeeding status refers to a 24 hour period (yesterday during the day or night). Children who are categorized as breastfeeding and consuming water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories are mutually exclusive and their percentages sum to 100 percent of children 0-23 months. Children who received breastmilk and non-milk liquids but did not receive other milk or complimentary food are categorized in the non-milk category, though they may have received plain water. Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, porridge, and other liquids such as glucose water or sugar water.			

Table A9.19. Self-earned cash decision-making among males and females married or in union who work and are usually paid in cash or a combination of cash and in-kind [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>		
	Males (%)	Females (%)
Respondent alone	92.5	68.1
Spouse alone	3.6	24.8
Respondent with spouse	1.0	5.9
Respondent with someone else	0.7	0.6
Other	2.3	0.6
<b>Number of responding males/females</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,504</b>
NOTE: Includes all household members who are 15 years or older, have worked in the past 12 months and were usually paid in cash or a combination of cash and in-kind for this work during the 12-month period.		
Gender differences in self-earned cash decision-making are statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).		



Table A9.20. Maternal and child health decision-making among males and females who are married or in a union and have children under the age of two [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	Maternal health and nutrition		Children's health and nutrition	
	Males (%)	Females (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
Respondent alone	70.6	13.1	63.5	12.8
Spouse alone	18.3	74.6	22.6	69.9
Respondent with spouse or partner	9.5	10.5	12.6	14.6
Respondent with someone else	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5
Other	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2
<b>Number of responding males/females</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>998</b>
NOTE: Gender differences in control over MHN decision-making are statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ). Gender differences in control over CHN decision-making are statistically significant ( $p < 0.001$ ).				

Table A9.21. Prevalence of women 15-49 years with a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W) and maternal health and nutrition decision-making [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>		
	Females who are currently married and have children under two years	
	Number of women	%
Respondent alone	138	41.7
Spouse alone	731	42.3
Respondent with spouse or partner	111	52.5
Respondent with someone else	10	48.1
Other	7	37.6
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>43.3</b>
NOTE: Sample is restricted to women 15-49 years who are currently married with a child under 2 years. Differences in the prevalence of a MDD-W among women 15-49 years by spousal participation in maternal health and nutrition decision-making are statistically nonsignificant in this analytical sample.		

Table A9.22. Percent of children 6-23 months with a minimum actable diet (MAD) and child health and nutrition decision-making [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
	Males who are currently married and have children under two years		Females who are currently married and have children under two years	
	Number of children	%	Number of children	%
Respondent alone	350	21.9	96	18.5
Spouse alone	129	15.3	517	18.1
Respondent with spouse or partner	58	14.6	101	18.4
Respondent with someone else	7	39.9	10	27.4
Other	1	0.0	9	34.4
<b>Number of responding males/females</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>18.5</b>
NOTE: Sample is restricted to children 6-23 months whose parents are currently married and living together. Differences in the prevalence of a MAD among children 6-23 months by parental participation in child health and nutrition decision-making are statistically nonsignificant in both analytical samples.				

Table A9.23a. Percent of respondents receiving services and percent satisfied with services [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE								
	Percent receiving services				Percent satisfied with services			
	Total	Male	Female	P-value	Total	Male	Female	P-value
<b>Food security and agriculture service providers</b>	46.3	49.8	43.4	*	91.6	93.6	89.8	*
Government of Mali technical services in agriculture, livestock, fishing	9.4	12.1	7.3	**	92.5	92.6	92.5	
Agro dealers or input providers	10.8	13.5	8.6	**	86.5	88.5	84.1	
Community Based Organizations (CBO), associations or committees (farmers, livestock, fishers, etc.)	8.7	10.0	7.6		88.0	89.8	86.1	
Inputs banks or stocks (cereal, seeds, zoo techniques, fodder)	6.6	7.3	60.3		86.6	89.8	86.1	
Relays or community vulgarization agents	27.2	28.9	25.9		92.3	93.8	91.1	
Other food security services	21.0	21.5	20.7		87.5	88.8	86.5	
<b>Heath and nutrition security services providers</b>	47.0	47.0	47.0		92.4	100.0	93.3	
Health Centers (maternities, community health centers, referral health centers)	38.0	37.5	38.3		92.6	93.3	92.0	
Inputs/products providers	17.5	18.8	16.4		92.4	93.0	91.9	
Relays and community health agents	25.8	26.8	24.9		89.5	94.2	85.6	
Other health or nutrition service providers	14.0	15.0	13.2		86.3	90.6	82.3	
<b>Income security providers</b>	10.2	10.6	9.8		87.9	85.9	89.7	
Village savings and loan associations (VSLA)	6.5	7.0	6.1		85.6	85.5	85.7	
Microfinance institutions (MFI)	2.3	2.9	1.8		96.1	95.4	97.0	
Banks or other assurances	0.8	0.9	0.8		70.3	52.0	86.6	
Other income security service providers	3.1	3.1	3.1		92.3	87.8	95.9	
<b>Any service provider</b>	63.5	64.5	62.7		93.7	94.8	92.7	
Number of respondents	2,089	874	1,155		1,282	571	721	
NOTE: One person was randomly selected per household. A total of 1,282 out of 2,089 respondents received at least one service.								
† p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001								

Table A9.23b. Average number of services received per person and average satisfaction index [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE								
	Average number of services received per person				Average satisfaction index <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Male	Female	P-value	Total	Male	Female	P-value
Food security and agriculture service providers	0.8	0.9	0.8	*	1.6	1.7	1.5	
Health and nutrition security services providers	1.0	1.0	0.9		1.8	1.9	1.8	*
Income security providers	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.1	1.1	1.1	
Any service provider	1.9	2.1	1.8	†	2.7	2.9	2.6	*
<b>Number of respondents</b>	2,029	874	1,155		1,282	571	721	
<sup>1</sup> The satisfaction index for food security and agriculture service providers ranges between 0 - 6. The satisfaction index for health and nutrition service providers ranges between 0 - 4. The satisfaction index for quality of income security service providers ranges between 0 - 4. The overall satisfaction index for quality of service providers ranges between 0 - 14.  NOTE: One person was randomly selected per household. A total of 1,282 out of 2,089 respondents received at least one service. If the person did not receive any services they do not contribute to the satisfaction index.  † p<0.1, * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, ***0.001								

Table A9.24. Correlations between resilience, poverty and food security [Mali, 2016]

<i>HARANDE</i>	
Overall Resiliency Capacity Index (0-100)	
(Pearson correlation coefficient )	
<b>Poverty indicators</b>	
Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant 2010 USD (2011 PPP)	0.083***
Prevalence of poverty based on USD \$1.90 (PPP 2011) daily per capita consumption expenditures threshold	-0.100***
<b>Food security indicators</b>	
HHS (%)	0.003
HDDS (1-12)	0.099***
† p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001	

Table A9.25. Correlations between resilience and types of livelihood activities (n=2,162) [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE				
Types of livelihood activities	Resilience capacity Index			
	(Pearson correlation coefficient)			
	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative	Overall
Production and sale of agricultural products	-0.0264	0.0099	0.1033***	0.0198
Production and sale of livestock	0.032	0.0697***	0.0750***	0.0576**
Production and sale of vegetable crops	0.1299***	0.1843***	0.1483***	0.1804***
Sale of fishing products	0.1285***	0.1942***	0.0467†	0.1526***
Production and sale of other products	0.1778***	0.2216***	0.0525*	0.1856***
Shop keeping	0.0617**	0.0951***	-0.038†	0.0477*
Agricultural labor	-0.0229	0.0269	0.019	0.0143
Sales and skilled services	0.0786***	0.1001***	0.0288	0.0939***
Remittances	-0.0653**	0.0472*	0.0524*	0.0239
Other sources	0.0033	-0.0096	-0.0811***	-0.0289
† p<.1; * p<.05; ** p<.01; *** p<.001				

Table A9.26. Bivariate analyses of types of livelihood activities and household poverty and food security [Mali, 2016]

Types of livelihood activities	HARANDE					
	Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant USD 2010 (PPP 2011)		Moderate to severe hunger (HHS)		HDDS (1-12)	
	Number of households	Mean	Number of households	%	Number of households	Mean
<b>Production and sale of agricultural products</b>						
No	806	\$1.83	806	8.8	776	6.5
Yes	1,353	\$1.82	1,353	6.2	1,316	6.9*
<b>Production and sale of livestock</b>						
No	776	\$1.82	776	8.2	748	6.5
Yes	1,383	\$1.83	1,383	6.6	1,344	6.9*
<b>Production and sale of vegetables</b>						
No	1,860	\$1.84	1,860	7.0	1,800	6.8
Yes	299	\$1.76	299	8.3	292	6.7
<b>Production and sale of fish</b>						
No	1,875	\$1.82	1,875	6.5	1,819	6.7
Yes	284	\$1.86	284	11.0*	273	6.9
<b>Production and sale of other items</b>						
No	1,947	\$1.83	1,947	6.7	1,887	6.8
Yes	213	\$1.77†	213	12.1*	206	6.3*
<b>Shop keeping</b>						
No	1,336	\$1.82	1,336	7.2	1,296	6.7
Yes	823	\$1.84	823	7.1	796	6.9*
<b>Agricultural labor</b>						
No	2,079	\$1.83	2,079	7.1	2,017	6.8
Yes	80	\$1.81	80	10.3	75	6.8
<b>Skilled labor service</b>						
No	1,759	\$1.82	1,759	6.8	1,705	6.7
Yes	401	\$1.85	401	8.6	388	6.8
<b>Remittances</b>						
No	1,550	\$1.82	1,550	7.7	1,504	6.8
Yes	609	\$1.83	609	5.7	588	6.6*
<b>Other sources</b>						
No	2,009	\$1.82	2,009	7.2	1,947	6.8
Yes	151	\$1.86	151	6.8	146	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>6.7</b>

† p&lt;.1, \* p&lt;.05, \*\* p&lt;.01, \*\*\* p&lt;.001



Table A9.27 Relationship between types of livelihood activities and children's nutrition [Mali 2016]

Types of livelihood activities	HARANDE							
	Underweight		Stunting		Wasting		MAD	
	Number of children	%	Number of children	%	Number of children	%	Number of children	%
<b>Production and sale of agricultural products</b>								
No	1,017	30.2	1,014	33.3	1,014	15.6	321	11.4
Yes	1,749	32.6	1,747	32.2	1,743	20.0	538	22.1***
<b>Production and sale of livestock</b>								
No	965	30.9	962	32.3	962	17.1	297	19.6
Yes	1,801	32.1	1,799	32.8	1,795	18.9*	562	17.2
<b>Production and sale of vegetables</b>								
No	2,349	32.5	2,344	32.9	2,340	18.4	732	17.1
Yes	417	26.7	417	31.3	417	18.1	127	23.1
<b>Production and sale of fish</b>								
No	2,396	32.0	2,392	31.1	2,388	19.1	752	18.2
Yes	370	29.5*	369	42.1	369	13.9***	107	16.4
<b>Production and sale of other items</b>								
No	2,475	32.2	2,470	32.2	2,468	19.1	771	18.3
Yes	292	26.6	292	37.4	290	11.0*	89	14.5
<b>Shop keeping</b>								
No	1,693	34.1	1,688	34.3	1,687	19.6	537	18.6
Yes	1,073	27.5*	1,073	29.8	1,070	16.2	322	16.9
<b>Agricultural labor</b>								
No	2,675	31.9	2,670	33.2	2,666	18.3	835	17.9
Yes	91	20.6	91	10.8	91	18.7	24	22.4
<b>Skilled labor service</b>								
No	2,250	31.8	2,246	32.4	2,242	18.5	700	17.2
Yes	517	31.1	516	33.7	516	17.5	160	21.3
<b>Remittances</b>								
No	2,035	31.7	2,030	32.5	2,027	19.4	634	19.0
Yes	731	31.7	731	33.2	730	15.1	225	14.6
<b>Other sources</b>								
No	2,565	26.5	2,560	32.4	2,556	11.7	794	18.1
Yes	202	26.1	202	35.2	202	12.2	66	16.5

† p&lt;.1, \* p&lt;.05, \*\* p&lt;.01, \*\*\* p&lt;.001

Table A9.28. Relationship between types of livelihood activities and women's nutrition [Mali 2016]

Types of livelihood activities	HARANDE			
	Underweight		MDD-W	
	Number of women	%	Number of women	%
<b>Production and sale of agricultural products</b>				
No	857	13.1	1,034	38.9
Yes	1,441	11.3	1,730	49.2**
<b>Production and sale of livestock</b>				
No	810	11.4	997	40.0
Yes	1,488	12.3	1,767	48.1*
<b>Production and sale of vegetables</b>				
No	1,951	11.9	2,367	43.9
Yes	347	12.5	397	53.0*
<b>Production and sale of fish</b>				
No	2,018	12.6	2,407	46.5
Yes	280	8.12*	357	37.3*
<b>Production and sale of other items</b>				
No	2,067	12.0	2,491	46.0
Yes	233	12.0	277	36.9*
<b>Shop keeping</b>				
No	1,402	11.8	1,676	45.9
Yes	896	12.3	1,088	44.1
<b>Agricultural labor</b>				
No	2,230	12.1	2,676	45.0
Yes	68	9.5	88	53.1
<b>Skilled labor service</b>				
No	1,870	12.4	2,240	45.4
Yes	430	10.4	528	44.6
<b>Remittances</b>				
No	1,619	11.8	1,970	45.2
Yes	679	12.4	794	45.3
<b>Other sources</b>				
No	2,127	12.1	2,564	45.3
Yes	173	10.9	204	44.2
† p<.1, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001				

Table A9.29. Correlations between number of livelihood activities and poverty, food security, children's nutrition, and women's nutrition [Mali, 2016]

HARANDE		
	Number of livelihood activities (0-7)	
	Pearson correlation coefficient	Sample size
<b>Household poverty and food security indicators</b>		
Daily per capita consumption expenditures in constant USD 2010 (PPP 2011)	-0.009	2,160
Prevalence of households with moderate to severe hunger (HHS)	0.000	2,162
Average household dietary diversity score (1-12)	0.065*	2,094
<b>Children's nutrition indicators</b>		
Prevalence of underweight among children under five years of age	-0.024	2,767
Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age	-0.004	2,767
Prevalence of wasting among children under five years of age	-0.011	2,758
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	0.037	860
<b>Women's nutrition indicators</b>		
Prevalence of underweight women	-0.017	2,300
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W)	0.041*	2,768
† p<.1, * p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001		

## **ANNEX 10**

### **Methods for Multivariate Analyses**

## ANNEX 10

### MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES OF SELECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S NUTRITION OUTCOMES

Multivariate analyses of the prevalence of a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months and the prevalence of a minimum dietary diversity among women 15-49 years was conducted. The analyses are limited to the data that were collected in the baseline survey and may not include all confounding variables; therefore, the results may be biased due to variable omission. Additionally, given the cross-sectional nature of the data, the results are discussed as correlations without attributing causation. This section described the methodology and results of the analyses in detail.

#### A. Multivariate Analyses of Children's MAD

Bivariate analyses of the prevalence of MAD and household use of agriculture practices demonstrated a positive and statistically significant association with the use of value chain activities, and marginally statistically significant association with the use of at least two sustainable crop practices (Section 3.5, C. Minimum Acceptable Diet and Annex 9, Table 9.17c). Because children's nutrition can be influenced by a host of factors, we conducted a multivariate analysis of the prevalence of a MAD among children 6-23 months and the use of these agriculture practices controlling for characteristics of the child (sex, age and ethnicity), household location (district; urban/rural), household socio-economic status (HDDS), type of livelihood activity practiced by the household, and whether the mother consumed a MDD-W. Bivariate analyses of the prevalence of a MAD and the following variables indicated no relationship and were therefore excluded from the model for the purposes of parsimony: gender household type; whether the household is headed by a male; the educational level of the household head; and household water and sanitation facilities – namely, use of an improved water source, improved sanitation facility, correct water treatment, handwashing station; and household size. In various country contexts, women's control over earned income, or household spending, is associated with expenditure and consumption patterns that tend to favor children, such as increased spending on health care, childcare, children's clothing, and education. Since the bivariate analyses of children's MAD and CHN decisionmaking was statistically nonsignificant as discussed above in Section 3.5 Children's Health and Nutrition, C. Minimum Acceptable Diet (see also Annex 9, Table A9.20), this variable was not included in the model. Additionally, the prevalence of MAD was explored in relation to the type of livelihood activities and number of livelihood activities (as discussed above in Section 3.8), and with the exception of the sale and production of agricultural products, were found to be unrelated and therefore not included in the multivariate analyses. The sample size for the multivariate analysis of the likelihood that a child 6-23 months receives a MAD differs slightly from the sample of children 6-23 months because some children are missing information on the above-mentioned control variables.

Annex 9, Table A9.17d illustrates the results of the logistic regression of the prevalence of MAD among children 6-23 months of age. Results are reported as odds ratios. Even after controlling for the age, sex and ethnicity of the child as well as household background characteristics such as whether or not the household produces and sells agriculture products, and the location of the household (district and rural versus urban), as well as its socio-economic status (HDDS), children living in households that use at least one value chain activity are twice as likely to achieve a MAD as children who live in households that do not use any value chain activity. This finding underscores the importance of supporting the adoption of value chain activities as a conduit for opening up pathways to better child nutrition.

Additional multivariate analyses of the components of MAD – namely, minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity by the age and breastfeeding status of children was conducted based on the

results of the bivariate analyses with agriculture indicators (see Annex 9, Table 9.17e). Similar control variables were included in the models as those used to model the prevalence of MAD. However, the model specifications lacked statistical significance. Because the analyses is stratified by the age and breastfeeding status of children, this leads to small sample size and inability to detect statistically significant differences.<sup>1</sup>

## B. Multivariate Analyses of Women's MDD-W

Bivariate analyses of the relationship between women's MDD-W and household use of agriculture practices (Annex 9, Table A9.13c) indicated that women who live in households that practiced any of the following were more likely to achieve a MDD-W than those who did not: (1) at least one type of financial service, (2) at least one value-chain activity, (3) at least three sustainable agricultural practices, (4) at least two sustainable crop practices, (5) at least two sustainable livestock practices, (6) at least two NRM practices, or (7) at least one improved storage practice. Because women's own characteristics and household-level factors other than household use of agriculture practices may influence the odds that a woman achieves a MDD-W, a multivariate analysis was conducted. The following variables entered the model as control variables: age and ethnicity of woman, and a host of household factors: whether the household is headed by a male, gender household type, daily per capita expenditures in 2010 constant USD measured at 2011 PPP<sup>2</sup>. The model also controlled for the number of livelihood activities that household pursues and the following types of livelihood activities: whether the household produced and sold agricultural products; whether the household produced and sold livestock; whether the household produced and sold vegetables; whether the household produces and sells fish; and whether the household produces and sells other items. Other forms of livelihood activities—namely, shop keeping, agricultural labor, skilled labor services, and receipt of remittances, were not included because the bivariate analyses did not illustrate a statistically significant relationship with women's MDD-W (see Table 3.8K). The educational level of the household head and whether the household experienced hunger were not included in the model based on the results of the bivariate analyses which did not indicate a statistically significant relationship (see Annex 9, Table A9.13a). Similarly, women's participation in their own health and nutrition decision-making was not included in the model since the results of the bivariate analyses did not indicate that women's odds of achieving a MDD-W was related to MHN decision-making (see Annex 9, Table A9.21). MDD-W is not correlated with place of residence (district or urban/rural residence). For the purposes of parsimony, all variables that were found to be unrelated to women's MDD-W in the bivariate analyses were excluded from the multivariate model.

Annex 9, Table A9.13d illustrates the results of the logistic regression of the prevalence of MDD-W among women 15-49 years. Results are reported as odds ratios. Model I combines the various agriculture-related household practices to determine their relative importance for MDD-W and indicates that use of at least one type of financial service and at least 3 sustainable agriculture practices stand out. Since sustainable agriculture practices can include crop, livestock or NRM practices, Model II incorporates these components and indicates again the importance of using at least one financial service, and among the various sustainable agriculture practices, use of at least 2 sustainable livestock practices stands out as a statistically significant correlate of women's MDD-W. Even after controlling for daily per capita expenditures in constant 2010 USD (Model 3), use of at least one financial service and use of at least one sustainable livestock practice remain statistically significant. After controlling for type and number of livelihood practices (Model 4), the use of at least one sustainable livestock practice is no longer statistically significant but this is expected since the sale and production of livestock is correlated with the use of at least two sustainable livestock practices which implies that the effect of this indicator

<sup>1</sup> The sample sizes for the multivariate analyses of the components of MAD were as follows: breastfed children 6-8 months, 144; breastfed children 9-23 months, 491; non-breastfed children 6-23 months, 109.

<sup>2</sup> HDDS and daily per capita expenditures are entered separately since they both are proxies for socio-economic status and are correlated with each other.

on women's MDD-W is mediated by the sale of livestock. Model 5 includes household background characteristics and indicates that women who live in households that use at least one type of financial service are 35 percent more likely to achieve a MDD-W even after controlling for the type and number of household livelihood activities, daily per capita expenditures, the composition of the household and women's own characteristics.

## **ANNEX II**

### **Resilience Analyses Tables**



## Resilience Analysis – Factor Loading Results

Table AII.1: Factor loading results for Absorptive Capacity Index

	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Uniqueness
Access to informal safety net	0.5851	-0.0691	0.5412	0.36
Bonding social capital index	0.774	0.0188	-0.152	0.3774
Cash savings	0.2556	0.704	-0.2188	0.3912
Access to remittance	-0.0906	0.0692	0.8479	0.268
Number of durable assets owned	-0.0871	0.8172	0.195	0.2866
Shock preparedness and mitigation	0.6319	0.1829	0.0019	0.5672

Table AII.2: Factor loading results for Adaptive Capacity Index

	Factor1	Factor2	Factor3	Uniqueness
Bridging social capital index	0.5442	-0.3265	-0.4019	0.4356
Human capital	0.3652	0.6483	0.2312	0.3929
Number of livelihood	0.5786	-0.16	0.3185	0.5382
Exposure to information	0.6081	-0.2774	-0.1942	0.5156
Adoption of improved practices index	0.286	-0.442	0.7106	0.2179
Number of durable assets owned	0.5287	0.5393	0.1115	0.4172
Use of financial resources	0.5294	0.0821	-0.3665	0.5787

Table AII.3: Factor loading results for Transformative Capacity Index

	Factor1	Uniqueness
Access to formal safety net	0.7082	0.4984
Access to services	0.765	0.4147
Bridging social capital	0.6217	0.6135

**ANNEX 12**  
**Baseline Study Personnel**

# **BASELINE STUDY PERSONNEL**

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