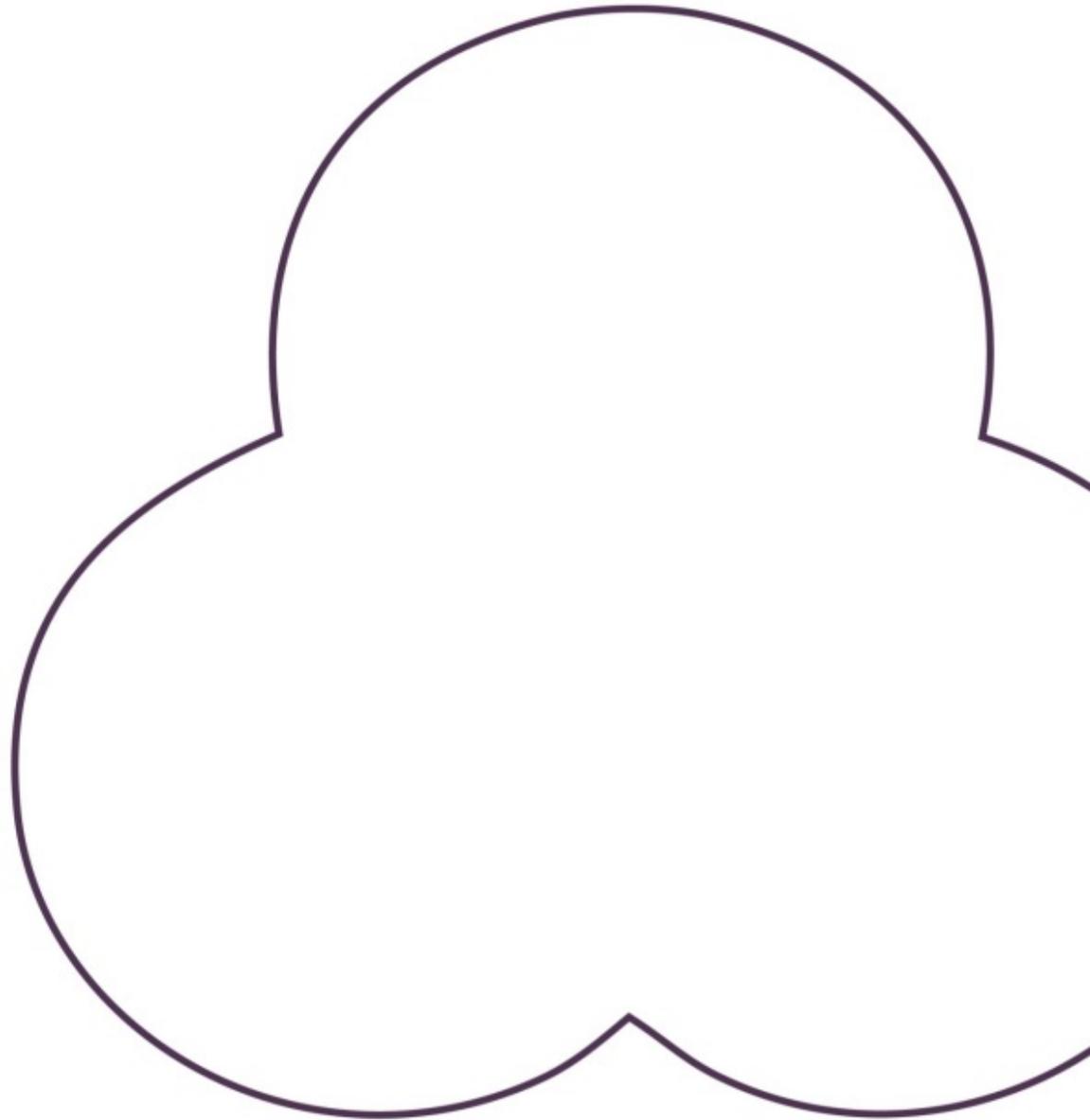


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**Social Cost Benefit Analysis of CARE
International's Pathways program
Technical Report**

Title: Social Cost Benefit Analysis of CARE International's Pathways program: Technical Report

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Approach and Assumptions

The following technical report for the Pathways Social Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA) provides the rationale and detail for all assumptions and data sources used in the SCBA. It is designed to provide the reader with a clear understanding of the different pieces of data employed in the creation of the SCBA model. The report concludes with the survey materials employed in the study.

Materiality

The following provides the rationale for inclusion and exclusion of the stakeholders considered as potentially material to this analysis in terms of the impact experienced, not in terms of contribution to the achievement of the impacts.

Stakeholders	Rationale for inclusion	Type
Target farmers and households	The target population for the Pathways program and around whom the program's strategies and activities were planned.	Primary
Children of target households	A reduction in malnutrition (food and nutrition security) for the primary stakeholder may lead to an increase in school attendance by the children of the target households.	
Government	The presence of Pathways volunteers providing agriculture extension services in target communities and training in some cases to government extension officers offers a theoretical cost saving for the government. In addition, a reduction in malnutrition is expected to see a reduction in use of government health facilities leading to a theoretical cost saving.	Secondary
Environment	The Pathways program teaches farmers a range of agro-ecology farming techniques. As such there is a potential intrinsic value in terms of soil quality over and above any financial value captured by the improved yields supported by improved soils.	
Non-target households	Not all households in the communities in which the Pathways program operated participated directly in the program. This left a proportion of the village households that, while not directly engaging with the program, may well have benefited from cross-fertilization of ideas and learning derived from the program's participants.	Tertiary

Volunteers

After discussions with Care in-country staff, it was felt the knowledge, skills and experienced gained by the program's volunteers may provide improved future economic earning potential.

Sampling Frame

The following provides a breakdown of the sample sizes plus the sampling approach employed in the data collection stage of the analysis.

Stakeholder	Country	Sample size	Selection logic	Source
Target households	Ghana	214 participants in 7 villages	In total just under 10% of Ghana Pathway's communities were sampled and within these the number of beneficiaries that participated (214) is just under double the sample size of the 2015 midline data collection sample. The communities were purposively sampled to be within manageable travelling distance from Garu and to include communities which began the program primarily in 2012, along with representation from two later start communities	NEF Consulting Target Household survey
	Malawi	74 participants in 4 villages	One village in each of the Traditional Authorities (TA) in which the Pathways Program worked. The villages were purposively sampled to be 'typical' of the TA in which they are located, in terms of engagement with the program and impact	
	Mali	58 participants in 5 villages	The communities were sampled to be within manageable travelling distance from Segou. Despite being located in the region of Segou, these communities have important differences. Cinzana Gare, located in the commune of Cinzana, is located relatively close to Segou (about 35km south) and is consequently well connected by road to the main regional market. Nonongo and Ninga are located in the commune of Kamiandougou, about 90km east of Segou; they are further away from main markets and more remote. Neither Cinzana nor Nonongo and Ninga have access to irrigation canals, with most agriculture being rain-fed or irrigated through underground aquifers (wells). Finally, Tiemedely and Bolibana are part of the Torigada commune, approximately 20km off the town of Niono (130km from Segou). This area is located within the boundaries of an area where water from the Niger River is diverted	

			into a vast system of canals, used to irrigate the flat plains around the area. This means that irrigation possibilities are higher in these two communities – and they rely less on rainfall patterns.	
	Ghana	n/a		
Non-target households	Malawi	63 participants in 4 villages	The non-target households were drawn from the same villages as the target households.	NEF Consulting Non-target Household survey
	Mali	19 participants in 5 villages		
Control	Ghana	110 participants in 6 villages	CARE in-country staff used their local knowledge to select the control communities. Their decision was informed by a desire to consider the following criteria in the selection process: rural/urban location, average income, proportion of the year with food shortages, amount of accessible land for farmers. These criteria were considered the most critical to control for due to their possible effect on the achievement of the program's four key impact areas. The control surveys were delivered by trained local enumerators.	NEF Consulting control household survey
	Malawi	95 participants in 4 villages		
	Mali	95 participants in 5 villages		

Indicators

The following table presents the range of indicators employed in the SCBA model to assist in the valuation of the program's impacts. It provides the rationale for the indicator selection and source.

Stakeholder	Impact	Indicator selection	Source
Target households	Food and Nutrition Security	Originally we had felt that the change in mean household dietary diversity score would serve as the most appropriate indicator for modelling the value of this impact, from those used in the program evaluation. However, after concluding the valuation focus groups and the development of a different approach to valuation (see valuation table below) the appropriateness of this indicator to help adjust the population size was abandoned.	TANGO base and end-line surveys
	Livelihoods resilience (assets)	Of the livelihoods resilience indicators employed in the program evaluation, we selected the change in the quantity of household assets weighted by the risk attached to each asset category as the indicator to model in conjunction with the asset unit values.	TANGO base and end-line surveys
	Livelihoods (savings)	Although categorized under economic poverty reduction, we chose to re-categorize the indicator – change in level of savings - under Livelihoods Resilience. The reason for this is that we viewed economic poverty reduction as a change in a flow and livelihoods resilience as a change in a stock. Household savings are a financial asset – a stock - and thus fall under this impact area within the model.	TANGO base and end-line surveys
	Economic poverty reduction	The changes in household income were modelled to capture the change in the level of economic poverty. That non-financial assets and expenditure changed in the same direction as income for both Malawi and Ghana meant that, despite some anomalies in the financial data collected during the program evaluation, we felt the change in mean per capita monthly income (between base and end-line) was an appropriate way to value this impact. This figure was multiplied by the average number of household members to reach a figure per household.	TANGO base and end-line surveys

Target women farmers	Women's empowerment	The women's empowerment index was used in the model to calculate what percentage of the population had experienced the equivalent of a full movement on the index. This was necessary as the financial proxy equated to a full movement on the index.	TANGO base and end-line surveys
Children of target households	Increased school attendance	A subjective question was asked of target households during focus groups to estimate the percentage change in the movement from none to some (with some equaling half the children in a household) finishing secondary school as a result of the program. This indicator provided a way of understanding the quantity (population) experiencing a change in this impact	NEF Consulting Target Household and CARE staff surveys
Government	Cost savings	<p>A range of indicator questions were employed to explore the possibility of cost savings from reduced use of health facilities and agriculture extension officers to a reduction in farming subsidies or benefit payments related to poverty. The questions were asked in multiple surveys of different stakeholder groups to triangulate respondents' estimates.</p> <p>The two material types of cost savings were around reduced child hospitalizations for children (Malawi) and reduced training of extension officers in Ghana. For the potential costs savings from reduced child malnutrition questions were asked around the likely reduction in number of hospitalizations of children resulting from improved nutrition. For the potential costs savings from reduced training requirements of government staff questions were asked about the number of trainings that might be saved based on the number of trainings per community.</p>	NEF Consulting Community Leaders/Gov't Officials and CARE staff surveys
Environment	Soil quality	Subjective questions were asked of CARE staff and local community leaders as to the extent of the take up of new agricultural practices among the target population.	NEF Consulting Community Leaders/Gov't Officials and CARE staff surveys

Non-target households	Food security Livelihoods resilience Economic poverty reduction	The indicator questions connected with the four key impact areas listed above for target households were selected and simplified for the non-target household survey. For example, asset categories from the base and end-line surveys were combined to reduce the length of the survey.	NEF Consulting Non-target Household survey
Non-target women farmers	Women's empowerment	A select number of indicator questions were drawn from the base and end-line surveys to create a shortened women's empowerment index. One indicator question was selected from each index thematic, reducing the survey to about 1/3 of the length of the original survey. The authors judgement was used in the selection of 'flagship' indicators to represent each index thematic.	NEF Consulting Non-target Household survey
Volunteers	Future earning potential	Subjective questions were asked of the (and about the) community facilitators about their skill level and future earning potential after volunteering on the program.	NEF Consulting Community NEF Consulting Facilitators and CARE staff surveys
Control households	Food security Livelihoods resilience Economic poverty reduction Women's empowerment	A select number of indicator questions were drawn from the base and end-line surveys to create a shortened version of those surveys. The same batches of questions as adapted for the non-target household survey were used for the control survey.	NEF Consulting control survey

Valuation

The following provides the financial approximation (proxy) values for the impacts for the different stakeholders featured in the analysis plus the valuation techniques.

Stakeholder	Impact	Valuation Approach	Source
Target and non-Households	Food and Nutrition Security	Willingness to accept compensation (WTA): how much the government would have to offer participants as compensation if it removed all their new gains in diet diversity and quantity (Ghana). This stated preference technique is likely to capture the full value of the change witnessed as it is designed to capture the intrinsic as well as the use value from the impact.	In-country focus group discussions
		The above WTA scenario did not work for focus groups in Mali and Malawi. We therefore switched to the following approach which asked the household interviewee what was the total amount the household would have to spend on food per week at market prices to eat the diet they were eating at the baseline and the end-line of the program. When asked if they would prefer the food or income, all indicated they would prefer food. Therefore these estimates represent a lower estimate of the value of food and nutrition security (Mali and Malawi).	
	Livelihoods resilience (financial and non-financial)	Care staff provided unit values for each of the asset categories asked about in the base and end-line surveys. The base and end-line surveys had already recorded the quantity of savings of households.	In-country interviews
	Economic poverty reduction	The base and end-line surveys had already recorded the quantity of savings of households. We used the change in the median per capita monthly income. This figure was multiplied by the average number of members of a household to arrive at a per household value.	TANGO base and end-line surveys

Target and non-target women farmers	Women's empowerment	<p>Willingness to Pay(WTP): women were asked to consider how much they would be willing to pay for a course that gave them the same feelings, capacity and level of empowerment as the pathways program (Ghana and Malawi) *</p> <p>The above WTP scenario did not work for focus groups in Mali. We therefore switched to the following approach: the choice experiment: women were first asked to list all of the things, material or otherwise, that makes them happy or could make them happier or could make their life easier. They were then asked to rank these things according the order of importance they place on them. CARE Mali staff were then asked to estimate how much money would be required annually for those things that are material. The value of the non-material outcome of interest (women's empowerment in this case) was then determined based on its relative ranking when compared with material things with a market value.</p>	In-country focus group discussions
Children	Increased schooling	The increased future earning potential of children finishing senior secondary school was employed as the value for this impact. The value was modelled only to begin a number of years after the program (recognizing the remaining school years still to serve). The income differential used was that between the national minimum wage and local agricultural earnings.	In-country interviews
Government	Cost savings	The cost of a hospitalization of a child suffering from malnutrition was used to value one potential cost saving to the government. The cost of training a government staffer was sourced from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA).	http://www.cmamforum.org/Pool/Resources/Wilford-et-al-CEA-for-CMAM-Malawi-2011.pdf and MOFA (Ghana)
Environment	Soil quality	Before we modelled this impact and found it to be immaterial to the overall analysis, we proposed to use a benefits transfer approach (from Ethiopia to the Pathways target countries) to take the value for soil quality in the referenced study and apply it to the Pathways countries.	http://ag4impact.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/

[12/MP_0106_Soil_Report_LR1.pdf](#)

Volunteers

Future earning potential

The volunteers that assisted the Pathways program were farmers themselves. The valuation approach used to estimate the potential increased future earning potential from volunteering was the difference between the national minimum wage and the income levels captured in the end-line evaluation survey.

<http://www.africapay.org/ghana/home/salary/minimum-wages/minimum-wage-timeline>

Surveys and Workshop Guides

The following includes:

- Survey for CARE in-country staff
- Workshop for Target Women and Households
- Workshop for Non-Target Households
- Survey for Community Leaders and Government Officials
- Survey for the control households

Care Staff Survey

Date of workshop/interview:	
Names of participants	

What proportions (in percentage) do you think the following three personas exist within pathways?

	Percentage distribution
Successful participant – socially and resource empowered	
Normal participant – average levels of empowerment	
Nervous participant -less successful than post	

Target household school attendance (check for relevance)

- Consider the expectations of participants for their children.
- Would or did they send their children to secondary school?

What proportion of children do you think households/women

2 = all of their children

1= some of their children

0=none of their children

2012			2015		
Successful	Normal	Nervous	Successful	Normal	Nervous

Government: reduced subsidies

- Consider the relative economic circumstances of pathways women before participation and by 2015.
- Would they have been entitled to subsidies for farming or benefits for their poverty.

What proportion of women/households do you think would be claiming benefits:

2 = claiming benefits

1= some claiming benefits

0=no benefits

	2012			2015		
	Successful	Normal	Nervous	Successful	Normal	Nervous
Reduced farming subsidies						
Reduced benefits paid						

Are women/households likely to increase take-up of extension services? If so, which ones?

Community facilitators

- Consider the prospects of the community facilitators who have been delivering the pathways programme.

How many community facilitators have you work with?

What do you think is the relative distribution of their skill level?

	Percentage distribution
Highly skilled facilitator – <i>trusted by all participants, acted as role model and achieved excellent outcome</i>	
Normal facilitator <i>– average levels of outcome and competence</i>	
Nervous facilitator <i>-less successful than most</i>	

How significant do you think their change in skills have been?

	Skilled	Normal	Nervous
[INSERT RELEVANT QUALIFICATION INCREASE] e.g. high school to degree standard			
[INSERT RELEVANT QUALIFICATION INCREASE]			

What do you think their future prospects are for finding employment outside of the Pathways programme?

- *Note, this mean employment that they wouldn't have otherwise secured.*

What do you think this might mean in terms of increase incomes?

Non-target households: dietary diversity

- *Consider women/households who were not part of the Pathways programme but who may have been affected by it through friendships, growing/seed groups or VSLAs*

What do you think is the relative distribution of household?

V. poor	Normal	Better off

Can you elaborate a little further on what each persona means in practice?

- *What do you think their dietary profile looked like before and after the programme*

	2012 Majority of household ate daily?	2015 Majority of household ate daily?
Any grains [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]? or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread, rice noodles, biscuits – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any tubers [e.g., potatoes, yams, manioc cassava etc.]?		
Any vegetables or fruit [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]?		
Any animal products [e.g. beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild game, poultry, or organ meats, eggs, fish, milk, yoghurt – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any legumes [e.g. beans, peas, lentils– <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Extra food group...		

In general do you think these families had enough to eat? (please cross)

	2012			2015		
	V.Poor	Normal	Better off	V. Poor	Normal	Better off
YES						
MOSTLY						
SOME OF THE TIME						
NONE OF THE TIME						

Non-target households: livelihood security (assets)

- Consider these associated households. Do you think any have experienced significant changes in their asset levels?

Which household categories do you think will have experienced a change from none or very few of these assets to a comfortable or significant increase?

Productive Capital		Significant increase in asset level? (Y/N)		
		Very poor	Normal	Better off
1	Land – agricultural or residential/commercial (pieces/plots)			
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)			
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)			
4	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons			
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment			
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized/mechanized)			
7	Nonfarm business equipment			
8	House (and other structures)			
9	Consumer durables (TV, sofa, radio, cookware, iron)			
10	Cell phone			
11	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)			

Non-target households: Income changes

- Consider these women/household's income

Between 2012-15] would any changes be best described as:

	Very poor	Normal	Better off
Decreased			
No change			
Small increase [define range]			
Medium increase [define range]			
Large increase [define range]			

Non-target women's empowerment

- Consider non-target women and any changes they might have experienced in terms of decision making and roles in relation to the Pathways programme

What proportions (in percentage) do you think the following three personas exist for associated women?

	Percentage distribution
Strong woman – socially and resource empowered	
Normal woman – average levels of empowerment	
Nervous woman -less empowered than most	

For each of the following domains would you say they are or are not empowerment in 2012 and now in 2015?

For each answer Y/N

	2012			2015		
	Strong	Normal	Nervous	Strong	Normal	Nervous
PRODUCTION <i>With decision-making input for HH productive decision domains</i>						
D2: RESOURCES <i>With sole or joint control over the purchase or sale of household assets</i>						
D3: INCOME <i>With control over household income and expenditures in HH decision-making domains</i>						
D4: LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY <i>Expressing self confidence</i>						
D5: AUTONOMY <i>Satisfied with the amount of time available for leisure activities.</i>						

Attribution: non-target households and women

For any changes you have suggested, what percentage attribution would you give to the Pathways programme?

- *Prompt to consider other influences such as TV and culture*

Benefit periods

For each of the female empowerment outcomes considered above, can you comment on how long you would expect such an outcome to endure? What factors might affect this?

	Length of time notes
PRODUCTION <i>With decision-making input for HH productive decision domains</i>	
D2: RESOURCES <i>With sole or joint control over the purchase or sale of household assets</i>	
D3: INCOME <i>With control over household income and expenditures in HH decision-making domains</i>	
D4: LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY <i>Expressing self confidence</i>	
D5: AUTONOMY <i>Satisfied with the amount of time available for leisure activities.</i>	

Soil quality

What other factors may be driving behavioural use and care of soil?:

Prompt: other NGOs, government policies, agricultural companies, climate?

What proportion of women/households would you anticipate to be practicing sustainable methods in the absence of Pathways?

Staff member to roughly estimate: 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all

Qualitative notes also to be captured

	2012	Now	Would have anyway?
Minimum tillage			
Mulching			
Crop rotation			
Cover crops			
Manure or compost			
Alley cropping/intercropping			
Soil erosion control (terraces, contours, grass strips)			

Target Women and Households Workshop

Date of workshop/interview:	
Date of pathways programme initiation and stage (eg. how many women have graduated?):	
Village name, region and description:	

Men and women

Introduction and consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I work with the Pathways project. We are helping to determine how big the benefits are which Pathways has achieved.

You have been chosen to participate in this focus group because we are trying to express in financial terms the value of Pathways changes. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. Your responses will be kept confidential.

We will be asking men and women questions about your farming practices, children's schooling and diet. We will be asking women questions about how they value their independence and what they think are its drivers.

Do you have any questions for me about the focus group?

Do you agree to participate in the focus group?

Warm-up go-round

Who are you? What kind of land/animal do you farm? Other activities...

- *Prepare a flip chart with some example prompts of activities*

Prompts

1=Grow crops – cereals, vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries

2=Tend livestock –small or large? Bees, fish...

3=Sales and marketing

4=Post harvest processing or marketing – food, fiber, fuel crops

5= Provide paid labor only

What kind of interactions have you had with Pathways (FFBS) women or staff?

Number or names of those being interviewed	M or F?	Decision maker?	What kind of farming activities?	Contact with Pathways participants?

Who present lives together and shares food from the same pot (for more than 6 months)?

--

How many people are there in your household eating from the same pot (including children, extended family, servants, lodgers and laborers)?

Name	No. of people in household

Men and women

Soil Quality Counterfactual (if time)

- *Consider: have you changed your farming practices in ways which have improved the quality of the soil?*
- *What kinds of practices have you used and do you think you would have used these same practices if the Pathways programme didn't exist?*
- *What do you think you would have done in the absence of Pathways?*

Facilitator to roughly estimate: 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all

Qualitative notes also to be captured

	2012	Now	Would have anyway?
Minimum tillage			
Mulching			
Crop rotation			
Cover crops			
Manure or compost			
Alley cropping/intercropping			
Soil erosion control (terraces, contours, grass strips)			

School attendance [check in-country for relevance]

- Consider your expectations for your children. If participants do not have children ask them to think about close relatives' and friends' children.
- Would or did they send their children to secondary school?

Ask people to indicate by...

Two arms = all of their children (2)

One arm = some of their children (1)

Arms down = none of their children (0)

2012			2015		
# none	# some	# all	# none	# some	# all

Valuation – food and nutrition security

The objective of this exercise is to understand and quantify the value PSWF and their families place on food security and nutrition. The initial questions are to help participants anchor and fully conceptualise what they are valuing.

We will seek an average value for the year, benchmarked to income.

General discussion: setting the scene and understanding food and nutrition security.

What is a typical meal like for you?

Yesterday, during the day and the night did you or any household member eat?

	Count yes and nos (optional)	Which participants older than 15 years in this HH ate this food item on a typical day/night? 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all
Any grains [e.g. add local examples]? or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread, rice noodles, biscuits – delete as appropriate]?		
Any tubers [e.g., potatoes, yams, manioc cassava etc.]?		

Any vegetables or fruit [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]?		
Any animal products [e.g. beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild game, poultry, or organ meats, eggs, fish, milk, yoghurt – <i>delete as</i>		
Any legumes [e.g. beans, peas, lentils– <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Extra food group...		

Do you feel like you had enough to eat to feel full of energy and work hard? Did everyone in your family have enough to eat?

- 3. YES = All
- 2. MOSTLY = Majority
- 1. SOME = A few
- 0. NONE

Has the amount you have had to eat changed whilst participating in the programme?

What does it mean to have enough/more to eat? How does it make you feel?

(prompt: *wellbeing, health, stress, productivity etc. etc.*)

- *Record a list of 5 or 6 outcomes as a result of food and nutrition security on cards.*

Ranking of outcomes

Split the group into 2. For each of the 5 or 6 outcomes above, compare pairwise to obtain a ranking of importance.

Valuation

General discussion – develop a list of values depending on income with in-country contact, eg. (\$100; \$200; ... \$1000 GHc)

How much would you be willing to accept as compensation for not knowing that you will have enough food to eat tomorrow for you and your family?

For example how much extra money would your family need to make a year for things to change back to how they were before? Why?

- **Ask everyone to stand and then sit down when I call their value...** (later sessions can use a pre-prepared scale)

<i>Value (GHc)</i>	<i># of people</i>

Women Only

Valuation – women’s empowerment exercise

The objective of this exercise is to understand and quantify the value PSWF and their families place on women’s empowerment: increased poor women farmer influence over household income and decision-making.

*Within the Pathways theory of change, women smallholder’s increased contributions to household income opens space for their **increased influence over use of income and household productive and reproductive decision making, including care and feeding practices**. Therefore, this outcome is intrinsically interlinked with the others: a key challenge of this exercise is to determine the wellbeing value associated with the increased empowerment, and disaggregating this from the value attached to improved nutrition as a result of increased autonomy over decision making.*

The initial questions are to help participants anchor and fully conceptualise what they are valuing.

We will seek an average value for the year, benchmarked to income.

General discussion: Decision making

Which household decisions (if any) did you have control over before?

- *Prompt: seeking medical treatment; education; taking out loans; bearing more children, etc.?)*

Which household decisions do you have control of now?

- *Prompt: seeking medical treatment; education; taking out loans; bearing more children, etc.?)*

Has anything changed because of the changes in control over decision making?

- *Prompt: Gender roles, community involvement and autonomy*

Describe the work of women in the community before	Describe the work of women in the community now

Have their been changes in how you spend your free time?

- *Prompt: chores; childcare; productive work.*

How have the changes described above made you feel?

Creating a list of ‘what women’s empowerment means’

- *On flip chart or cards- group changes in decision making and gender roles into a 5/6 key changes, eg. (more access to food; having less children; reduced stress), draw pictures if time.*

Use pairwise rankings to list in order of importance

Valuation

General discussion – develop a list of values depending on income with in-country contact, eg. (\$100; \$200; ... \$1000 GHc)

How much would you be willing to accept as compensation for not having this increased decision making power and change in your activities?

For example how much extra money would you need your husband to make a year for things to change back to how they were before? Why?

- **Ask everyone to stand and then sit down when I call their value...** (later sessions can use a pre-prepared scale)

Value (GHc)	# of people

Causality questions– determining link between change levers and impact areas

- Use prepared images or icons to introduce this exercise

Pathways aims to improve lives of participants such as yourselves in four different areas of your life:

- (1) **Food and Nutrition Security** – i.e. more diverse diets, children less malnourished, grain banks improving food security, no longer have to buy fresh produce in market
- (2) **Livelihoods Resilience** – i.e. can better deal with shocks such as drought, storms, disease, etc.
- (3) **Economic Poverty Reduction** – i.e. improved income and savings for the household and for women individually
- (4) **Women’s Empowerment** – i.e. women being more independent/having more power, having their own money, working hard, etc. *[facilitator to use table below to provide further empowerment traits if needed for prompting]*

<i>Village</i>	<i>Top 3 Empowerment Traits - Ghana</i>
Kongo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-working • Cares for children’s health • Has her own money
Tankpasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is financially independent, “rich” • Has access to institutions • Takes care of children’s education and health
Chum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pays children’s school fees • Pays for family’s health insurance • Accesses farm inputs
Koro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pays her children’s school fees • Supports her household financially • Pays for family’s health insurance

As part of our research, we are hoping to understand what different factors contributed to changes in your life in these areas.

Optional activity to get participants in right frame of mind to understand change lever categories in prep for questions below:

Facilitator to have participants split into groups and draw pictures or lists to represent each change lever and what it means for them in practical terms:

- Improved knowledge, skills, relationships and self-confidence **[CAPACITY; RESPECT FOR WOMEN’S SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE]**

- *Better access to financial and agricultural markets and **services** [ACCESS; FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS]*
- *Improved yields and income due to changed agricultural practices [PRODUCTIVITY; EMPOWERED FARMERS]*
- *Women having greater influence in household over income and decision-making [HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE; HARMONY IN THE HOME]*

1. Thinking about changes in your **Food and Nutrition Security** [*facilitator to reiterate description of this impact area above*] experienced through Pathways, what do you think are the most important contributors to this change?

- *Give each group 10 stickers*

How will you allocate to different factors depending on how much they have contributed to changing your **Food and Nutrition Security**, how many of the 10 stickers would you allocate to each of the following factors *and why?*

- *Participants to discuss out loud as a group, explain reasons for allocation of value and reach group consensus on allocation; facilitator to record quantitative allocations and qualitative reasons*

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
CAPACITY; RESPECT FOR WOMEN'S SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE			
ACCESS; FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
PRODUCTIVITY; EMPOWERED FARMERS			
HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE; HARMONY IN THE HOME			
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT			

2. Thinking about changes in your **Livelihoods Resilience** [*facilitator to reiterate description of this impact area above*] experienced through Pathways, what do you think are the most important contributors to this change?

- Give each group 10 stickers

How will you allocate to different factors depending on how much they have contributed to changing your **Livelihoods Resilience**, how many of the 10 stickers would you allocate to each of the following factors *and why?*

- Participants to discuss out loud as a group, explain reasons for allocation of value and reach group consensus on allocation; facilitator to record quantitative allocations and qualitative reasons

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
CAPACITY; RESPECT FOR WOMEN'S SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE			
ACCESS; FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
PRODUCTIVITY; EMPOWERED FARMERS			
HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE; HARMONY IN THE HOME			
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT			

- Thinking about changes in your **Economic Poverty** [facilitator to reiterate description of this impact area above] experienced through Pathways, what do you think are the most important contributors to this change?

- Give each group 10 stickers

How will you allocate to different factors depending on how much they have contributed to changing your **Economic Poverty**, how many of the 10 stickers would you allocate to each of the following factors *and why?*

- Participants to discuss out loud as a group, explain reasons for allocation of value and reach group consensus on allocation; facilitator to record quantitative allocations and qualitative reasons

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
CAPACITY; RESPECT FOR WOMEN'S SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE			
ACCESS; FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			

PRODUCTIVITY; EMPOWERED FARMERS			
HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE; HARMONY IN THE HOME			
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT			

4. Thinking about changes in your **Empowerment** [*facilitator to reiterate description of this impact area above*] experienced through Pathways, what do you think are the most important contributors to this change?

- Give each group 10 stickers

How will you allocate to different factors depending on how much they have contributed to changing your **Empowerment**, how many of the 10 stickers would you allocate to each of the following factors *and why*?

- Participants to discuss out loud as a group, explain reasons for allocation of value and reach group consensus on allocation; facilitator to record quantitative allocations and qualitative reasons

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
CAPACITY; RESPECT FOR WOMEN'S SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE			
ACCESS; FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS			
PRODUCTIVITY; EMPOWERED FARMERS			
HOUSEHOLD INFLUENCE; HARMONY IN THE HOME			
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT			

Non-Target Women and Households Workshop

Date of workshop/interview:	
Date of pathways programme initiation and stage (eg. how many women have graduated?):	
Village name, region and description:	

Men and women

Introduction and consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I work with the Pathways project. We are helping to determine how big the benefits are which Pathways has achieved.

You have been chosen to participate in this focus group because we want to know if anyone outside of the program has experienced changes. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. Your responses will be kept confidential.

We will be asking men and women questions about your farming practices and resources, diet and income. We will be asking women only about any changes in their decision making and relationships in the family.

Do you have any questions for me about the focus group?

Do you agree to participate in the focus group?

Warm-up go-round

Who are you? What kind of land/animal do you farm? Other activities...

- *Prepare a flip chart with some example prompts of activities*

Prompts

1=Grow crops – cereals, vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries

2=Tend livestock –small or large? Bees, fish...

3=Sales and marketing

4=Post harvest processing or marketing – food, fiber, fuel crops

5= Provide paid labor only

What kind of interactions have you had with Pathways (FFBS) women or staff?

Number or names of those being interviewed	M or F?	Decision maker?	What kind of farming activities?	Contact with Pathways participants?

Who present lives together and shares food from the same pot (for more than 6 months)?

--

How many people are there in your household eating from the same pot (including children, extended family, servants, lodgers and laborers)?

Name	No. of people in household

Household Dietary Diversity

- Create cards with pictures and examples of each food group.
- Secondly, mention that the foods should be those prepared in the household and eaten in the household or taken elsewhere to eat. Not foods consumed outside the home prepared elsewhere
- Firstly check whether yesterday was an unusual or special day e.g. festival, funeral. Then get them to discuss whether or not they ate any food from each food group and feedback/ask questions.

Q: One year ago, during the day and the night did you or any household member eat?

	Count yes and nos (optional)	Which participants older than 15 years in this HH ate this food item on a typical day/night? 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all
Any grains [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>] or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread, rice noodles, biscuits – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any tubers [e.g., potatoes, yams, manioc cassava etc.]?		
Any vegetables or fruit [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]?		
Any animal products [e.g. beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild game, poultry, or organ meats, eggs, fish, milk, yoghurt – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any legumes [e.g. beans, peas, lentils– <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Extra food group...		

Do you feel like you have had enough to eat overall?

YES = All

MOSTLY = Majority

SOME = A few

NONE

Q: In August 2012, around the time of the last election, during a typical day and the night did you or any household member eat?

	Count yes and nos (optional)	Which participants older than 15 years in this HH ate this food item on a typical day/night? 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all
Any grains [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>] or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread, rice noodles, biscuits – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any tubers [e.g., potatoes, yams, manioc cassava etc.]?		
Any vegetables or fruit [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]?		
Any animal products [e.g. beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild game, poultry, or organ meats, eggs, fish, milk, yoghurt – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any legumes [e.g. beans, peas, lentils– <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Extra food group...		

Do you feel like you have had enough to eat overall? Did everyone in your family have enough to eat?

- 3. YES = All
- 2. MOSTLY = Majority
- 1. SOME = A few
- 0. NONE

Q: Was any of this change as a result of your interaction with women that attended the FFBS? If so, how much?

Household Livelihood Resilience: Assets



- Create flip chart or large paper to record
- Create a “range dial” and get them to discuss in small groups the upper and lower bounds

Productive Capital		How many of [ITEM] do their households currently have?			Around 5 years ago, how many of the [ITEM] did you have?		
		Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	Max
1	Land – agricultural or residential/commercial (pieces/plots)						
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)						
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)						
4	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons						
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment						
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized/mechanized)						
7	Nonfarm business equipment						
8	House (and other structures)						
9	Consumer durables (TV, sofa, radio, cookware, iron)						

10	Cell phone						
11	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)						

Q: Was any of this change as a result of your interaction with women that attended the FFBS? If so, how much?

Household Livelihood Resilience: Savings

Productive Capital (delete those not applicable)		Purchasing source	
		Income	Savings
1	Land – agricultural or residential/commercial (pieces/plots)		
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)		
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)		
4	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons		
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment		
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized/mechanized)		
7	Nonfarm business equipment		
8	House (and other structures)		
9	Consumer durables (TV, sofa, radio, cookware, iron)		

CODE
0= None of the women
1= a few of women
2= majority
3= all

10	Cell phone		
11	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)		

How do you typically distribute your spending?

- This will be a split pares exercise with cards – the participants will create a hierarchy

Leisure	Farming investment	Business investment (eg. Equipment)	Bills eg. Phone, rent,	Transport	School fees/ children expenses	Food	General shopping: clothes, toiletries, consumer goods	Other

Income

- First ask participants to think roughly what their total income is considering agriculture, labor, business activities, sale of products including handicrafts and raw materials, rent... and write this down or hold the number in their heads.

Q: Thinking about your income [between 2012-15] are any changes in it best described as:

Decreased	No change	Small increase [bracket agreed with CARE]	Medium increase [bracket agreed with CARE]	Large increase [bracket agreed with CARE]

Women Only

Female Empowerment

Opening Q: What do you consider to be women's empowerment?

- *First have a general discussion on women's empowerment. What does it mean to them?*
- *Prompt: women being more independent, having more say, having their own money, being able to provide for their families' health and schooling*

D1: PRODUCTION *With decision-making input for HH productive decision domains*

When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, how much control do you have over [decision]?

- *Create flipchart sign with hand signals*

Ask people to thumbs up for input into most or all decisions in this area,

thumbs down for no input,

and flat hand for a little input

		NUMBER THUMBS UP	NUMBER THUMBS UP
		2015	2012
1	Cash crop farming		
2	Non cash crop		
3	Livestock raising		
4	Taking products to market		
5	Non-farm business activity		

D2: RESOURCES *With sole or joint control over the purchase or sale of household assets*

- *Create flip chart sign with arm signals*

Ask people to

put right hand in the air for self,

left hand in the air for spouse or other,

both hands in the air for joint

Productive Capital		Who owned most of [ITEM] - 2015		Who owned most of [ITEM] - 2012	
		# SELF	# JOINT	# SELF	# JOINT
1	Land – agricultural or residential/commercial (pieces/plots)				
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)				
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)				
4	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons				
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment				
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized/mechanized)				
7	Nonfarm business equipment				
8	House (and other structures)				
9	Consumer durables (TV, sofa, radio, cookware, iron)				
10	Cell phone				
11	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)				

D3: INCOME *With control over household income and expenditures in HH decision-making domains*

*Ask people to thumbs up for input into most or all decisions in this area,
thumbs down for no input,
and flat hand for a little input*

When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, how much control do you have over [decision]?

	NUMBER THUMBS UP	NUMBER THUMBS UP
	2015	2012
Spending money you have earned?		
Spending money your spouse has earned?		

D4: LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY *Expressing self confidence*

Q: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements, about your self-confidence last year, and in 2012.

- *Create chart with post-it codes*

Disperse post-it (one colour for 2015 and another for 2012) and pens. Ask people to tick if they agree with the statement, cross if they disagree or draw a question mark if they're not sure.

No.	Statement	# agree - 2015	# agree - 2012
BB1	I can always resolve household problems if I try hard enough		
BB2	If somebody opposes me, usually I can find a way to get what I want		
BB3	I always find some way to deal with problems that confront me		
BB4	I have the skills and information I need to improve my agricultural production		
BB5	I have access to the resources and services I need to improve my agricultural productivity		
BB6	I can take action to improve my life		
BB7	I can influence important decisions in my community		

D5: AUTONOMY *Satisfied with the amount of time available for leisure activities.*

Q: What kind of things did you do for leisure last year? What kind of things did you do for leisure before [anchor to before the programme started]?

- *General discussion in small groups and if time feed back*

Q: Are you satisfied with the amount of time you have for leisure?

Fill table with numbers

	2015	2012
Yes		
No		
Not sure		

Q: Was any of this change as a result of your interaction with women that attended the FFBS? If so, how much?

Community Leaders, Government Officials Survey

Date of workshop/interview:	
Name of participant(s) and roles	
Village name, region or other area of expertise	

Introduction and consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I work with the Pathways project. We are helping to determine how big the benefits are which Pathways has achieved.

You have been asked to participate in this interview because we are trying to express in financial terms the value of Pathways changes. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. Your responses will be kept confidential.

We would like to ask you some questions about your perception benefits that may have taken place for other households, women, children and indirectly the Government.

Do you have any questions for me about the interview/focus group?

Do you agree to participate in the interview/focus group?

What has been your involvement with the Pathways programme to date or how has it affected your work?

What are the key challenges which this area or these stakeholders face?

What would a fully female empowered area look like?

Extension worker or government experts only

Tell me about the available extension services in this area for smallholder farmers?

How widely are these taken up?

Government savings

Are there any subsidies available for farmers?

Are there any benefits available to families who are struggling with food security?

IF YES....

- Consider the relative economic circumstances of women living in neighbouring households to Pathways participants before participation and by 2015.
- Would they have been entitled to subsidies for farming or benefits for their poverty?.

What proportion of women/households do you think would be claiming benefits?

2 = claiming benefits

1= some claiming benefits

0=no benefits

Successful participant
– socially and resource empowered
Normal participant
– average levels of empowerment
Nervous participant
-less successful than post

	2012			2015		
	Successful	Normal	Nervous	Successful	Normal	Nervous
Reduced farming subsidies						
Reduced benefits paid						

Are women/households likely to increase take-up of extension services? If so, which ones?

IF TIME A SELECTION OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS MAY BE ASKED.....

Target household school attendance (check for relevance)

What proportions (in percentage) do you think the following three personas exist within pathways?

	Percentage distribution
Successful participant – socially and resource empowered	
Normal participant – average levels of empowerment	
Nervous participant -less successful than post	

- Consider the expectations of participants for their children.
- Would or did they send their children to secondary school?

What proportion of children do you think households/women

2 = all of their children

1= some of their children

0=none of their children

2012			2015		
Successful	Normal	Nervous	Successful	Normal	Nervous

Government: reduced subsidies

- Consider the relative economic circumstances of pathways women before participation and by 2015.
- Would they have been entitled to subsidies for farming or benefits for their poverty.

What proportion of women/households do you think would be claiming benefits:

2 = claiming benefits

1= some claiming benefits

0=no benefits

	2012			2015		
	Successful	Normal	Nervous	Successful	Normal	Nervous
Reduced farming subsidies						
Reduced benefits paid						

Are women/households likely to increase take-up of extension services? If so, which ones?

Non-target households: dietary diversity

- Consider women/households who were not part of the Pathways programme but who may have been affected by it through friendships, growing/seed groups or VSLAs

What do you think is the relative distribution of household?

V. poor	Normal	Better off

Can you elaborate a little further on what each persona means in practice?

- What do you think their dietary profile looked like before and after the programme

	2012 Majority of household ate daily?	2015 Majority of household ate daily?
Any grains [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>] or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread, rice noodles, biscuits – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Any tubers [e.g., potatoes, yams, manioc cassava etc.]?		
Any vegetables or fruit [e.g. <i>add local examples</i>]?		
Any animal products [e.g. beef, pork, lamb, goat, wild game, poultry, or organ meats, eggs, fish, milk, yoghurt – <i>delete as appropriate</i>]		
Any legumes [e.g. beans, peas, lentils– <i>delete as appropriate</i>]?		
Extra food group...		

In general do you think these families had enough to eat? (please cross)

	2012			2015		
	V.Poor	Normal	Better off	V. Poor	Normal	Better off
YES						
MOSTLY						
SOME OF THE TIME						

NONE OF THE TIME						
-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Non-target households: livelihood security (assets)

- Consider these associated households. Do you think any have experienced significant changes in their asset levels?

Which household categories do you think will have experienced a change from none or very few of these assets to a comfortable or significant increase?

Productive Capital		Significant increase in asset level? (Y/N)		
		Very poor	Normal	Better off
1	Land – agricultural or residential/commercial (pieces/plots)			
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)			
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)			
4	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigeons			
5	Fish pond or fishing equipment			
6	Farm equipment (non-mechanized/mechanized)			
7	Nonfarm business equipment			
8	House (and other structures)			
9	Consumer durables (TV, sofa, radio, cookware, iron)			
10	Cell phone			
11	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)			

Non-target households: Income changes

- Consider these women/household's income

Between 2012-15 would any changes be best described as:

	Very poor	Normal	Better off
Decreased			
No change			
Small increase [define range]			
Medium increase [define range]			
Large increase [define range]			

Non-target women's empowerment

- Consider non-target women and any changes they might have experienced in terms of decision making and roles in relation to the Pathways programme

What proportions (in percentage) do you think the following three personas exist for associated women?

	Percentage distribution
Strong woman – socially and resource empowered	
Normal woman – average levels of empowerment	
Nervous woman -less empowered than most	

For each of the following domains would you say they are or are not empowerment in 2012 and now in 2015?

For each answer Y/N

	2012			2015		
	Strong	Normal	Nervous	Strong	Normal	Nervous

PRODUCTION <i>With decision-making input for HH productive decision domains</i>						
D2: RESOURCES <i>With sole or joint control over the purchase or sale of household assets</i>						
D3: INCOME <i>With control over household income and expenditures in HH decision-making domains</i>						
D4: LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY <i>Expressing self confidence</i>						
D5: AUTONOMY <i>Satisfied with the amount of time available for leisure activities.</i>						

Attribution: non-target households and women

For any changes you have suggested, what percentage attribution would you give to the Pathways programme?

- *Prompt to consider other influences such as TV and culture*

Benefit periods

For each of the female empowerment outcomes considered above, can you comment on how long you would expect such an outcome to endure? What factors might affect this?

	Length of time notes
PRODUCTION <i>With decision-making input</i>	

<i>for HH productive decision domains</i>	
D2: RESOURCES <i>With sole or joint control over the purchase or sale of household assets</i>	
D3: INCOME <i>With control over household income and expenditures in HH decision-making domains</i>	
D4: LEADERSHIP AND COMMUNITY <i>Expressing self confidence</i>	
D5: AUTONOMY <i>Satisfied with the amount of time available for leisure activities.</i>	

Soil quality

What other factors may be driving behavioural use and care of soil?:

Prompt: other NGOs, government policies, agricultural companies, climate?

What proportion of women/households would you anticipate to be practicing sustainable methods in the absence of Pathways?

Staff member to roughly estimate: 0= no one 1 = a few, 2= the majority, 3= all

Qualitative notes also to be captured

	2012	Now	Would have anyway?
Minimum tillage			
Mulching			

Crop rotation			
Cover crops			
Manure or compost			
Alley cropping/intercropping			
Soil erosion control (terraces, contours, grass strips)			

Control household Survey (retrospective)

Introduction and consent script

- *Ask to speak to the primary female decision maker in the household*

Hello,

You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate.

The results will be used to help understand the impact of a programme run by CARE International that works with women smallholder farmers in several other villages in this region.

We will be asking you questions about members of your household, agricultural practices, food security and gender. Your data will be anonymous and used as part of a large study.

Do you have any questions for me about the survey?

Do you agree to participate in the survey?

Notes for enumerators:

- *Selection of households: ask the village agent for a VSL members; select every fifth member*
- *Please ask to speak to the head woman in the household*
- *Explain that there are no incentives for the survey, but their participation will help the research*

Module A: Introduction and identification

#	Question	Response
A1	Date of interview	□□/□□/□□□□ MM/DD/YYYY
A2	District	
A3	TA	
A4	Village	
A5	Household number	
A6	Enumerator name	

Explain to respondent: I will be asking you a series of questions about 2 different time periods in your life

– last August

-and three years before that in 2012 (eg. in the year Bingu wa Mutharika died, just before the rainy season). Did anything else happen in that year that would help you remember it?

We are interested in whether any changes have occurred over that time.

Explain to respondent: I will now ask questions about the number of people living in your household. Let me tell you a little bit about what we mean by 'household.' For our purposes today, members of a household are those that live together and eat from the "same pot." Each person contributes to and benefits from the household.

Ask Q A6.

Then ask if there was any change in the last 3 years. If yes, ask A7. Otherwise, skip to Module B. (Write no change).

#	Question	A6 Response – last year	A7 Response – 2012
6	Gender of head of household		
7	Number of males > 18 in household		
8	Number of females > 18 in household		
9	<i>If there are females:</i> Number of female farmers in household		
10	Number of children (under 18) in household		

Module B: Dietary diversity

Explain to respondent: Now I will ask you questions about the food you eat. I will ask about food prepared in the household – do not include foods consumed outside the home that were prepared elsewhere. First, please picture a typical day in August 2015 (not a holiday or a Sunday). Think about what you ate for breakfast, what you ate for lunch and what you ate for dinner. Ask Q B1 and B2. Then ask if there was any change in the last 3 years

If yes, ask them to think about what they ate for breakfast, lunch and dinner in 2012. Ask B3 and B4. Otherwise, skip to B5. (Write no change).

#		B1 -Household Dietary Diversity – 2015	B2 Women’s intra-household access to food – 2015	B3 Household Dietary Diversity – 2012	B4 Women’s intra-household access to food - 2012
	Food groups	<p>On a normal day this time last year, during the day and the night did you or any household member eat [insert food groups below]?</p> <p>Yes.....1</p> <p>No... 2</p> <p>(if no Skip to next food group)</p>	<p>Did any women over the age of 18 in this household eat this food item on an average day during the day and the night?</p> <p>All Women = 1</p> <p>Some Women= 2</p> <p>No Women=3</p>	<p>On an average day this time three years ago, during the day and the night did you or any household member eat [insert food groups below]?</p> <p>Yes..1</p> <p>No...2</p> <p>(if no Skip to next food group)</p>	<p>Did any women over the age of 18 in this household eat this food item on an average day this time three years ago in 2012 during the day and the night?</p> <p>All Women = 1</p> <p>Some Women= 2</p> <p>No Women=3</p>
1	Any grains [e.g millet, maize, msima]? or other foods made from grains [e.g. bread,				
2	Any tubers [e.g., sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, cassava]?				
3	Any vegetables or fruits [eg. tomatoes, okra, bananas]				

4	Any animal products [eg. chicken, fish, eggs, meat]				
5	Any plant protein [eg. soya, beans]				
6	Any fats or oils [eg. margarine, butter]				

Were there times when the household did not have enough food or enough money to buy enough food?

#	Question	Response yes = no food no = enough food
B5	In the three months before last August, were there times when the household did not have food or enough money to buy food? (<i>Yes/no</i>)	
B6	In the three months this time in 2012, were there times when the household did not have food or enough money to buy food? (<i>Yes/no</i>)	

Did children have enough to eat to be healthy?

#	Question	Response
B7	Last year, did any of your children have to go to hospital because they were malnourished (<i>How many times?</i>)	
B8	In 2012, did any of your children have to go to hospital because they were malnourished (<i>How many times?</i>)	

Module C: Assets

Explain to respondent: Now I will ask you questions about who owns productive capital in your household. If you are not sure, please estimate.

Ask Q C1 and C2. Then ask if there was any change in the last 3 years. If yes, ask C3 and C4 and C5. Otherwise, skip to C6. (Write no change, and code in spreadsheet as the same as C1 and C2).

		C1 – Assets 2015	C2 – Ownership of assets 2015	C3 – Assets 2012	C4 – Ownership of assets 2012
	Productive Capital	How many of [ITEM] did your household have this time last year? (if 0 skip to next item)	Who would you say owned most of the [ITEM]? CODE 1↓	How many of [ITEM] did your household have this time in 2012?	Who would you say owned most of the item? CODE 1↓
1	Agricultural land (how many acres?)				
2	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)				
3	Small livestock (goats, sheep, pigs)				
4	Chickens, guinea fowl, ducks, pigeons				
5	Farm equipment (non-mechanized: hoe, sickle)				
6	Farm equipment mechanized: tractor				
7	Nonfarm business equipment: soap maker, other				
8	House (or other structures such as toilet) <i>Do not record here if they have made changes to the house – only if they own the structure</i>				
9	Large consumer durables (TV, sofa)				
10	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware, iron)				
11	Cell phone				
12	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)				

CODE 1 Decision-making and control over capital	
Self.....	1
Partner/Spouse/children.....	2
Self and someone else jointly.....	3
Other.....	4

	QUESTION	Answer
C5	<p>Since 2012, have you upgraded your house?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Extended house or made house bigger, or made a bigger house..... 1</p> <p>Upgraded the materials (eg. Put on metal roof, made walls from better bricks)...2</p> <p>Other.....3</p> <p>No change.....4</p>	

Questions about savings last year:

	QUESTION	Answer
C6	<p>Last year (2015), did you have any cash savings?</p> <p>Yes...1</p> <p>No.....2</p> <p>If no, skip to C9</p>	
C7	<p>Who had access to the savings?</p>	<p>Self 1</p> <p>Self and spouse 2</p> <p>Spouse only 3</p> <p>Other..... 4</p>
C8	<p>What was your approximate level of your savings? (Enter 0 if none)</p>	

C9	Were you in a VSL last year (at any time in the whole year)? Yes....1 No....2	
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Questions about savings in 2012:

	QUESTION	Answer
C10	In 2012, did you have any cash savings?	Yes...1 No.....2 If no, skip to C11
C11	Who had access to the savings?	Self 1 Self and spouse2 Spouse only3 Other.....4
C12	What was your approximate level of your savings? (Enter 0 if none)	
C13	Were you in a VSL in 2012 (at any time in the whole year)?	

Module D: Income

Explain to respondent: These questions relate to your monthly income.

	QUESTION	Answer
D1	In 2015, what was your approximate household income? (including all sources from farming, other businesses, ganu; cash for work; for both you and your husband if you have one)	
D2	Who was primarily responsible for decisions regarding income and how it is spent? Self=1 Spouse=2 Both =3 Other = 4	

D3	In 2012, what was your approximate household income?	
D4	Who was primarily responsible for decisions regarding income and how it is spent? Self=1 Spouse=2 Both =3 Other = 4	

Module E: Women's empowerment

Explain to respondent: These questions relate to how much input you have over productive decisions.

Ask questions for 2015 (E1). Then ask if there has been any change in the last few years. If not, move on to E3. If yes, ask E2.

		E1 In 2015, when decisions were made regarding the following aspects of household life, how much control do you have over [decision]?	E2 When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, how much control do you have over [decision]?
		No input1 Input into some decisions....2 Input into most decisions.....3 Input into all decisions.....4 Not applicable.....5	No input1 Input into some decisions....2 Input into most decisions.....3 Input into all decisions.....4 Not applicable5
		2015	2012
1	Buying farm inputs		
2	Cash crop farming		
3	Non cash crop farming		
4	Livestock raising		
5	Taking products to market		
6	Non-farm business activity		

Explain to respondent: These questions relate to your how much leisure time you have. Note, leisure time is any activity you do because you enjoy it, and that does not generate income (housework or VSLs are not leisure time).

No.	Question	Answer
E3	In 2015, how many hours did you have available for leisure activity each day? (visiting neighbors, listening to the radio, playing sports or games etc)	
E4	Were you satisfied that you had enough time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to the radio or doing sports? (YES/ SOMEWHAT/ NO)	
E5	In 2012, how many hours did you have available for leisure activity each day? (visiting neighbors, listening to the radio, playing sports or games etc)	
E6	Were you satisfied that you had enough time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to the radio or doing sports? (YES/ SOMEWHAT/ NO)	

Explain to respondent: These questions relate to your confidence and feelings. I will read out statements and ask how much you agreed or disagreed for each statement, last year and in 2012.

Ask E7, then ask if change since 2012. If not, skip to Module F. (Write no change in E8).

No.	Statement	E7 Response for 2015 RESPONSE CODE 2 BELOW	E8 Response for 2012 RESPONSE CODE 2 BELOW
1	I can always resolve household problems if I try hard enough ndikhoza kuthana ndimamvuto apa khomo panga nditayesetsa kwambiri		
2	If somebody opposes me, usually I can find a way to get what I want ngati wina akunditsutsa ndimatha kupeza njira zopezela zimene ndikufuna		
3	I always find some way to deal with problems that confront me nthawi zonse ndimatha kupeza njira zothana ndimamvuto amene andifikila		
4	I have the skills and information I need to improve my agricultural production ndili ndimaluso ndi chidziwitso zofunikila kupititsa patsogolo ulimi wanga		
5	I have access to the resources and services I need to improve my agricultural productivity ndili mwai opeza zida, zipangizo ndi ulangizi opititsa patsogolo ulimi wanga		

6	I can take action to improve my life nditha kuchitapo zithu zopititsa patsogolo moyo wanga.		
7	I can influence important decisions in my community ndikhoza kupanga ziganizo zofunika m'dela mwanga		

	Response Codes
	Strongly disagree (never agree).....1
	Somewhat disagree2
	Mostly agree3
	Strongly agree (always).....4

Module F: Sustainable agricultural practices

Explain to respondent: These questions relate to sustainable agricultural practices.

No.	Sustainable agricultural practices	F1 Did you or anyone in your household use any of the following agricultural practices or technologies for your crops last year?	F2 Did you or anyone in your household use any of the following agricultural practices or technologies for your crops in 2012?
1	Minimum tillage mtaya khasu		
2	Crop rotation ulimi wakasinthasinth		
3	Manure or compost manyowa		
4	Harvesting soya/legume – leaving nitrogen fixing roots kukolola ndicholinga chofuna kusiya chonde m'nthaka		
5	Leaving farm residues rather than burning kusaotcha zotsala munda mukakolola		
6	Soil erosion control (terraces, contours) njira zotetezela kukoloka kwa nthaka (akalozela)		

RESPONSE CODE

Yes = 1

No/ small amount = 2

Don't know = 3

Children's education

- number

- G1 How many children did you have in 2015 (of secondary school age, from 12 to 18)?
- G2 How many children of secondary school age were in secondary school?
- G3 How many children did you have in 2012 (of secondary school age, from 12 to 18)?
- G4 How many children of secondary school age were in secondary school?