End-line Survey Report
CRS MALAWI
WALA PROGRAM
2009-2014

Volume I – Main Report

Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) 2009-2014
A Title II MYAP Funded by USAID Food for Peace

August 2014

This assessment was made possible by the support of the American People through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of the WALA program and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government

Table of Contents

List of Tables 3
List of Figures 4
Acronyms 5
Acknowledgments 6
Executive Summary 7
1. Background 8
  1.1 WALA Overview and Profile 8
    1.1.1 WALA Strategic Objectives 8
    1.1.2 WALA Intervention Areas and Target Groups 8
  1.2 WALA End-line Survey Objectives 9
2. Survey Design and Methodologies for End-line Survey 12
  2.1 Sample Size Calculation(s) 12
  2.2 Sampling Procedures 14
  2.3 Final Sample Sizes(s) 15
    2.3.1 Response Rates and Weighting Calculations 15
  2.4 Survey Instruments 15
    2.4.1 Survey Measurement/Respondents 16
  2.5 Enumerator Training/Questionnaire Pre-test(s) 16
  2.6 Data Management and Quality Assurance 17
  2.7 Survey Limitations 18
3. Analysis of Findings 20
  3.1 Household Characteristics 20
    3.1.1 Demographics 20
    3.1.2 Agricultural land holding 21
    3.1.3 Dwelling Characteristics 22
    3.1.4 Water and Sanitation 22
    3.1.5 Household Assets 23
    3.1.6 Poverty Assessment (PAT) 24
  3.2 Participation in WALA Activities and Programs 24
    3.2.1 WALA Promoted Activities 25
    3.2.2 WALA Supported Community Groups 26
  3.3 Child and Maternal Health and Nutrition 28
    3.3.1 Child health and nutrition status 28
    3.3.2 Growth monitoring promotion (GMP) 29
    3.3.3 Breastfeeding and age appropriate dietary diversity 30
    3.3.4 Maternal health services 31
    3.3.5 Hygiene practices 32
  3.4 Environmental (Green Practice Promotion) 33
  3.5 HIV Knowledge 33
  3.6 Livelihood Status 34
    3.6.1 Food security 34
    3.6.2 Dietary diversity 34
  3.7 Crop Production Practices 35

3.7.1 Sustainable crop cultivation 35
3.7.2 Soil conservation technologies 35
3.7.3 Post-harvest handling and storage 36
3.7.4 Access to financial capital 36
3.7.5 Commercial marketing of agricultural produce 37
3.8 Resilience 38
4. Conclusion 39
4.1 Challenges 39
4.2 Opportunities 39
4.3 Lessons Learned 40
5. References 40
6. Annex Documents 41
A. Contributing Personnel 41
B. Enumerator Training Agenda 41
C. Household, Child, Anthropometric and non-response weights 41
D. M&E Field Officer Observation Form (Sample) 41
E. IPTT Indicator Longitudinal Tables 41
F. Stratum Level Analysis (IPTT Indicators) 41
G. Survey Tool(s) 41
H. Indicator Tabulation Guide 41
I. Approved End-line Survey Scope of Work 41
J. WALA End-line Survey Sample Size Calculation 41
K. Documents available upon request 41

List of Tables

Table 1: IPTT Table 10
Table 2: Households sampled, interviewed, response rate and under-5 children by district, end-line (2013) 15
Table 3: Household demographics, by district, end-line (2013) 20
Table 4: Household agricultural land holdings, by district, end-line (2013) 21
Table 5: % of Households Having Household Assets by Type, end-line (2013) 24
Table 6: Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT) , end-line (2013) 24
Table 7: WALA Supported Activities and Supported CBO Coverage, end-line survey, 2013 25
Table 8: Household Engagement in WALA Promoted Activities, end-line (2013) 25
Table 9: Membership in WALA Promoted CBOs, end-line (2013) 27
Table 10: Household Dietary Diversity Scores, by PVO 34
Table 11: Average Modified Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) 35
Table 12: Percent of households using post-harvest handling and storage technologies, by PVO 36
Table 13: Percentage of VSL group member households who used loans or savings to establish productive investments, by PVO, end-line (2013) 37

List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of WALA program areas and implementing PVOs....9
Figure 2: Marital status of the household head, end-line (2013)....21
Figure 3: Major sources of income, end-line (2013)....22
Figure 4: Dwelling floor material and roof material....22
Figure 5: Type of Toilet, end-line (2013)....23
Figure 6: Presence of hand-washing facility, end-line (2013)....23
Figure 7: % of all HHs to Participate Various in WALA Activities, end-line (2013)....26
Figure 8: % HHs with membership in various WALA CBOs (of HHs with 1 or more CBO members), end-line (2013).27
Figure 9: Percentage of stunted (HAZ < 2) children age 6-59 months, by PVO....28
Figure 10: Percent of underweight (WAZ < 2) children ages 0-59 months, by PVO....29
Figure 11: Percent of children less than 5 attending Growth Monitoring Promotion sessions, by PVO....29
Figure 12: Weight gain among children 0-59 months during the three months prior to the survey, by PVO....30
Figure 13: Percent of children receiving minimum adequate diet (MAD), by PVO....31
Figure 14: Percent of mothers receiving Vitamin A supplement post-delivery, by PVO....31
Figure 15: Births attended by skilled health professional, by PVO....32
Figure 16: Improvement in proper hygiene among caregivers, by PVO....32
Figure 17: Use of fuel efficient technologies, by PVO....33
Figure 18: Percent of persons age 15-49 years having comprehensive knowledge of HIV, by PVO....33
Figure 19: Percent of households to consume food(s) yesterday....34
Figure 20: Percent of households using 3 of 5 crop cultivation technologies, by PVO....35
Figure 21: Percent of households implementing 2 of 3 WALA-promoted soil conservation technologies, by PVO ...36
Figure 22: Cultivation of priority products, by PVO....37
Figure 23: Loss of livelihood due to shocks and stresses....38
Figure 24: Perception of shock preparedness relative to 5 years ago, end-line (2013)....38

Acronyms

ACDI/VOCA	:	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CATCH	:	Consortium Administration and Technical Capacity Hub
CCD	:	Chikwawa Catholic Diocese
CSPro	:	Census and Survey Processing System
CRS	:	Catholic Relief Services
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
EI	:	Emmanuel International
FANTA	:	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (project)
FFP	:	Food for Peace
FFPIB	:	FFP Information Bulletin
FFW	:	Food For Work
GMP	:	Growth Monitoring Promotion
GoM	:	Government of Malawi
HH	:	Household
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEE	:	Initial Environmental Examination
IPTT	:	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	:	Intermediate Result
MCHN	:	Maternal, Child Health and Nutrition
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
PAT	:	Poverty Assessment Tool
PCI	:	Project Concern International
PPS	:	Probability Proportional to Size
PVO	:	Private Voluntary Origination
SAVE	:	Save the Children
SO	:	Strategic Objective
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TA	:	Traditional Authority
TLC	:	Total Land Care
USAID	:	United States Agency for International Development
VS&L	:	Village Savings and Loans
WALA	:	Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement
WVI	:	World Vision International

Acknowledgments

The end-line survey team would like to acknowledge the valuable assistance received from colleagues at CRS (WALA and IMPACT programs). This WALA end-line survey was made possible by the commitment of WALA, in coordination with TANGO, to collect valuable end-line information for a project focused on improving the well-being of chronically food insecure households and communities in southern Malawi.

The TANGO team would especially like to acknowledge the fundamental support of the WALA team, including Shane Lennon, Jayachandran Vasudevan, and Owen Sopo. These individuals' efforts were essential in ensuring thorough and consistent quality control while the TANGO team provided remote support to the data collection activities. They worked as key liaisons between TANGO and the enumeration team to systematically ensure that quantitative data were collected per the established protocol and properly entered and sent to TANGO for analysis. The TANGO team would like to thank USAID/FFP staff in Washington and Pretoria, particularly the M&E team, for their technical assistance before, during and after the exercise

The success of this study also owes enormous credit to the outstanding quantitative teams (enumerators, data entry clerks and drivers) that carried out the fieldwork/double data entry, working through long days, at times difficult logistics and unexpected challenges with continued patience. This dedicated group of individuals deserves substantial credit to the quality of the data collected. The days were long, but the team remained reliable.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge the generosity and hospitality of the many communities and households that took time from their day to sit, speak, and share their knowledge with the interviewers. It is our sincere hope that Malawi and other development practitioners in this region will benefit from this study and experience truly sustainable improvements in their households and communities.

TANGO End-line Survey Team

Lloyd Banwart, Team Leader
Victoria Brown
Mike Gura

Executive Summary

The main objective of the 2013 WALA end-line survey was to collect information on the project's IPTT impact and outcome indicators and to measure the progress of the program longitudinally; comparing baseline survey results to end-line survey results. CRS contracted with TANGO International to support and oversee the end-line data collection exercise in conjunction with the WALA CATCH M&E team, with additional support from implementing partner PVO M&E officers. The end-line survey results, and information contained within this report, have directly contributed to the 2013 WALA final evaluation report. The end-line report presents strictly quantitative information collected from the end-line survey, while the final evaluation report incorporated end-line quantitative data with qualitative key information interviews and focus group discussions to provide a robust and rounded evaluation of the project activities.

The end-line survey collected data across 8 districts and 7 PVOs; including 2,640 households (of the targeted 2,880) and 2,176 children, during September and October 2013. The sample was drawn from villages where WALA has existing programming. The collected data are sufficient to provide reliable estimates for all key project indicators at the consortium level. WALA program outreach was extensive in the sampled villages. Nearly 90 percent (88.3 percent) of households sampled had at least 1 CBO member or had engaged in a WALA related activity. Similarly, 64 percent of households sampled had at least one CBO member. Less than 12 percent of sampled households were reportedly not engaging in WALA programs or activities.

Household demographics remained relatively unchanged over the life of the project, for example 31 percent of household were female headed at the baseline compared to 32 percent at the end-line. In 2009 the average household size was 4.8 members, while at the time of the end-line survey the average household size was 5.2 members. The overwhelming majority of households continue to plaint maize during the rainy season (over 90 percent of households in both the baseline and the end-line), with far fewer households planting maize in the dry season; however households at the end-line with a WALA CBO member were much more likely to plant maize in the dry season than households without a WALA CBO member.

WALA programing saw improvements in nearly all key project indicators from the 2009 baseline to the 2013 end-line survey, as demonstrated in Table 1. Aggressive target setting resulted in some key indicators not obtaining the program targets. However, notably the project saw statistically significant, and large, improvements in the areas maternal and child health and nutrition status in each of the three SO1 (Strategic Objective 1) indicators and sub-indicators.

1. Background

1.1 WALA Overview and Profile

The Wellness & Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) is a five-year (2009-2014) food security program funded by Food for Peace (FFP) of United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The consortium consists of Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Malawi as the grant holder along with ACDI/VOCA, Africare, Chikwawa Catholic Diocese (CCD), Emmanuel International (EI), Project Concern International (PCI), Save the Children (SAVE), Total Land Care (TLC) and World Vision International (WVI). WALA is implemented in the eight most food insecure districts of southern Malawi, which are Nsanje, Chikwawa, Thyolo, Mulanje, Zomba, Machinga, Chiradzulu and Balaka (see Figure 1 for geographical map). Consortium Administration & Technical Capacity Hub (CATCH) coordinates the implementation of WALA (CRS, 2013).

The progress of WALA was monitored through a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, which includes an Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) and a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). These tools provided routine data to WALA programs and external evaluators. WALA's M&E informed and complemented the impact analysis of USAID Malawi, FFP, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Government of Malawi and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE).

1.1.1 WALA Strategic Objectives

The goal of WALA is "Reduced food insecurity of 214,974 chronically food insecure households in 39 Traditional Authorities within five livelihood zones in Southern Malawi by 2014". The goal will be achieved through the following three strategic objectives (SOs):

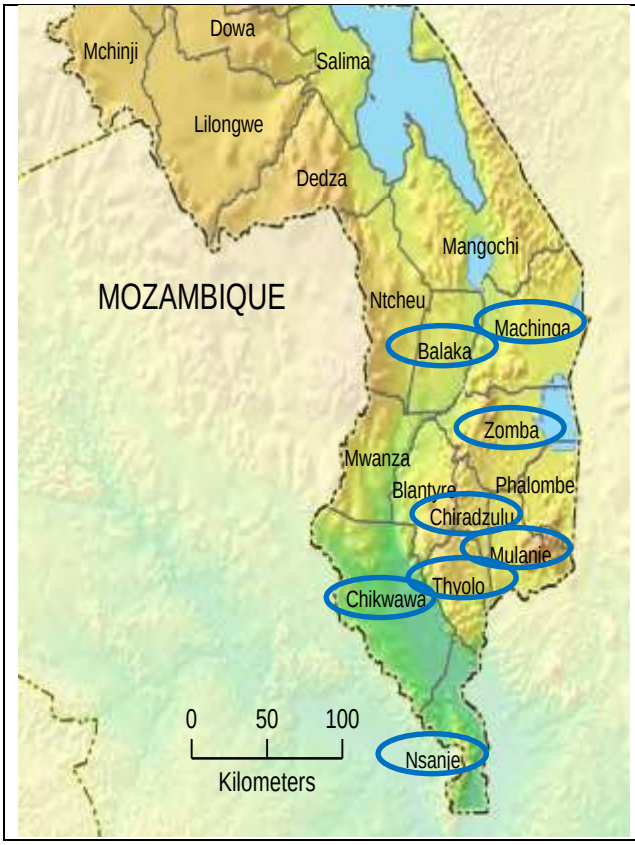
- SO1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition status
- SO2: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved livelihood status
- SO3: 273 targeted communities have improved capacity to withstand shocks and stresses

1.1.2 WALA Intervention Areas and Target Groups

WALA specifically targets chronically food insecure households and communities by ensuring holistic provision of services to them. The criteria for targeting are (Jayachandran, 2012):

1. Smallholder farming households with arable land size of less than one hectare
2. Households with two or more years of successive food insecurity for a period of four or more months
3. Households that do not own major common livestock such as cattle, goats and pigs
4. Households that do not receive formal wages (regular salary)
5. Households with vulnerable family members (a child under five years of age, pregnant woman, lactating mother or a chronically ill person surviving on food rations)
6. Households/communities prone to food insecurity as a result of natural disasters

Figure 1: Map of WALA program areas and implementing PVOs



District	Implementing PVOs
Balaka	Project Concern International
Machinga	Project Concern International Emmanuel International
Zomba	Save the Children Emmanuel Interational
Chiradzulu	Save the Children
Mulanje	Africare
Thyolo	World Vision
Chikwawa	Chikwawa Diocese
Nsanje	Total Land Care

1.2 WALA End-line Survey Objectives

The main objective of the end-line survey is to gather information on the IPTT indicators in order to measure the program's impact and outcomes by comparing baseline to end-line results. The end-line survey results will also be used by the WALA final evaluation team to inform and validate the qualitative research, and will be utilized by USAID/FFP, GoM, CRS and other development agencies to inform future programing initiatives.

Table 1: IPTT Table

IPTT REF No	Indicators	2009 Baseline Survey	2013 Target	2013 End-line Survey	2009 *to* 2013 % Difference
Sample details					
NA	Number of completed household interviews	2,044		2,640	
NA	Number of completed under-five interviews	1,502		2,176	
NA	Sample frame	All households		All households	
SO1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition status					
1.1	**% stunted (HAZ < -2) children 6-59 months of age (Impact)**	**42.4%**	**36%**	**37.1**%	**-5.3%*****
1.2	**% underweight (WAZ < -2) children 0-59 months of (Impact)**	**17.6%**	**16%**	**11.3%**	**-6.3%*****
1.3	**% of children aged 0-59 months in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining weight in past 3 months (Impact)**	**59.6%**	**75%**	**72.2%**	**12.6%*****
IR 1.1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition practices					
1.1.1	**% of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk (Outcome)**	**65.4%**	**80%**	**67.9%**	**2.5%**
1.1.2	**% of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding) (Outcome)**	**12.3%**	**42**%	**20.7%**	**8.4%*****
1.1.3	**% of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating two or more environmental hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) (Outcome)**	**6.1%**	**30**%	**26.0%**	**19.9%*****
1.1.4	**% of HHs reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, and other wood alternative options such as corn stalks or cow dung) (Outcome)**	**2.0%**	**25**%	**7.4%**	**5.4%*****

IR 1.2: 170,724 vulnerable households have increased use of quality maternal and child health, and nutrition services					
1.2.1	**% of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions (Outcome)**	**41.1%**	**80%**	**47.8%**	**6.7%*** **
1.2.2	**% of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child (Outcome)**	**64.0%**	**80%**	**59.5%**	-4.5%
1.2.3	**% of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel (Outcome)**	**78.0%**	**95%**	**88.5%**	**10.5%*** **
SO 2: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved livelihood status					
2.1	**Average months of adequate household food provisioning (Impact)**	**9.35**	**11.0**	**9.36**	0.01
2.2	**Average household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Impact)** **A modified HDDS is calculated to account for a difference in fieldwork timing between the baseline and end-line. The results are presented in section 3.6.2**	**4.29**	**9.0**	**4.50**	0.21***
IR 2.1: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved crop production practices					
2.1.1a	**% of households using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies (Outcome)**	**27.3%**	**50%**	**32.7%**	**5.4%*** **
2.1.1b	**% of households using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies (Outcome)**	**12.1%**	**60%**	**15.5%**	**3.4%*** **
2.1.1c	**% of households using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies (Outcome)**	**38.9%**	**55%**	**41.4%**	**2.5%**
IR 2.2: 103,400 smallholder farming households have increased use of financial services					
2.2.2	**% of village savings & loan (VS&L) group members who used loans or savings to invest in 1) agro-enterprises (poultry, fish. etc.), 2) other micro-enterprises or 3) to purchase agriculture inputs (Outcome)**	**n/a**	**80%**	**67.8%**	**n/a**
IR 2.3: 20,600 smallholder farming HHs have engaged in commercial marketing.					
2.3.1	**% of households cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products: 1) rice, 2) beans, 3) ground nuts, 4) pigeon peas, and 5) poultry/fish (Outcome)**	**37.6%**	**55%**	**47.9%**	**10.3%*** **

2.3.3	**% of marketing group members participating in collective marketing (Outcome)**	**n/a**	**60%**	**52.3%**	**n/a**
SO3: 273 targeted communities have improved capacity to withstand shocks and stresses					
3.1	**% of household reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses (Impact) (Population) (WALA) (GoM – MoAFS)**	**7.8%**	**8.0%**	**6.8%**	**-1.0%**
Cross-cutting: HIV Mitigation, Gender Equality, Environmental Protection and Good Governance					
4.1	**% of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) (Outcome)**	**43.9%**	**65%**	**49.7%**	**5.8%*** **

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate.
n/a: Not Applicable

2. Survey Design and Methodologies for End-line Survey

The survey design and methodology were provided to TANGO International by CRS WALA in the final agreed-upon Scope of Work (SOW). The end-line survey SOW was approved by USAID Food for Peace on August 22nd, 2013 by WALA AOTR.

2.1 Sample Size Calculation(s)

The sample size was designed to obtain representative information not only at the consortium level, but at the district and implementing partner's geographic target levels (for select indicators). It also allows a beneficiary-level analysis for ARR FY 2013 reporting purposes, assuming that about 60 percent of the households in WALA operational areas are program beneficiaries. The sampling approach was designed to assist WALA in measuring the impact of the program at population level as outlined in the FFPIB 09-06 (CRS, 2013).

A sample target of 360 households at district level and 2,880 households (HHs) (360 X 8 districts) at consortium level was established based on the 1997 FANTA Sampling Guide. The design effect for each indicator was calculated using baseline data and was used in the sample size calculations at end-line. Appropriate sample sizes were calculated for each program indicator; these ranged from 88 to 327. Although the sample size required at the district level was 327 households, the resulting sample size of 360 per district was used to ease logistics of fieldwork. A sample of 2,880 is sufficient to detect changes across time in all WALA performance indicators at the consortium level with 95 percent confidence and 80 percent power. All indicators can detect this change across the eight program districts with the exception of stunting (1.1), wasting (1.2), weight gain (1.3), exclusive breastfeeding (1.1.1), young child feeding (1.1.2), vitamin A (1.2.2), and skilled birth attendance during delivery (1.2.3), which provides power and significance at the consortium level.

A limited number of villages where WALA programs were implemented in the second and third year of the program were not included in the baseline survey-sampling frame. To ensure end-line and baseline estimates are comparable, and that end-line data were collected from all areas where WALA was implemented over the life of the program, the sample size at end-line was divided into two primary strata: a) Stratum 1, consisting of villages that were included in the baseline sampling frame, i.e., "baseline sampling frame villages"; and b) Stratum 2, comprised of villages that were not included in the baseline sampling frame, but where WALA has been implemented, i.e. "new villages".

The sample of 2,880 households was divided between the two strata proportionately, based on the proportion of total households in the WALA program area that correspond to the villages included in the baseline sampling frame. Sixty-eight percent of households that reside in villages where WALA was implemented were included in the baseline sampling frame. This proportion is rounded off to the next higher proportion of 70 percent, as that corresponds with the cluster size and number of second-level units. Therefore, 70 percent of the total end-line sample size was allocated to the "baseline sampling frame villages" stratum (Stratum 1, n=2016 households) and 30 percent to the "new villages" stratum (Stratum 2, n=864 households). Further stratification within each primary stratum enabled district-level estimations. The sample size for each primary stratum was equally distributed across the eight districts (sub-strata) comprising the WALA program so that 252 households in each district were sampled for Stratum 1 and 108 households in each district were sampled for Stratum 2 (CRS, 2013).

Advantages to dividing the set of villages targeted by the WALA program into two strata for the end-line quantitative survey and further sub-stratifying the sample into the eight WALA districts within each of the two primary strata are:

1. Assurance that end-line data in Stratum 1 are comparable to baseline information in order to obtain robust estimates of change in the indicators using data from Stratum 1, along with the data collected at baseline. Moreover, because the sample size allocated to Stratum 1 exceeds the sample size requirements for all of the key indicators, the sample size is sufficient to detect a significant change from baseline to end-line for all key indicators at consortium level;

2. Representative data were collected in the WALA villages that were not represented at baseline, rendering it possible to analyze change in the indicators from baseline to end-line using data from both Stratum 1 and Stratum 2. This allowed for the ability to examine whether the inclusion of the Stratum 2 data in the end-line analysis yields similar results as data that use only Stratum 1 data in the end-line analysis. If, for a given indicator, there is concordance for the baseline to end-line test of significance between the two available strata for end-line data (i.e., when only Stratum 1 data are used for the end-line measure; and when aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data are used for the end-line measure), this suggests that Stratum 2 data can be included along with Stratum 1 in the end-line estimate for that indicator. This is the case for each IPTT indicator for which data were collected during the end-line survey. There are no data available to indicate whether or not the two strata were similar at the time the baseline was undertaken, removing the ability to measure any level of program selection bias. Therefore, changes in indicators from baseline to end-line, when using combined data from Stratum 1 and

Stratum 2 for the end-line estimates, should be interpreted with caution – even in the cases where tests of significance show concordance for each option available (i.e., Stratum 1 only; aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2) at end-line.[1]

3. Another advantage of the sample design is that it allows for data from Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 to be easily aggregated to provide consortium and district-level estimates for indicators at end-line.

2.2 Sampling Procedures

At the first stage of sampling, program villages (clusters) were selected within each sub-stratum (district) using probability proportional to size (PPS). Prior to carrying out PPS within each sub-stratum, the program villages were ordered by location (Traditional Authority). A total of 21 program villages per district were selected in Stratum 1 and nine within Stratum 2. PPS sampling was applied within each district in both strata.

The most up-to-date (2013) household listing (including both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households in each project village) from the project database formed the sampling frame for the first- and second-stage sampling. These lists were complete and listed in geographical order. From each list, 12 households were selected per sampled village using systematic and geographically ordered sampling with a random start from one corner of the village. Villages with more than 200 households were segmented into multiple, equally sized, segments. One segment was then randomly selected. Segmentation was used facilitate fieldwork in large villages. Segmentation in this manner does not alter the probability of a household being selected.

The sample size was calculated adjusting for non-response (contingency), selected households were not replaced if the respondents were not available for the survey. However, all efforts were made to conduct the survey with the selected households by contacting them multiple times if they were not available at the first contact.

To ensure a representative sample size of 12 households from each selected program village was reached, the following sampling procedures/criteria were followed:

1. All villages with less than 15 HHs were removed from the sampling frame of program villages prior to selection of sample villages (total HHs of such removed villages was less than two percent of total HHs in the WALA program villages)
2. Villages with 15 to 29 HHs were merged with the next contiguous village from the same Group Village Head (GVH) area before sampling. This was done to increase the spread of sample.
3. To ease data analysis, all mothers of children under-5 in the household were interviewed (i.e., an enumerator may have one household questionnaire completed and three child questionnaires). In addition, all available children under-5 in the household had anthropometric measurements taken.

[1] See Appendix 1 for further discussion of various stratum analyses

2.3 Final Sample Sizes(s)

The determined WALA end-line survey sample size was 2,880 households and included a 10 percent inflation factor to account for non-response (replacement households where *not* drawn nor used, per the sample design). Table 2 provides an unweighted summary of the number of households interviewed, non-response rate per district, the total number of under-5 children to participate in the survey, and the response rate of children listed in the household listing available to participate in the survey. All districts, with the exception of Thyolo, had a non-response rate lower than the anticipated 10 percent. All further data presented in this report are weighted accordingly for population and non-response.

Table 2: Households sampled, interviewed, response rate and under-5 children by district, end-line (2013)

Districts(PVO)	Households			Number of U-5 questionnaires completed	U-5 response rate[t]
	Sampled	Interviewed	Response rate*		
Balaka (PCI)	360	335	93.1	271	98.2
Chikwawa (Chikwawa Diocese)	360	332	92.2	300	96.8
Chiradzulu (SAVE)	360	336	93.3	226	100.0
Machinga (PCI & EI)	360	326	90.6	326	99.7
Mulanje (Africare)	360	325	90.3	217	99.5
Nsanje (TLC)	360	328	91.1	288	93.2
Thyolo (WV)	360	320	88.9	270	100.0
Zomba (EI and SAVE)	360	338	93.9	278	100.0
TOTAL	**2,880**	**2,640**	**91.7**	**2,176**	**98.3**

*Response rate = (HHs interviewed/HHs sampled) * 100.

[t] Response rate = (Number of U-5 questionnaires completed/Total number of U-5 in interviewed households)*100

2.3.1 Response Rates and Weighting Calculations

As noted in Table 2, the overall response rate is 91.7 percent. The end-line point estimates are weighted using normalized weights (for household, child and anthropometric analysis) accordingly, adjusting for population proportion, non-response rates, and child proportion differences among the districts and between the two stratum of each district[2]. The weights are also normalized per district and stratum populations within the villages contained in the original sampling frame. Annex C contains further details on non-response and weighting by district and stratum.

2.4 Survey Instruments

The end-line survey used two well-structured and pre-tested questionnaires as data collection tools – one for the household unit and one for the under-five children (survey tools can be found in Annex G). The questionnaires were developed building on the WALA baseline survey and WALA annual survey questionnaires, which followed the FANTA and FFPIB 09-06 recommendations and guidelines. The

[2] Anthropometric non-response was measured if a child was not able to provide a weight (kg) measurement.

questionnaires were also designed to exhaustively capture information that is in line with all the WALA IPTT indicators to easily measure the progress registered since the implementation of the program.

The household questionnaire was designed to collect information from the household head or any knowledgeable member of the household on household demographic and socio-economic profile, participation in WALA activities, knowledge on HIV/AIDS, and all household level impact (well-being) and outcome IPTT indicators that are to be tracked and reported to the USAID/FFP. Further, the Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT) questions were integrated into the household tool. Both questionnaires were translated into Chichewa, which was used by the enumerators when soliciting information from the respondents. The data were collected through interviews and physical observations.

2.4.1 Survey Measurement/Respondents

The measurement units and respondents of the end-line survey vary as per the indicators to be collected. For most, the measurement units and respondents are households and knowledgeable household member, but some of the indicators are based on children below 5 years of age (e.g., impact indicator 1.2: proportion of children under-weight). Tabulation of measurement units and respondents for each indicator is presented in Annex H.

2.5 Enumerator Training/Questionnaire Pre-test(s)

WALA CATCH was responsible for the recruitment of external enumerators, supervisors and data entry clerks. From the more than 2,000 resumes received, 40 individuals were selected through a two-level screening process to participate in the training led by the TANGO end-line survey team lead. Based on observations of their performance during the training and pre-test survey reviews, the TANGO survey team (in consultation with IPs) selected 21 individuals as enumerators, seven as supervisors, and six as data entry clerks. This resulted in seven teams, each comprised of three enumerators and one supervisor.[3]

The eight days of training included two days of field testing to evaluate enumerator performance and to pre-test the quantitative tools. Individuals selected for supervisor positions received one additional day of training, and data entry clerks an additional two days. A detailed schedule of the enumerator and supervisor training(s) is provided in Annex B. Enumerator and supervisor manuals can be requested from CRS.

M&E officers from WALA Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) participated in the training, a list of which can be found in Annex A. The M&E officers provided input on enumerator and supervisor performance, and an additional layer of quality control in the field[4]. Various WALA activity technicians were also invited to provide brief explanations of technical areas of the WALA project. Many of the M&E officers functioned in this role, as well.

[3] On day 7 of data collection the teams were reconstituted from 7 teams to 6 teams; 4 individuals were removed from the data collection activity due to poor performance based on field observations from the TANGO end-line survey team, M&E Officers and the WALA-CATCH team visits.

[4] To avoid potential bias, M&E officer observations in the field were *not* permitted in districts where their respective PVO was implementing programs

Although the questionnaires used in the end-line survey were largely unchanged from the WALA baseline and subsequent annual surveys, additional questions were added to further review program performance and beneficiary perceptions. Responses to these questions were reviewed after each of the two pre-test days (fifth and seventh days of training), allowing for modifications to the questions and response codes to be made.

2.6 Data Management and Quality Assurance

Before being returned to the WALA CATCH office in Blantyre, each survey was reviewed by the team supervisor. No surveys were returned until all possible efforts were made to reach all 12 selected households. Supervisors were required to have the person transporting the surveys to the central office to sign a receipt of the surveys, resulting in clear documentation of location and position of survey data at all times.

Six trained data entry clerks (supervised by the WALA CATCH team) checked the incoming paper questionnaires for completeness and to ensure no contradicting data entries. As with the annual surveys, all data were entered using dual data entry and edited using Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), a software application that performs all necessary internal validation checks, range validations, and data-cross checks to ensure data quality. Data entry clerks received two days of additional training on CSPro.

Once processed, the cleaned data were uploaded and sent to the TANGO end-line survey team twice a week for quality checks and review. The TANGO end-line evaluation team then provided feedback based on data review, such as non-response rates for specific enumerators and/or teams. Additional support from the WALA CATCH M&E, in coordination with the end-line evaluation team, ensured that unexpected results or outliers were properly dealt with, improving the quality of indicator data.[5]

Data entry started three days after the commencement of data collection and concurrently thereafter. Final data entry occurred one week after the end of fieldwork (October 25th, 2013).

The final data from CSPro were exported to SPSS software (version 20) for analysis, with the exception of child level anthropometric z-score computations, which were derived using WHO's Anthro package. The end-line survey data were tabulated for each indicator estimate at the population and beneficiary levels, compiled at consortium levels, and for some, disaggregated by PVOs/district. In those cases where an indicator represents an index (e.g., Household Dietary Diversity Score) or is presented as the attainment of a minimum number of different behaviors (e.g., percent of households using three out of five WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies), information on each indicator and their single or multiple behaviors forming the indicator was also tabulated.

[5] CSPro validation and double entry reduced the occurrence of outliers significantly, and no issues around outliers arose during the review or analysis of this data.

2.7 Survey Limitations

1. As noted in section 2.1 above, the end-line sample frame was stratified across two populations (proportionate to implantation coverage) by 1) geographical areas included in the baseline evaluation and 2) geographical areas that were not included in the baseline sampling frame, but added to programming in year two and three of the project. Analysis suggest there is no statistical difference between the two stratum populations at the time of the end-line data collection (per decision rules further elaborated upon in Annex F)[6]. While analysis demonstrates that there is no statistical difference between strata 1 and strata 2, nor are there differences relative to the baseline, it is key to note that no baseline values exist for households surveyed in strata 2. Therefore the degree of change from the baseline activity to the end-line activity for strata 2 households is not directly observed, but estimated via proxy using baseline (strata 1**)** results. This use of the baseline results to estimate differences to end-line strata 2 is based on the similarity between strata 1 and strata 2 results at end-line, and the relative differences between strata 1 and baseline and strata 2 and baseline. Actual differences between baseline and end-line may vary for those households in Stratum 2, but the information is not available to directly estimate these differences. For further explanation on the inclusion of strata 2 households into the end-line data collection activity see the Approved End-line Scope of Work in Annex I.
2. The baseline survey design was specifically stratified across PVOs, while the end-line was stratified across each district where WALA was being implemented. This was done specifically at the request of the Malawi government. Even though the PVOs implementing areas and districts are highly correlated, the baseline results where recalculated to disaggregate by district (as well as PVO). Both PVO and district result disaggregation are presented in the final IPTT indicator tables found in Annex E.
3. The final scope of work for the end-line survey was approved after the start of the enumerator training, which went ahead as scheduled due to previously arranged logistics. This resulted in late adjustments to the sampling methodology, sampling frame, and postponed the originally scheduled start date of fieldwork from September 1st to September 5th.
4. The end-line sampling frame utilized the WALA database, which contained a full household listing in each village where program activities occurred. Villages with less than 15 households were omitted from the sampling frame. Villages with 15-29 households were merged with a nearby village. After the first stage of the sample was drawn, one village in the Nsanje district was replaced due to inaccessibility and replaced with a village with a similar number of HHs from the same GVH in order to maintain the likelihood of selection. The entire 1st stage sample

[6] Three (of 20 total) indicators demonstrate statistical differences between strata 1 and strata 2: i) IR1.1.2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast ii) SO2.1 Average months of adequate household food provisioning, and iii) IR2.1.1c Percentage of beneficiary households (citing own seed as primary source of seed) using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies. Two outcome indicators and one impact indicator (average months of adequate HH food provisioning), with impact indicator SO2.1 having a minor marginal difference (9.4 months compared to 9.3 months). Individual strata 1 values for these indicators, including longitudinal significance tests to baseline, are presented in Annex F.

selection for Thyolo district (World Vision) was redrawn due to the discovery of persistent double-counting of households in multiple villages.

5. The questions to calculate the PAT (Poverty Assessment Tool) were not asked in the baseline, so no longitudinal analysis on this indicator is presented.
6. A recently updated geographical ordered household listing was provided by the project for enumerators to locate selected households. In limited villages, the listing was not completed in geographical order (or updates were out of geographical order). This issue had no implications on the sampling protocol; it did, however, result in enumerator team frustration and difficulty in time management.
7. Two indicators used during the baseline and/or annual reports contained some measurement issues: IR2.1.1c and IR 2.1.2. Ultimately, indicator IR2.1.2 was removed from the reporting. IR2.1.1c was an indicator that was tabulated post-hoc to the baseline. The data from the quantitative baseline tool did not allow for this indicator to be calculated for all maize farmers at baseline, only for those who used their own seed as a primary source of seed. The end-line tool was modified and corrected so the necessary details were collected but could not be measured longitudinally from the baseline to end-line.
8. WALA vehicles were utilized for survey teams during the evaluation, at a considerable cost savings for the end-line survey activity. However, arriving in each village in a "WALA" branded vehicle may have incentivized respondents to bias their responses. Equally, the presence of vehicles could have improved respondent recall, particularly around WALA activities that household members engaged in. There are no data to suggest this bias was, or was not, present but the end-line team feels it is important this information is shared.
9. Bananas are on the crop code list in the enumerator manual, while other fruit trees are not. Enumerators were instructed to include other fruit farming in the 'other' category. This is a limitation, as most of the fruit trees are not planted every year and the questions focus on winter and rainy season crops.

3. Analysis of Findings

WALA's overall reach in its program areas is wide. For analysis purposes, a household was considered a "WALA Beneficiary" if one or more of its members was a member of a WALA-supported CBO. Being a member of a CBO represents continued and regular interaction with WALA. However, there are a number of households that do not have a WALA CBO member but have still participated in WALA activities. Table 7 highlights the broad range of WALA's coverage across its program areas; 64.1 percent of sampled households have at least one household member participating in a WALA supported CBO. Higher yet, 88.3 percent of households contain one CBO member or have participated in one WALA activity.

3.1 Household Characteristics

3.1.1 Demographics

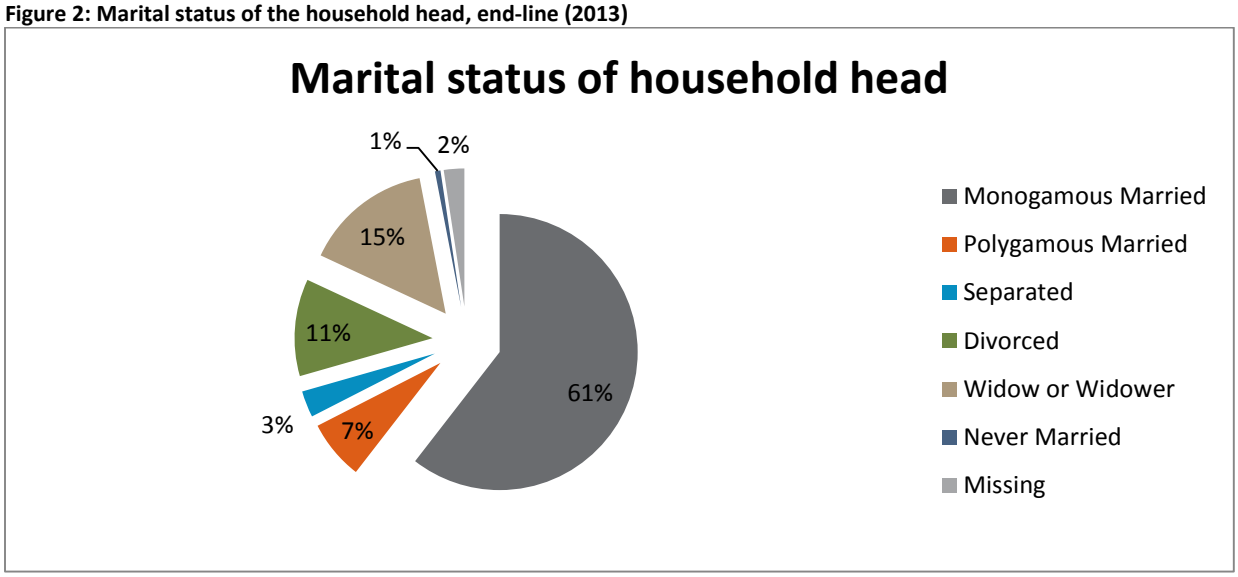
Selected household characteristics are documented in Table 3. Household demographics did not change largely from the baseline activity (Jose, 2010). The mean household size is 5.2 people. Each house typically has 2.1 rooms. The mean age of the head of household is 46.2 years and roughly two-thirds (63. 3 percent) are literate. Sixty percent of the households have children under-5 years of age.

Table 3: Household demographics, by district, end-line (2013)

District	Mean household size	Mean age of household head	% literacy of household head	Mean number of rooms	% of female headed households	% of households with children under 5	# of HHs
Balaka	5.1	47.4	65.1	2.1	32.7	60.5	313
Chikwawa	5.9	47.0	63.5	2.1	20.2	67.0	328
Chiradzulu	4.7	46.4	70.0	2.1	33.0	54.3	139
Machinga	5.3	46.0	57.8	2.1	33.4	67.6	224
Mulanje	4.9	46.3	62.7	2.4	39.7	53.6	498
Nsanje	5.6	46.3	54.4	2.1	33.6	64.5	333
Thyolo	5.1	45.7	62.9	2.0	37.8	59.9	431
Zomba	5.0	44.7	71.6	2.2	27.5	58.7	374
TOTAL	**5.2**	**46.2**	**63.3**	**2.1**	**32.0**	**60.4**	**2,640**

The majority of heads of household are in a monogamous married relationship (61 percent) (Figure 2). Polygamous relationships account for seven percent of the survey population. Fourteen percent of the population is either separated or divorced and an equal proportion is widowed. Only one percent of household heads were single.

Figure 2: Marital status of the household head, end-line (2013)



3.1.2 Agricultural land holding

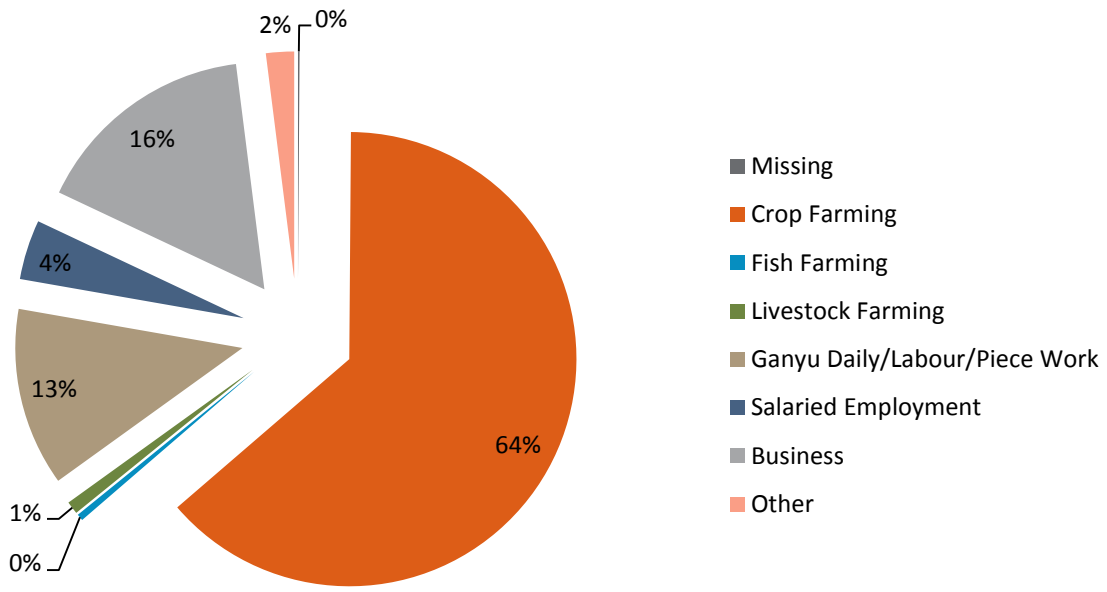
Table 4 indicates most households own land for agriculture (95 percent). On average, two acres of land is available for agriculture, 0.7 of which are irrigable.

Table 4: Household agricultural land holdings, by district, end-line (2013)

District	Percentage of households owning land	Amount of land for agriculture (acres)	Irrigable land (acres)
Balaka	96.7	2.2	0.7
Chikwawa	90.1	2.7	1.2
Chiradzulu	97.9	1.7	0.5
Machinga	98.5	1.9	0.7
Mulanje	97.8	1.4	0.5
Nsanje	87.5	2.2	0.9
Thyolo	97.5	2.0	0.6
Zomba	97.3	2.1	0.7
TOTAL	**95.4**	**2.0**	**0.7**

Crop farming is the dominant primary source of income (64 percent) for households in WALA program areas, followed by business (16 percent) and day labor (13 percent).

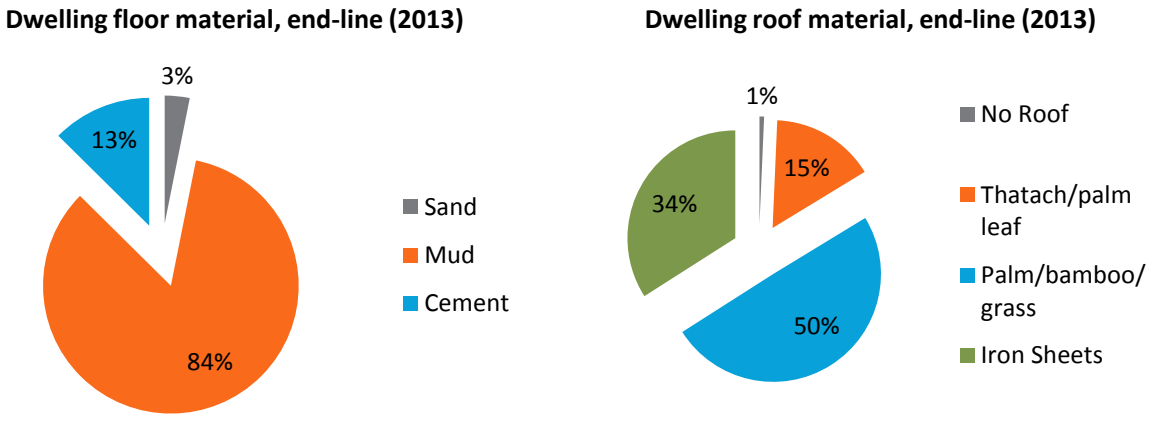
Figure 3: Major sources of income, end-line (2013)



3.1.3 Dwelling Characteristics

Mud is the most common flooring material among households (84.3 percent). Half (49.6 percent) have palm/bamboo/grass roofs, iron sheets (34.0 percent) or thatched roofs (15.6 percent). Almost no household has electricity (96.3 percent).

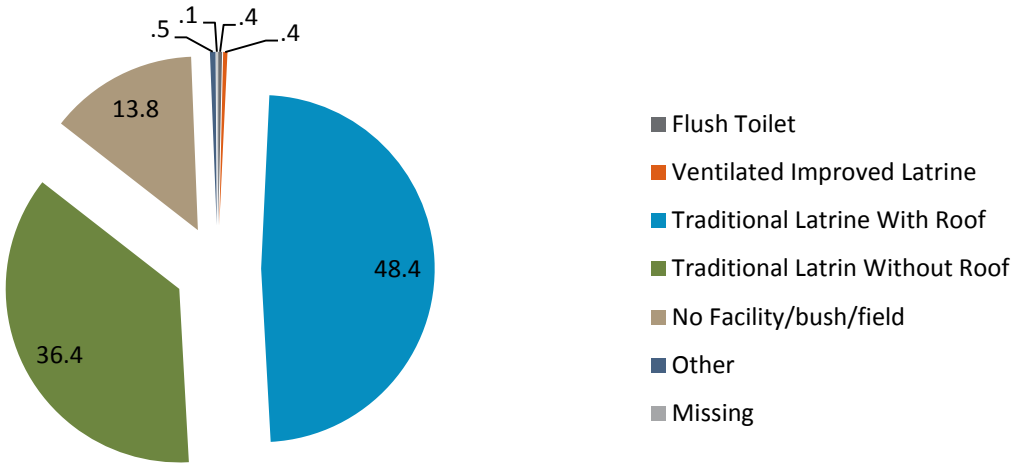
Figure 4: Dwelling floor material and roof material



3.1.4 Water and Sanitation

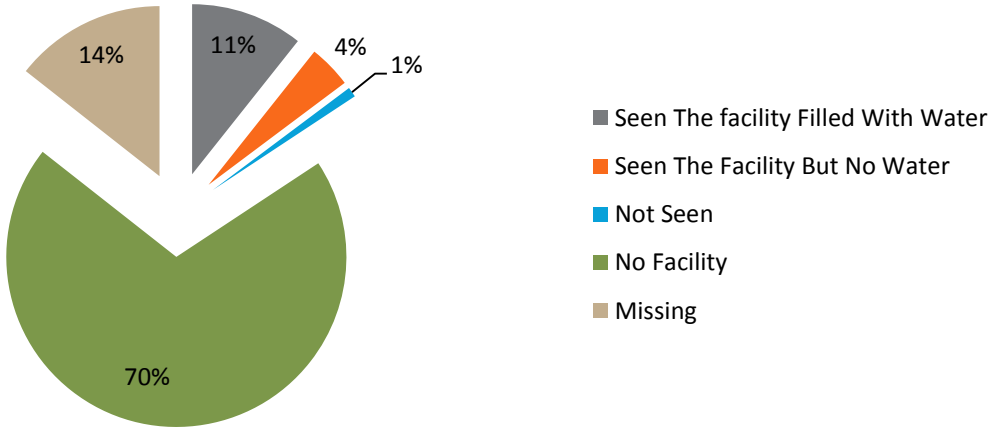
Most of the households have a toilet (85 percent) (Figure 5). Roughly half use a traditional latrine with a roof (48.4 percent), while 36.5 percent have a traditional latrine without a roof.

Figure 5: Type of Toilet, end-line (2013)



Nearly three-quarter of the households do not have hand-washing facilities (70 percent) (Figure 6). Of the 15 percent with facilities, most (11 percent) were observed to have water.

Figure 6: Presence of hand-washing facility, end-line (2013)



3.1.5 Household Assets

At the end-line survey there is a notable difference in asset ownership between households with at least 1 CBO member (WALA HHs) and other non-WALA households. In each category of assets (Table 5) a greater percentage of WALA households report having the asset than their non-WALA counterparts. The greatest differences are found in productive assets such as mobile phones (48.9 percent to 28.6 percent) and bicycles (57.9 percent to 36.5 percent). All differences between WALA and non-WALA households were statistically significant.

Table 5: % of Households Having Household Assets by Type, end-line (2013)

	All Households	WALA HHs	Non-WALA HHs
Line for drying clothes	71.0	75.7***	62.6
Bicycle	50.3	57.9***	36.5
Rubbish Pit	44.1	49.4***	34.8
Mobile phone	41.6	48.9***	*28.6*
Radio	39.2	43.9***	31.0
Bed	31.5	35.3***	24.7
Drying Rack	28.1	32.3***	20.5
Iron for pressing clothes	23.2	27.8***	14.9
Tape/CD/HiFi player	20.3	22.9***	15.8
Electricity	3.7	4.2***	2.7
n	*2,640*	*1,676*	*964*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the Non-WALA HHs point estimate

3.1.6 Poverty Assessment (PAT)

Data for the "Poverty Assessment Tool for Malawi" was collected and tabulated per the instructions in USAID's PAT Malawi guide to assess the prevalence of extreme poverty in Malawi (United States Agency for International Development, 2010). Note that PATs are intended to be accurate at the *aggregate* level, and an individual household's consumption may incorrectly classify it as being "very poor" while it is actually "not very poor". However, when the results for all households are totaled in a representative sample, the point estimates of "very poor" and percentage of "not very poor" will be accurate (United States Agency for International Development, 2010). Table 6 reports that 74.6 percent of all households are "very poor." When looking at households that are "poor", nearly the entire population (96.8 percent), meets this condition.

Table 6: Poverty Assessment Tool (PAT) , end-line (2013)

Indicator	% of poor households	*Number of households*
% of HHs Very Poor (<$1.25/Day)	74.6	*1,985*
% of HHs Poor (<$2.50/Day)	96.8	*1,985*

3.2 Participation in WALA Activities and Programs

A primary component of WALA programming is the engagement of households with WALA activities and WALA community-based organizations. Section 3.2 examines the level of engagement of households with WALA through each of these channels. WALA's overall reach in its program areas is wide. For analysis purposes, a household was considered a "WALA Beneficiary" if one or more of its members was a member of a WALA-supported CBO. Being a member of a CBO represents continued and regular interaction with WALA. However, there are a number of households that do not have a WALA CBO member but have still participated in WALA activities. Table 7 highlights the broad range of WALA's coverage across its program areas; 64.1 percent of sampled households have at least one household

member participating in a WALA supported CBO. Higher yet, 88.3 percent of households contain one CBO member or have participated in one WALA activity.

Table 7: WALA Supported Activities and Supported CBO Coverage, end-line survey, 2013

Indicator	
% of HHs with at least 1 CBO member	64.1
% of HHs with at least 1 CBO member or has engaged in 1 or more WALA activities	88.3
N	*2,640*

3.2.1 WALA Promoted Activities

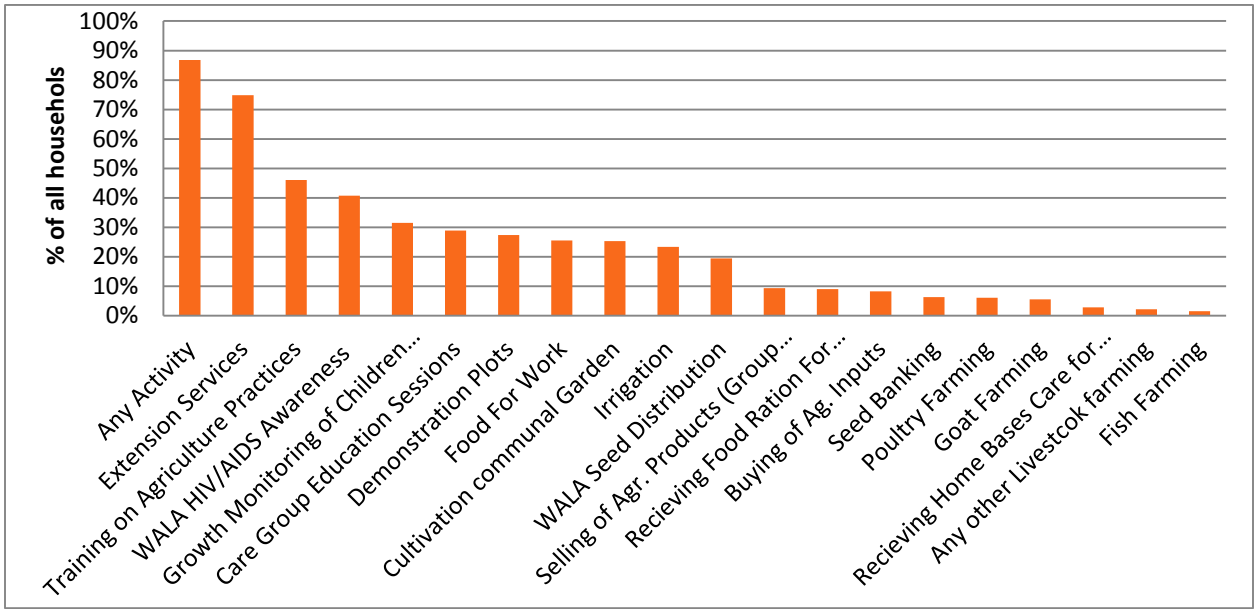
Table 8 further highlights the range of access to WALA activities, with 86.8 percent of households stating they have engaged with at least one type of WALA activity. Nearly half (47 percent) of all households sampled stated they had participated in a WALA activity unprompted. Another 39.8 percent cited they had engaged with WALA after the interviewer read a list of WALA activities in the area. Only 13.2 percent of households cited they had not participated in any WALA activities.

Table 8: Household Engagement in WALA Promoted Activities, end-line (2013)

Indicator	
HH Engagement with WALA 1 (or more) Promoted Activity	
WALA Activity Engagement (1 or more)	86.8
Cited Engagement in WALA Activity (no prompting)	47.0
Cited Engagement in WALA Activity (with prompting)	39.8
No Engagement in WALA Activities	13.2
n	*2,640*
% of HHs engaged in # of WALA Activities	
0 WALA Activities	13.2
1-3 WALA Activities	37.4
4-6 WALA Activities	29.5
7+ WALA Activities	19.9
n	*2,640*

Figure 7 presents the various WALA activities that households cited participating in. The most common type of activity was extension services of various types (75 percent) . Similarly, nearly half of the households have participated in various types of agricultural training practices. Health activities were also commonly cited practices, with GM sessions for under-5 children and HIV/AIDS awareness sessions (30 percent and 40 percent, respectively). Activities that were cited the least included fish and other livestock farming, and home-based care for the chronically ill.

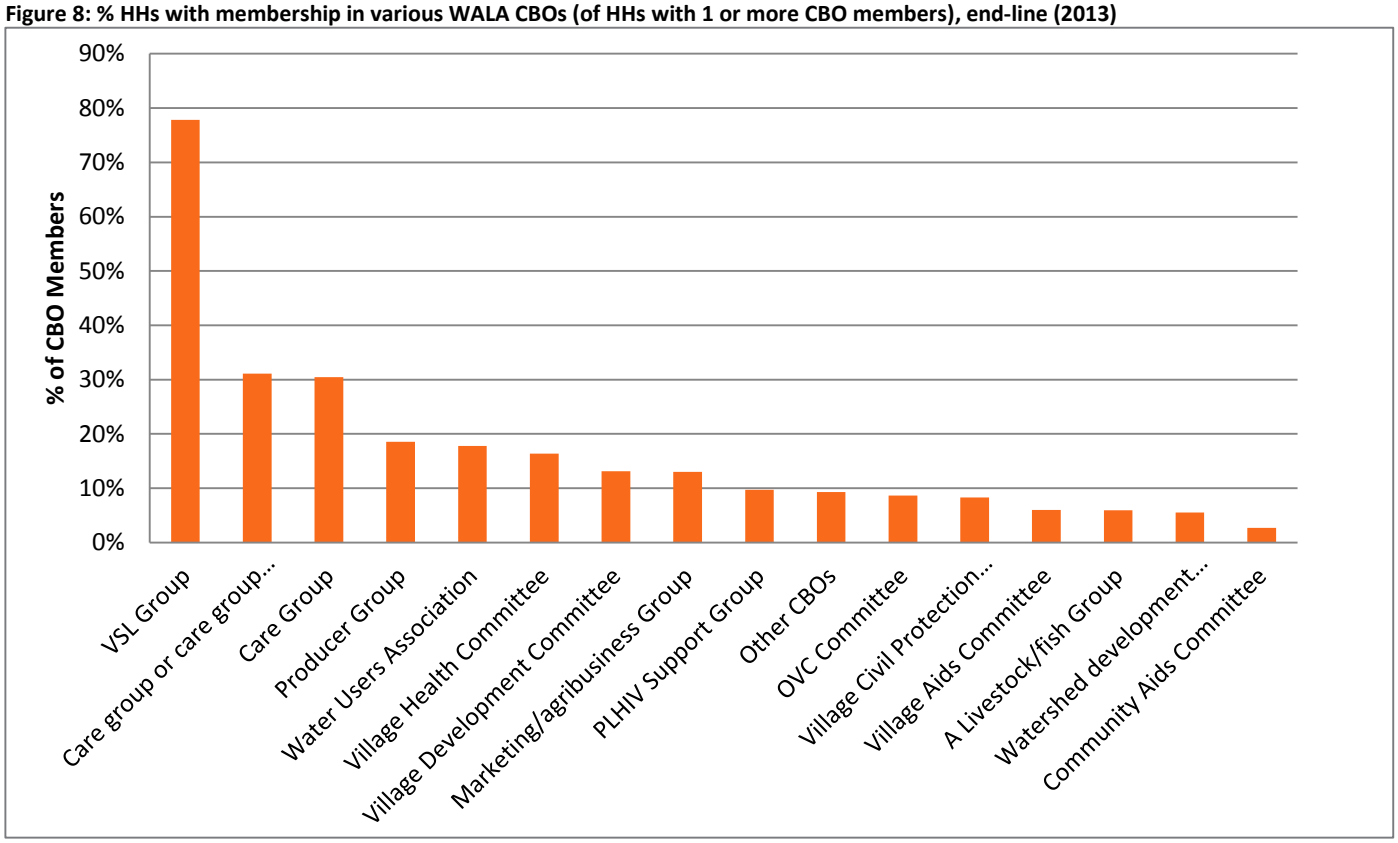
Figure 7: % of all HHs to Participate Various in WALA Activities, end-line (2013)



3.2.2 WALA Supported Community Groups

WALA-supported community groups represent households that are defined (analytically) as WALA beneficiary households. CBO households contain at least one household member who is a member of a WALA-supported community based organization. The most popular type of CBO membership among households with at least one CBO member is in VSL groups (78 percent) (Figure 8). Care groups had the next highest level of membership (30 percent) among WALA households. All other groups contain less than 20 percent of WALA CBO members.

Figure 8: % HHs with membership in various WALA CBOs (of HHs with 1 or more CBO members), end-line (2013)



As stated in section 3.2, 64.1 percent of sampled households have at least one CBO member and nearly two-thirds of these households stated they were a member of a WALA-supported CBO without being prompting by the interviewer. The majority of CBO households are engaged in either one or two WALA-supported CBOs, with 12 percent of all households being engaged in three or four CBOs and 8.6 percent being engaged in five or more CBOs (Table 9). Thirty-six percent of households in the project areas are not engaged in a WALA-supported CBO.

Table 9: Membership in WALA Promoted CBOs, end-line (2013)

Indicator	
HH Membership in WALA Promoted CBO	
WALA CBO Member (1 or more)	64.1
Cited Membership in WALA CBO (no prompting)	41.6
Cited Membership in WALA CBO (after prompting)	22.5
No Membership in WALA CBOs	35.9
N	*2,640*
% of HHs with members in # of WALA CBOs	
Not a member in WALA CBO	35.9
1-2 WALA CBOs	43.0
3-4 WALA CBOs	12.5
5 or more WALA CBOs	8.6
N	*2,640*

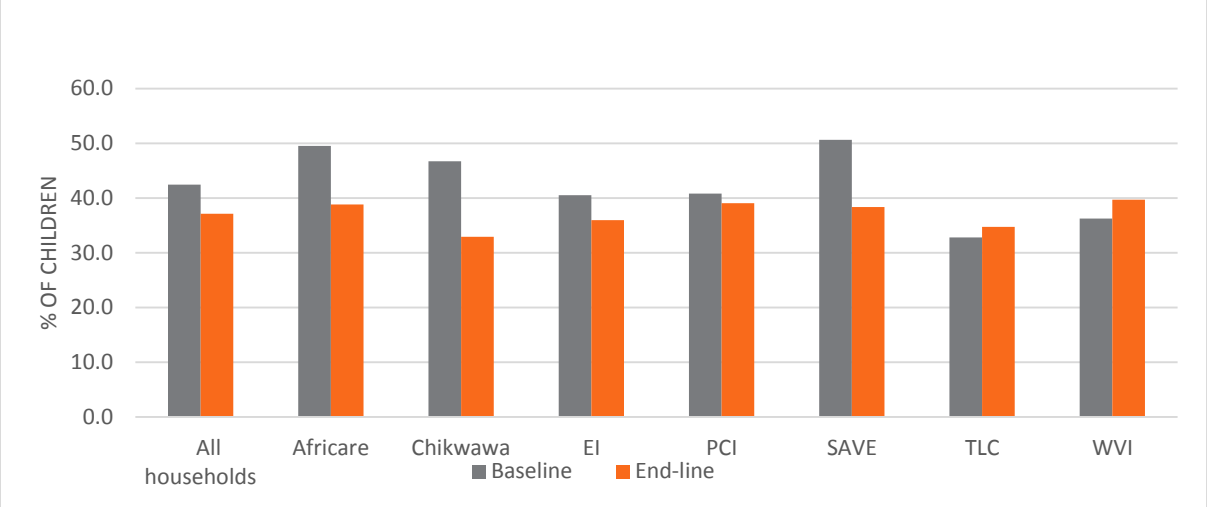
3.3 Child and Maternal Health and Nutrition

3.3.1 Child health and nutrition status

Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to a prolonged inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity among adults. It measures the percentage of children 6-59 months that have a height-for-age Z-score less than two standard deviations from the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard.[7]

Stunting was significantly reduced among children 6-59 months from 42.4 percent at baseline to 37.1 at end-line (Figure 9), just shy of the targeted value of 36 percent. Children in the Africare, Chikwawa and SAVE programs benefitted the most[8].

Figure 9: Percentage of stunted (HAZ < 2) children age 6-59 months, by PVO



Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement and reflects chronic under-nutrition. It measures the percentage of children 0-59 months that are moderately underweight, as defined by a weight-for-age Z-score less than two standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard.

[7] WHO and UNICEF. 2006.

[8]The TANGO end-line survey team was not able to validate baseline anthropometric Indicators. The exact figures were not replicable (off by a magnitude of 0.05 to 1.8 percentage points from those reported in the BL report). For this report, the values presented are those estimated by the end-line survey team.

Figure 10: Percent of underweight (WAZ < 2) children ages 0-59 months, by PVO

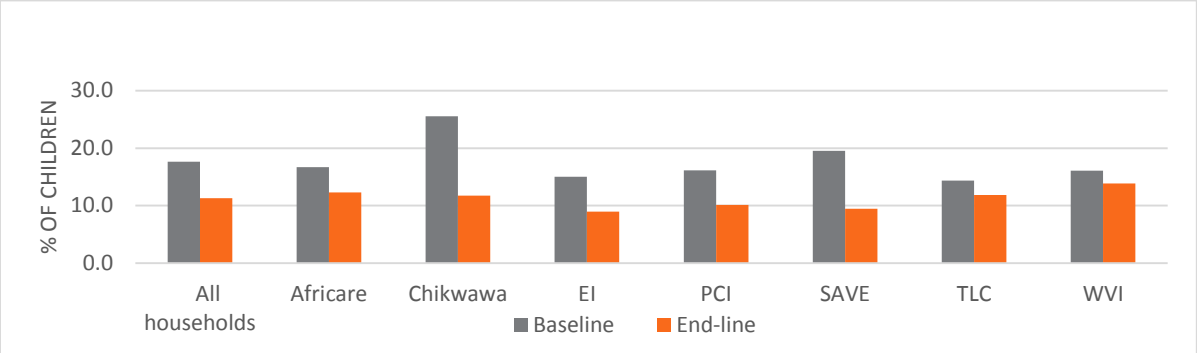


Figure 10 shows that all of the programs were able to achieve the target of reducing the portion of underweight children to 16 percent. Significant reductions were most present in the Chikwawa, SAVE, EI and PCI programs.

3.3.2 Growth monitoring promotion (GMP)

At end-line, 47.8 percent of children less than five years old are attending GMP sessions on a regular basis compared to 41.1 percent at baseline. Although this fell short of the targeted value of 80 percent, significant improvements were seen in the Africare, EI and WVI programs (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Percent of children less than 5 attending Growth Monitoring Promotion sessions, by PVO

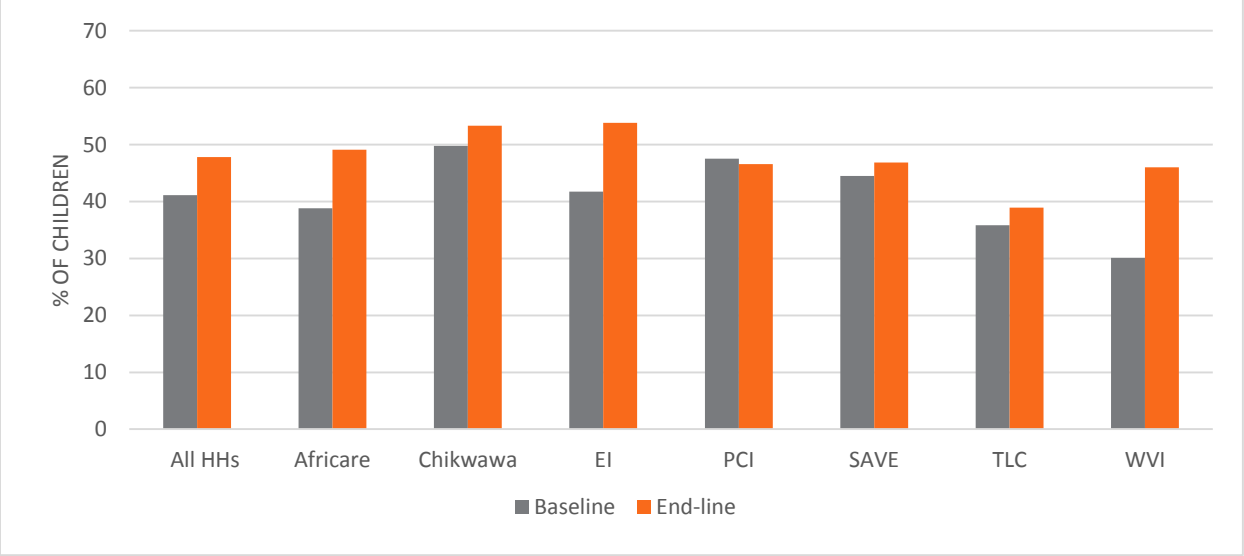
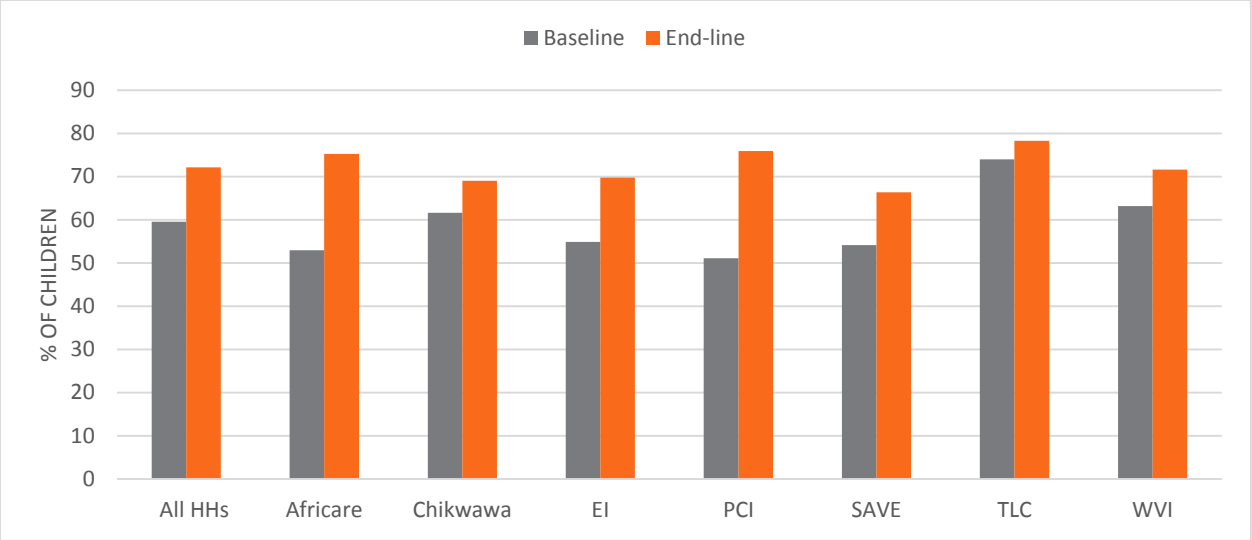


Figure 12 illustrates that of those children weighed during the three months prior to the end-line survey, 72.2 percent gained weight, a significant increase from baseline (59.6 percent). Africare, PCI and TLC exceeded the target of weight gain in at least 75 percent of the children.

Figure 12: Weight gain among children 0-59 months during the three months prior to the survey, by PVO



3.3.3 Breastfeeding and age appropriate dietary diversity

The percent of children 0-5 months of age exclusively breastfed did not significantly change from baseline to end-line (65.4 percent and 67.9 percent, respectively) and fell below the target achievement of 80 percent.

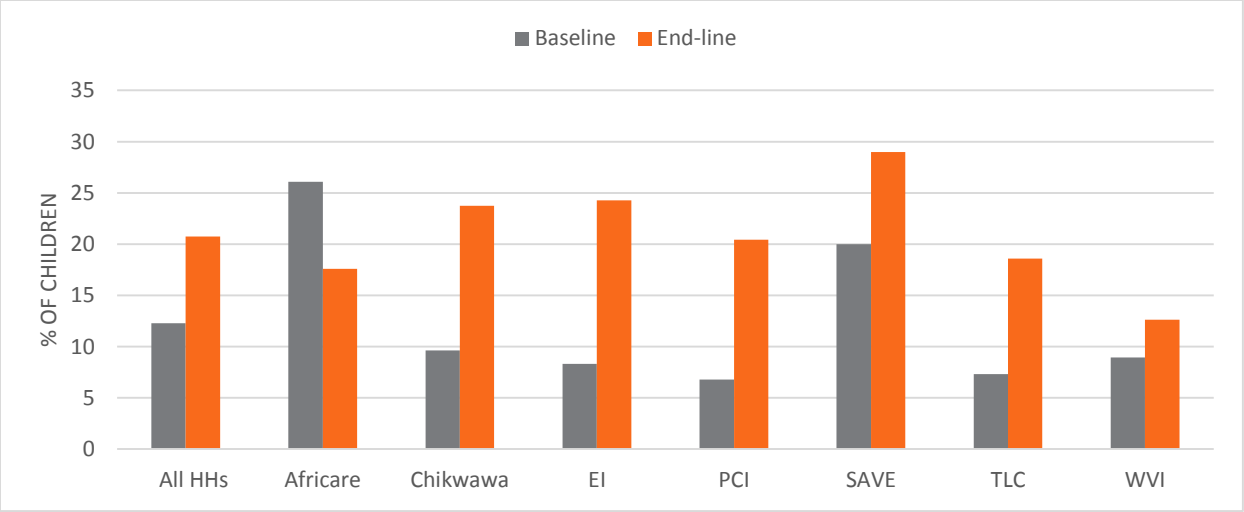
Frequency of feeding means being fed at least twice a day for children 6-8 months old and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months of age.

Dietary diversity means receiving food from at least 4 of the following 7 food groups, as per the FANTA Guideline:

1) Grains, roots and tubers
2) Legumes and nuts
3) Dairy products (mild, yogurt, cheese0
4) Flesh food (meat, fish poultry and liver/organ meats)
5) Eggs
6) Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables
7) Other fruits and vegetables

Figure 13 illustrates the significant change in percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum adequate diet (baseline = 12.3 percent, end-line = 20.7). Children from households in the Chikwawa, EI, PCI and TLC program areas realized the greatest improvements. However, no program was able to achieve the anticipated target of 42 percent; SAVE came the closest (29.2 percent at end-line).

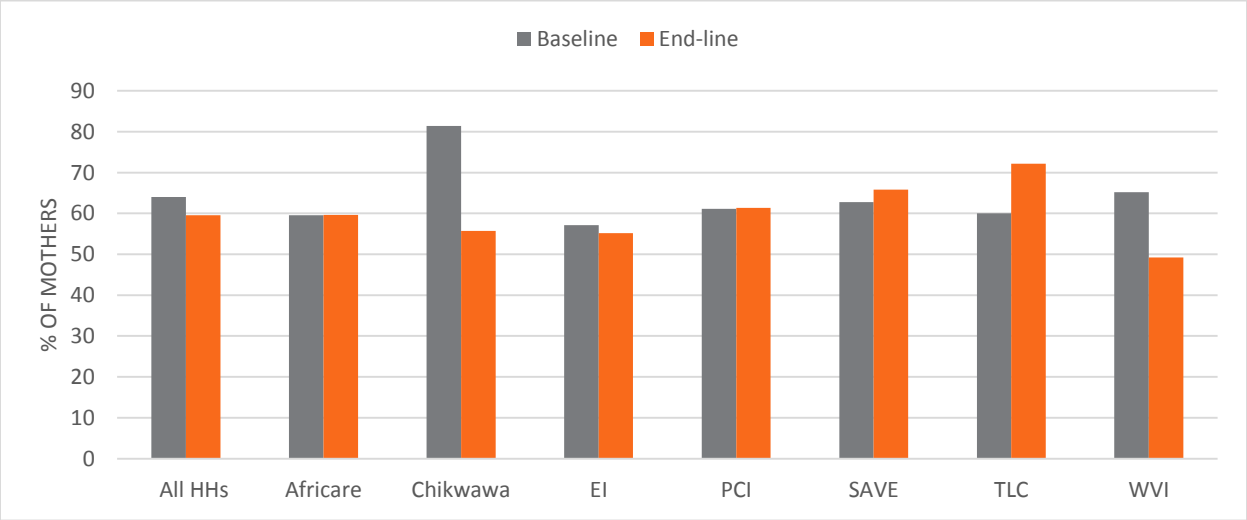
Figure 13: Percent of children receiving minimum adequate diet (MAD), by PVO



3.3.4 Maternal health services

The number of mothers of children 0-11 months who received Vitamin A supplements within eight weeks post-delivery decreased from 64.0 percent at baseline, to 59.5 percent at end-line, which is mostly attributable to the large decrease in the Chikwawa and WVI programs. There were no significant improvements in the use of Vitamin A in any other PVO areas (Figure 14).

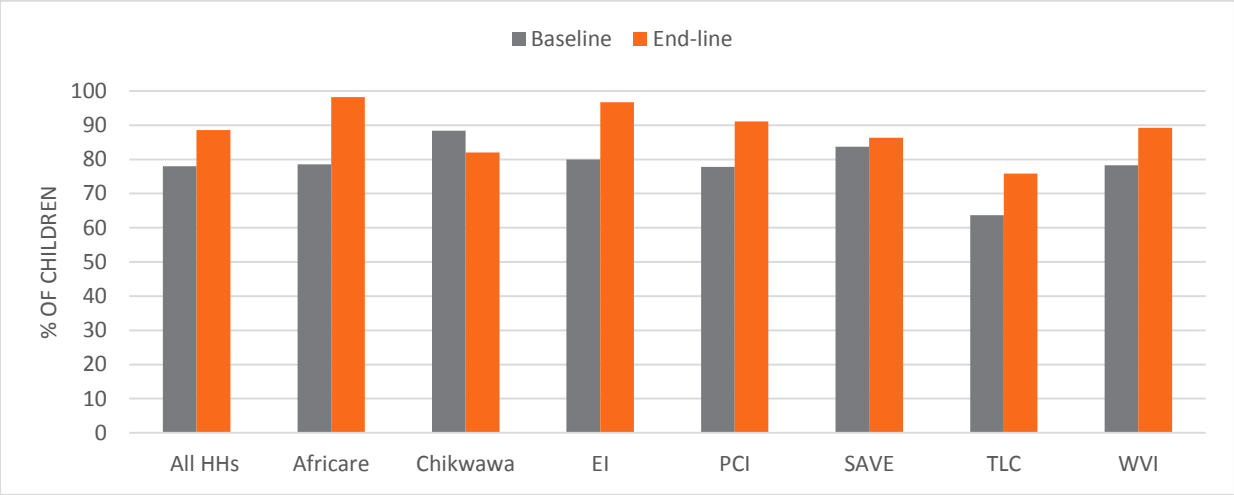
Figure 14: Percent of mothers receiving Vitamin A supplement post-delivery, by PVO



On average, the proportion of deliveries attended by a skilled health professional increased significantly from 78.0 percent at baseline to 88.5 at end-line.

Figure 15 reveals that all of the PVO areas improved on the skilled health professional attendance during delivery with the exception of Chikwawa.

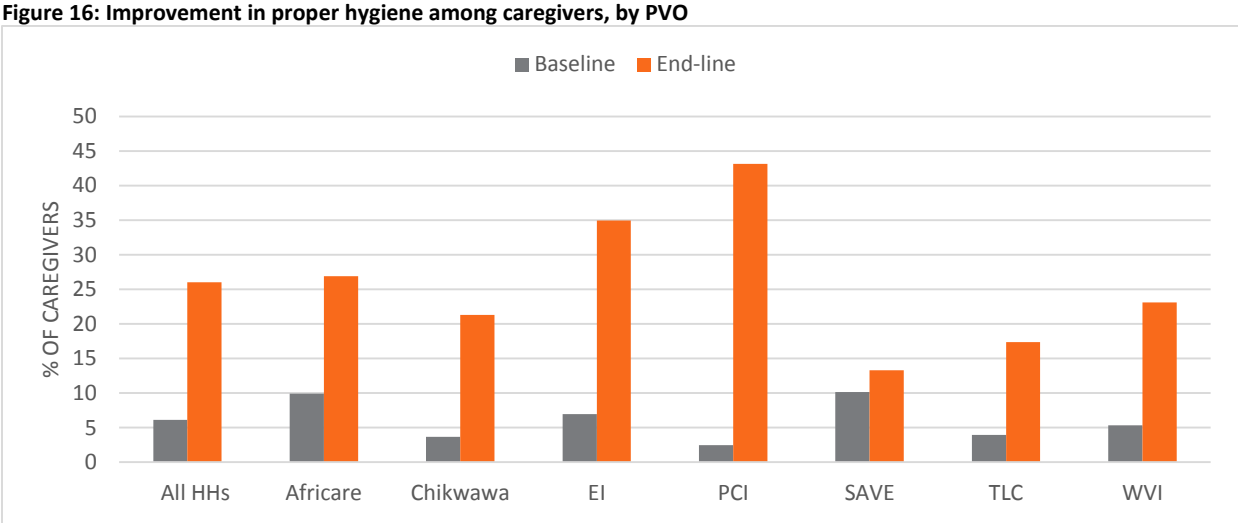
Figure 15: Births attended by skilled health professional, by PVO



3.3.5 Hygiene practices

Significant improvement in caregivers using two or more proper hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand-washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) was seen across all of the PVOs by end-line, with the exception of SAVE (Figure 16). Activities promoted by EI and PCI programs, in particular, exceeded the target of 30 percent (34.9 percent and 43.1 percent, respectively).

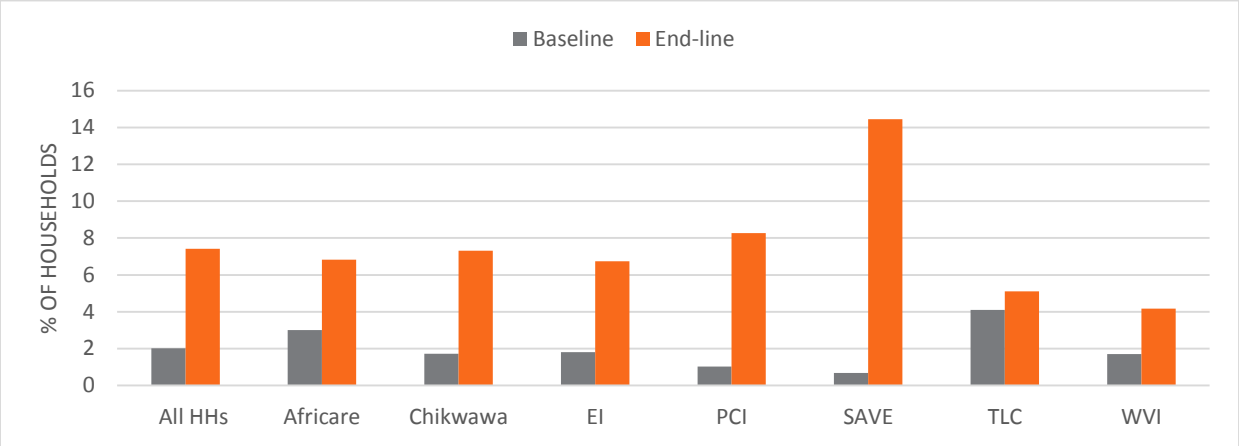
Figure 16: Improvement in proper hygiene among caregivers, by PVO



3.4 Environmental (Green Practice Promotion)

Although the rate of using any fuel efficient technologies (e.g., fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with wood alternatives) increased among households across most of the PVO program areas (Figure 17), the proportion of 7.4 percent at end-line did not reach the anticipated target of 25 percent.

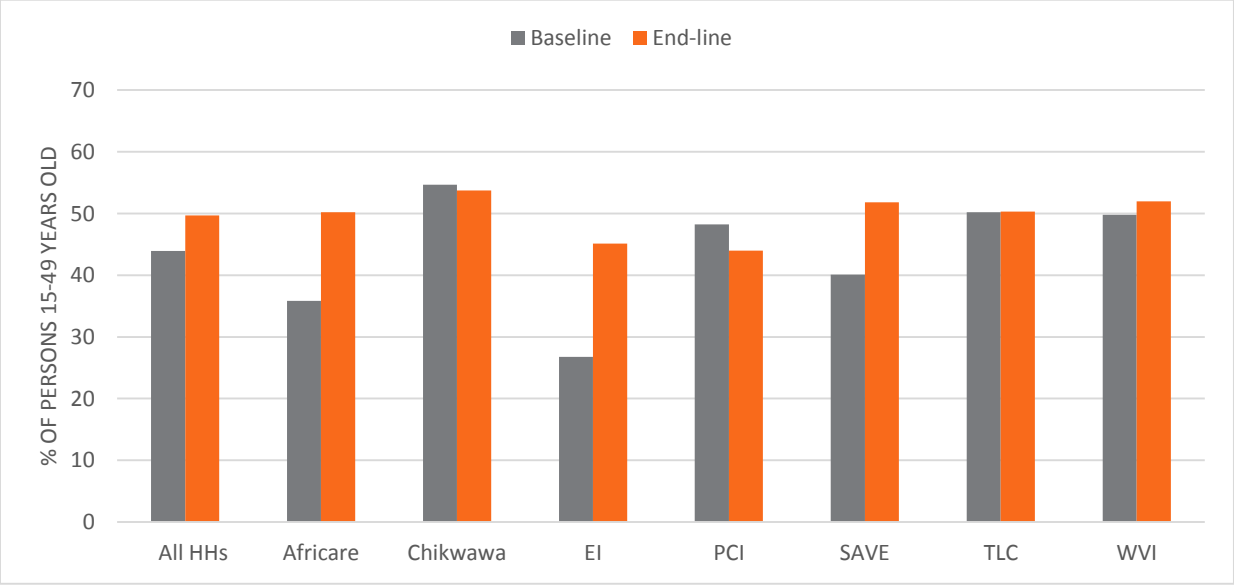
Figure 17: Use of fuel efficient technologies, by PVO



3.5 HIV Knowledge

Knowledge about HIV prevention and misconceptions among men and women 15-49 years old improved from baseline (43.9 percent) to end-line (49.7 percent). Programming in the EI, Africare and SAVE PVO areas made significant improvements (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Percent of persons age 15-49 years having comprehensive knowledge of HIV, by PVO



3.6 Livelihood Status

3.6.1 Food security

On average, the number of months of households report having an adequate amount of food remained the same over time (9.4 at baseline and end-line) and no PVO program areas achieved the target of 11 months. While the overall change was not significant, households in the Chikwawa indicated a significant increase from 8.7 to 9.3 months of food security. Those in the SAVE program area actually experienced a significant downward trajectory (baseline = 9.9 months, end-line = 9.5 months).

3.6.2 Dietary diversity

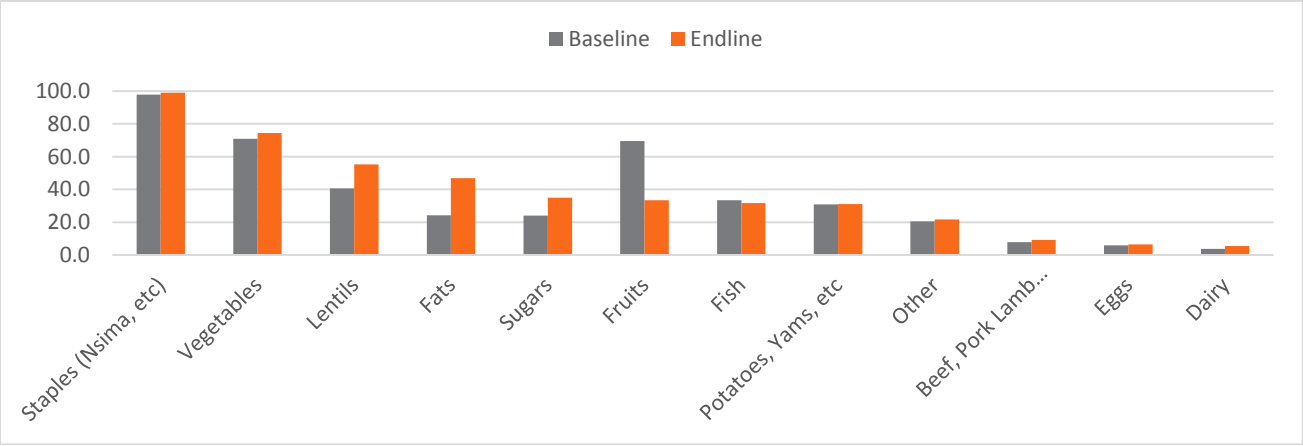
Overall, the household dietary diversity score remained low as indicated in Table 10 . While it increased significantly from 4.3 to 4.5, it indicates that household members were only eating 4.5 out a possible 12 food groups. Households in the Chikwawa, EI, PCI and TLC all experienced an increase in dietary diversity, while those in Africare program areas actually saw a decrease. The timing of end-line data collection may have some impact on this indicator. The onset of mango season is in November; if the survey was conducted during the same period as baseline this value could have been higher. Figure 19 below looks at the difference in consumption between the various food groups used to calculated the HDDS from baseline to end-line.

Table 10: Household Dietary Diversity Scores, by PVO

	Baseline	End-line
All households	4.3	4.5***
PVO		
Africare	5.4	4.5***
Chikwawa	4.4	4.9***
EI	4.0	4.4**
PCI	3.7	4.5***
SAVE	4.2	4.3
TLC	3.8	4.6***
WVI	4.5	4.4

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

Figure 19: Percent of households to consume food(s) yesterday



There is a large, and statistically significant, difference in the percentage of households to consume fruit between the baseline and end-line; far more households consumed fruits at the baseline (over double). This suggests that the timing of the end-line survey had an impact on accurate and comparable estimation of the HDDS to the baseline findings, particularly regarding fruit.

Table 11: Average Modified Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)[9]

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	% difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		End-line			
All households	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.000	***	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	*2044*	*2640*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

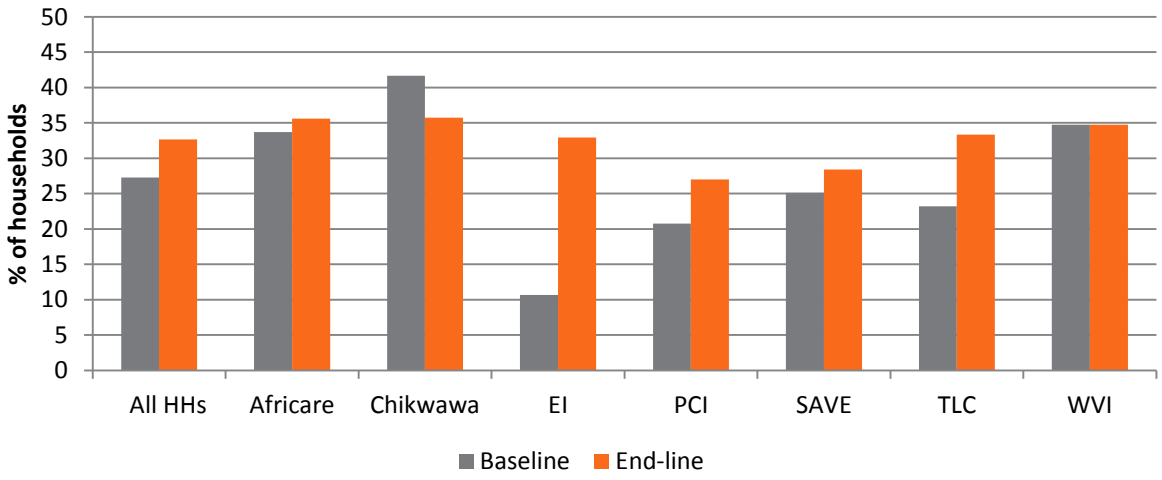
A modified HDDS was thus calculated for the end-line and is presented in Table 11. The baseline values remain unchanged in the modified HDDS, while the end-line values are adjusted to account for the difference in fruit (fruit is held constant between baseline and end-line). When the difference in fruit is accounted for the difference between baseline and end-line increases (4.3 and 4.9 respectively), and remains statistically significant. Importantly, there is no overlap of the confidence intervals (Table 11).

3.7 Crop Production Practices

3.7.1 Sustainable crop cultivation

Roughly one-third of households that planted maize in the past rain fed or winter crop season at both baseline (27.3 percent) and end-line (32.7 percent) surveys used 3 out of 5 WALA-promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies (Figure 20). EI, PCI and TLC program areas made significant improvements in the promotion and utilization of techniques.

Figure 20: Percent of households using 3 of 5 crop cultivation technologies, by PVO



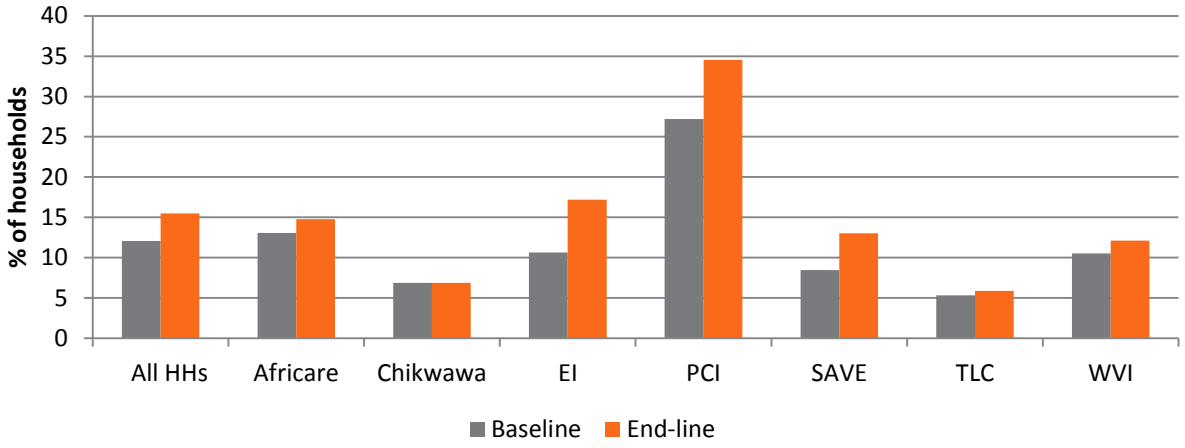
3.7.2 Soil conservation technologies

WALA programs promoted five soil and water conservation interventions, which included planting fertilizer trees, vertiver grass, constructing contour ridges, box ridges and bunds. Overall, there was very little increase in implementation of soil and water conservation techniques (baseline = 12.1 percent,

[9] Modified HDDS with fruit set at end-line as a constant, and equal to, the baseline value as a percentage of baseline households to state consuming fruit. This is to account for the difference in timing of data collection. At baseline 69.3% of households stated consuming fruit, where at end-line this was 30.5% -- mangos where no longer in season at end-line (the survey was conducted roughly 30 days later at end-line than at baseline).

end-line = 15.5 percent). Figure 21 illustrates that only households in the EI, PCI and SAVE program areas made significant increase in using two of the three WALA promoted techniques.

Figure 21: Percent of households implementing 2 of 3 WALA-promoted soil conservation technologies, by PVO



3.7.3 Post-harvest handling and storage

As indicated in Table 12, there was no significant increase in use of post-harvest handling and storage techniques among farmers who use their own seed as a primary seed source.

Table 12: Percent of households using post-harvest handling and storage technologies, by PVO

	Baseline	End-line
All households	38.9	41.4
PVO		
Africare	42.7	33.3
Chikwawa[t]	-	-
EI	35.4	43.8
PCI	33.0	32.4
SAVE	53.5	42.7
TLC[t]	-	-
WVI	41.7	47.9

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

[t] If less than 30 un-weighted cases, no estimate is presented

3.7.4 Access to financial capital

Village Savings and Loans (VS&L) groups were formed in the WALA communities to enhance household financial capabilities. Of the households with a VS&L member, 67.8 percent took a loan or used savings for productive investments (Table 13). No PVO met the target of 80 percent, while members in Chikwawa, EI and SAVE were both above 70 percent.

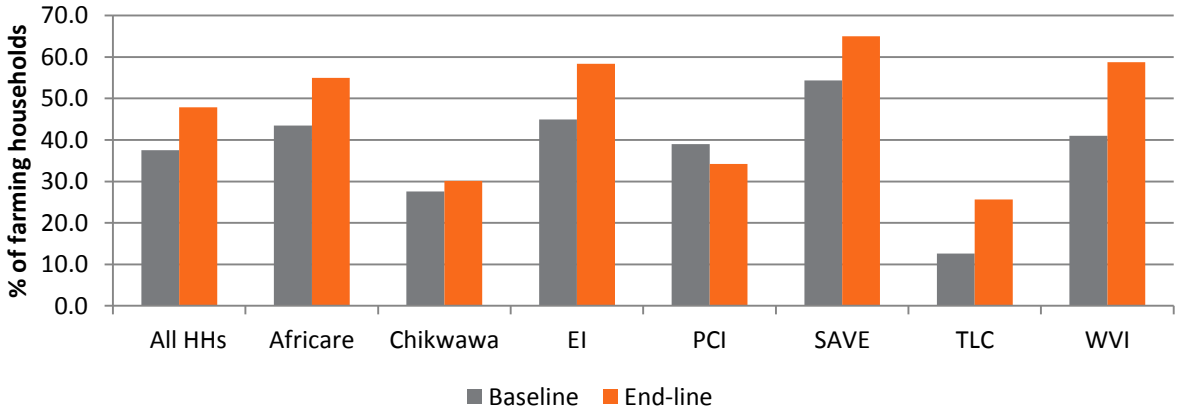
Table 13: Percentage of VSL group member households who used loans or savings to establish productive investments, by PVO, end-line (2013)

	% Households Used Loans for Productive Investments	# of HHs
All households participating in VSL	**67.8**	**1,311**
PVO		
Africare	67.3	183
Chikwawa	71.4	181
EI	73.1	194
PCI	69.3	244
SAVE	78.1	213
TLC	50.6	157
WVI	65.8	139

3.7.5 Commercial marketing of agricultural produce

WALA encouraged farmers to cultivate at least two of five value added crops (e.g., rice, beans, ground nuts, pigeon peas and/or poultry/fish). Nearly forty percent (37.6 percent) of farming households were doing so at baseline, which increased to 47.9 percent at the end-line. Five of the seven implementing partners made significant impacts on farmers (Africare, EI, SAVE, TLC, WVI), four of which exceeded the target of at least 50 percent (Africare, EI, SAVE and WVI) (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Cultivation of priority products, by PVO



3.8 Resilience

Figure 23 indicates that households that indicated experiencing a shock in the two years prior to the baseline reported a 7.8 percent loss of livelihood, which was only slightly higher than the end-line value of 6.8 percent. Substantial reductions were seen in the Africare and Chikwawa program areas. Conversely, households in the SAVE and WVI regions experienced greater losses than at baseline.

Figure 23: Loss of livelihood due to shocks and stresses

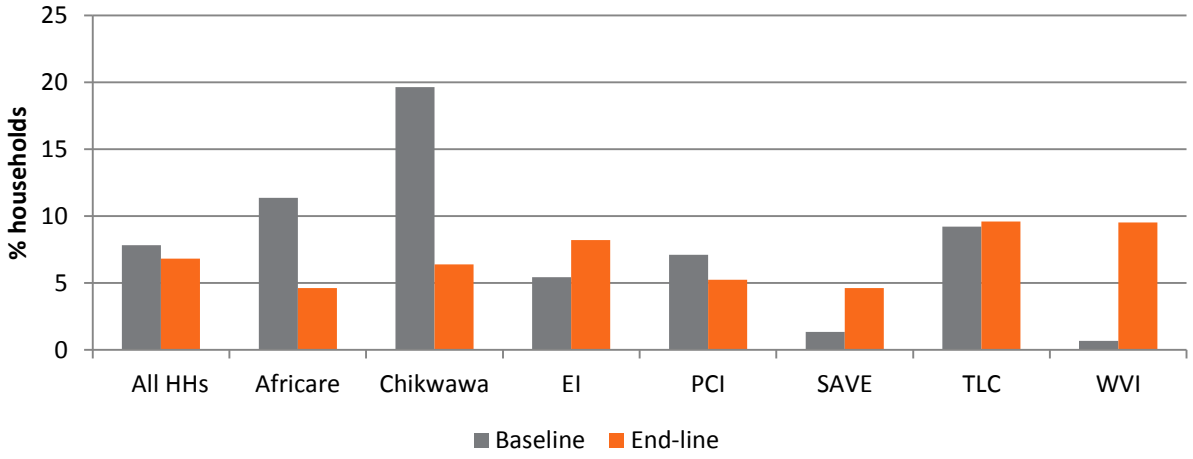
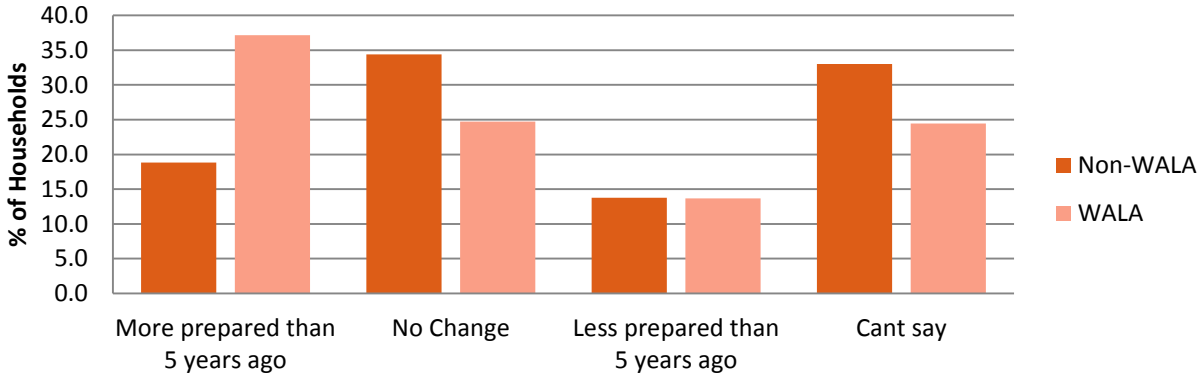


Figure 24 reflects household perception of preparedness relative to how prepared they were 5 years ago. WALA households are nearly twice as likely to feel more prepared than their counterpart, non-WALA households, and non-WALA households are more likely to say there has been no change in their level of preparedness. WALA and non-WALA households that feel less prepared is nearly equivalent.

Figure 24: Perception of shock preparedness relative to 5 years ago, end-line (2013)



4. Conclusion

Findings from the end-line survey indicate that household well-being, as measured by project indicators, has improved in villages where WALA program is implemented. Furthermore household engaged in WALA CBOs have witnessed a greater improvement than those that are not members of WALA CBOs.

4.1 Challenges

- The percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk has not approached the target goal for 2013.
- The percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk has increased by 8.4 percentage points from baseline (from 12.3 percent to 20.7 percent) , but is not near the project target of 42 percent.
- The percentage of households reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies has increased from 2 percent in baseline to 7.4 in end line, however it is much lower than the project goal of 25 percent.
- The percentage of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions increased by 6.7 percentage points during the first four years of the project (41.1 percent to 47.8 percent) but did not meet the 80 percent target goal.
- HDDS increased from the baseline value of 4.29 to 4.50 in end-line, but did not achieve the goal of 9.0. FAO target setting guidance suggests a target of the mean of the top tercile of households at the baseline is appropriate (Kennediy, Ballard, & Dop).

4.2 Opportunities

- The ability to adapt and utilize the annual survey tools and data entry systems increased the quality of the data. Using a tool that had largely been field tested in previous years increased the quality of the questions and the potential response codes. Utilizing a field tested and practiced data entry system also increased the quality of data entry.
- The participation of PVOs in the enumerator training to clarify technical questions and topics provided significant value to the enumerators which resulted in clearer understanding of the questions and the appropriate response codes.
- The participating of PVOs in field monitoring (outside of their PVO region) added an additional layer of quality control to the fieldwork. Each survey team was visited by the external evaluator or un-associated PVO on average once every 3 to 4 days. This greatly incentivized enumerator teams to remain on schedule as visits were un-announced.
- Choosing data entry staff from the pool of trained enumerators greatly increased understanding of data entry and introduced a level of quality control as data entry staff knew the appropriate data collection procedures and fully understood the survey tool.

4.3 Lessons Learned

- The baseline data and syntax utilized a different naming convention, coding and format from the end-line data. While this is the norm in evaluations of this type (over 5 years), it was challenging to merge the data into one longitudinal set to measure differences over time. Future studies would save significant time if the appropriate resources are put in place at the baseline to prepare tools that are continually adapted throughout the life of the project.
- Household listings in peri-urban settings or in locations with transient populations (i.e. seasonal workers) needs further validation and updates prior to fieldwork. The non-response rate was sufficient to address issues in these areas during the end-line, however household location was difficult for field teams.

5. References

CRS. (2013). *Scope of Work: WALA End-line Survey Design, Final FFP approved version.* WALA Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Unit.

DeVries, M., McNulty, J., & Kabir, G. (2012). *Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) Mid-Term Evaluation Report.* Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA).

Jayachandran V. (2012). *Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement Annual Survey Report.* Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA).

Jose, T. D (2010). *Wellness & Agriculture for Life Advancement: Baseline Survey Report.* Consortium Administration & Technical Capacity Hub, WALA.

Kennediy, G., Ballard, T., & Dop, M. (n.d.). *Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity.* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

United States Agency for International Development. (2010). *USER GUIDE: USAID Poverty Assement Toool for MALAWI.* USAID.

6. Annex Documents

All of the documents below are contained within the accompanying file titled: *"WALA_End-line_SurveyReport_Annexes_Final.docx"*

A. Contributing Personnel

1. WALA Staff
2. PVO M&E Staff
3. Enumerators
4. Data Entry Clerks
5. Drivers

B. Enumerator Training Agenda

C. Household, Child, Anthropometric and non-response weights

D. M&E Field Officer Observation Form (Sample)

E. IPTT Indicator Longitudinal Tables

F. Stratum Level Analysis (IPTT Indicators)

G. Survey Tool(s)

1. Household Survey
2. Child/Mother Survey

H. Indicator Tabulation Guide

I. Approved End-line Survey Scope of Work

J. WALA End-line Survey Sample Size Calculation

K. Documents available upon request

For access to the below documents, contact Catholic Relief Services:

- Complete Calendars of Field Activities
- Completed PVO M&E Staff field observation forms
- Sample Weight Calculations (with formulas)
- Sampled Village Lists
- Raw/Cleaned Data (Household and Child Level) (.sav format)
- Analysis Syntax (.sps format)
- Enumerator and Supervisor Manuals

End-line Survey Report Annex Document CRS MALAWI WALA PROGRAM 2009-2014

Volume I – Annex Document

Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) 2009-2014
A Title II MYAP Funded by USAID Food for Peace

July 2014

Contents

Annex A: Contributing Personnel 3
Annex B: Enumerator Training Agenda 5
Annex C: Household, Child, Anthropometric and non-response weights 14
Annex D: M&E Officer Field Observation Forms (Sample) 19
Annex E: Longitudinal IPTT Indicators tables 20
Annex F: Stratum Level Analysis (IPTT Indicators) 33
Annex G: Survey Tools(s) 37
Annex H: Indicator Tabulation Guide 38
Annex I: Approved End-line Survey Scope of Work 43
Annex J: WALA End-line Survey Sample Size Calculation 57
Annex K: Documents available upon request 62

Annex A: Contributing Personnel

Enumerator Names	
Ipyana Ng'ona	Redson Nyondo
Austin Mbamba	Maureen Malola
Isaac Manda	Sibongile Nyirenda
Dziwani Kambauwa	James Nangoma
Sidney Jamali	Silence chirambo
Gray Nkhukuzalira	George Guta
Hope Koka	Chisomo Machonjo
Tisungane Nanthoka	Charity Ngalande
Denis Kathabwalika	Chifundo chisala
Lily Kampani	Urunji Mezuwa
Ignasio Wachepa	Agness Khamula
Matilda Phiri	Andrew Mwalwimba

PVO M&E Officers	
M&E Officer Name	**PVO**
Tiaone Maloya	Africare
Bernadoh Gideon	Chikwawa Diocese
Thomas Sambiri	Emmanuel International
Misozi Kambanje	Project Concern International
Abel Kavuta	Save the Children
Chisomo Kalogwire	Total Land Care
Jerome Galagade	World Vision International

Data Entry Clerks
Owen Tsakama
Temwa Ndhlovu
Masozie Kalua
Salome Chioko
Marynia Boma
Khwima Chihana

Field-Team Drivers
Driver Name
Hastings Katunga
Victor Kalichero
Richard Kalema
Mcleonald Kalonga
Rennie Mwaphera
Tizifa Mwale
Arther Mangochi
Mathews Mvula
Innocent Chimombo

Annex B: Enumerator Training Agenda

Day 1: Tuesday - 20th August, 2012

09:00 – 09:15	▪ Introduction of participants ▪ Housekeeping issues ▪ Announcement and administration issues
09:15 – 09:30	Opening and Welcome Remarks
09:30 – 10:30	▪ Overview of WALA program ▪ Purpose of the survey ▪ Participants expectations ▪ Overview of the survey questionnaires
10:30 – 10:45	**Tea Break**
10:45 – 11:15	Basic Survey Techniques
11:15 – 12:00	Household questionnaire – Module 0 (Identification), Introduction and Module 1
12:00 – 12:15	Practice (In groups: Understanding and review of module 0, Introduction and Module 1)
12:15 – 12:30	Feedback – module 0, Introduction and Module I
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**
13:30 –14:30	Q112 to Q139
14:30 – 15:00	Module 1a and 1b
15:00 - 15:15	Practice (In groups: Understanding and review From Q112 to end of module 1b)
15:15 – 15:30	**Tea Break**
15:30 – 15:45	Plenary (Feedback – From Q112 to end of module 1b)
15:45 – 16:45	Practice (All modules covered in day 1)

16:45 – 17:15	Feedback and Closing remarks

Day 2: Wednesday – 21st August, 2012

08:00 – 08:15	Housekeeping Issues Recap of day 1
08:15 – 08:45	Module 2
08:45 – 09:15	Overview of VS&L activities and Module 2b
09:15 – 09:45	Overview of Agricultural activities
09:45 – 10:30	Module 3
10:30 – 10:45	**Tea Break**
10:45 – 11:15	Practice (VS&L and Module 3)
11:15 – 11:45	Feedback on VS&L and module 3
11:45 – 12:15	Q320 to Q360
12:15 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**
13:30 – 14:00	Overview of MCHN activities
14:00 – 14:30	Modules 4, 5 and 6
14:30 – 15:00	Practice (Q320 to end of questionnaire)
15:00 – 15:15	**Tea Break**
15:15 – 15:30	Feedback
15:30 – 16:00	Full overview of HH questionnaire
16:00 – 16:45	Full practice on HH questionnaire
16:45 – 17:00	Feedback and Closing Remarks

Day 3: Thursday – 22nd August, 2012

08:00 – 08:15	Housekeeping Issues Recap day 2
08:15 – 09:15	Child questionnaire (Module 0 and 7)
09:15 – 09:45	Practice
09:45 – 10:00	Feedback
10:00 – 10:15	**Tea Break**
10:15 – 10:45	Module 8
10:45 – 11:00	Practice (Module 8)
11:00 – 11:15	Feedback
11:15– 12:45	Module 9 (Anthropometry)
12:15 – 13:30	**Lunch Break**
13:30 – 14:00	Module 9 (Anthropometry)
14:00 – 14:30	Introduction to Anthropometry Tools
14-30 – 15:00	Practice (Module 9)
15:00 – 15:15	Feedback
15:15 – 15:30	**Tea Break**
15:30 – 16:30	Full practice
16:30 – 17:30	Full practice (Alternate interviewer and respondent)

Day 4: Friday – 23rd August, 2012

08:00 – 10:00	Recap day 3 Understanding survey methodology – Sampling – Household selection – Sample size per PVOs – Survey logistics: team composition, teams per PVO, tentative schedules
10:00-10:15	**Tea Break**
10:15 – 11:15	Human Subjects Research Training
11:15 – 12:15	Introduction of Standardization Exercise
12:15 – 1:15	**Lunch**
1:15 – 3:15	Anthropometry Standardization Exercise
3:15 – 3:30	**Tea Break**
3:30 – 5:15	Anthropometry Standardization Exercise

DAY 5: Saturday – 24th August, 2012

08:00 – 8:30	Arrangements for field work
08:30 – 15:00	Field practice (Africare, SAVE and WVI Areas) **(Drink n snack to carry*)***
15:00- 14:00	**Late lunch**

DAY 6: Sunday – 25th August, 2012

08:30 – 10:00	Fieldwork Feedback and review Lessons Learned – Key issues
10.00 – 10.15	**Tea Break**
10.15 – 12.00	Group practice(Full questionnaire)
12.00 – 13.00	**Lunch**
13.00 – 14.00	Feedback from full practice
14.00 – 15.00	Full mock interview
15.00 – 15.15	**Tea Break**
15.15 – 16.15	Sampling and identification of sampled households
15.15 – 16.30	Closing remarks

DAY 7: Monday – 26th August, 2012

08:00 – 09:00	Fieldwork plans and details of locations
10:00 – 15:00	Field practice (Africare, SAVE and WVI Areas) **(Drink n snack to carry*)***
15:00- 16:00	**Late lunch**
16:00 – 17:00	Sharing experiences and lessons from field pre-testing

DAY 8: Tuesday – 26th August, 2012

08:30 – 10:00	Recap and Review of Field Work Lessons Learned – Key issues
10.00 – 10.15	**Tea Break**
10.15 – 11.00	Overall recap
11:00 – 12:00	Written test
12.00 - 13:00	**Lunch**
13:0 – 14:15	Full Practice
14.15 – 15:00	Wrap up
15:00	**Tea Break**

DAY 9: (One day prior to actual fieldwork)

09:00 – 10:30	Orientation for Supervisors
10:30 – 10:45	**Tea break**
10:45 – 12:00	Discuss detailed sampling arrangements with the supervisors
12:00 – 13:00	**Lunch break**
13:00 – 15:00	▪ Finalizing logistical arrangements ▪ Disbursing advance allowances to enumerators and supervisors ▪ Distribution of survey materials
13.30 -14.00 (Parallel session)	Briefing with drivers on vehicle management and support during the survey

Annex C: Household, Child, Anthropometric and non-response weights

Household Survey Weight (Normalized HH Weight used in data analysis):

$where: i = district\ and\ stratum\ level$

$$Sample\ weight = \frac{Population\ ratio_i}{Sample\ ratio_i}$$

$$HH\ response\ rate_i = \frac{Number\ of\ completed\ HH\ surveys_i}{Number\ of\ expected\ HH\ surveys_i}$$

$$Non-response\ \ adjusted\ HH\ weight_i = \frac{Sample\ weight_{\ i}}{HH\ response\ \ rate_{\ i}}$$

$$Normalized\ HH\ weight_i\ = \left(\frac{Total\ completed\ HH\ surveys}{Total\ expected\ surveys}\right) * Non-response\ adjusted\ HH\ weight_i$$

Child Survey Weight (Normalized U-5 Weight used in data analysis):

$where: i = district\ and\ stratum\ level$

$$U5\ response\ rate_i = \frac{Number\ of\ completed\ U5\ interviews_i}{Number\ of\ expected\ interviews_i}$$

$$Non-response\ adjusted\ U5\ weight_i = \frac{Normalized\ HH\ weight_{\ i}}{U5\ response\ rate_i}$$

$$Normalized\ U5\ weight_i\ = \left(\frac{Total\ completed\ U5\ surveys}{Total\ expected\ U5\ surveys}\right) * Non-response\ adjusted\ U5\ weight_i$$

Anthropometric Weight (Normalized Anthro Weight used in data analysis):

$where: i = district\ and\ stratum\ level$

$$Anthro\ response\ rate_i = \frac{Number\ of\ completed\ U5\ interviews_i}{Number\ of\ anthro\ completed_i}$$

$$Non-resposne\ adjusted\ anthro\ weight_i = \frac{Normalized\ U5\ weight_{\ i}}{Anthro\ response\ rate_i}$$

$$Normalized\ anthro\ weight_i = \left(\frac{Total\ completed\ anthro\ surveys}{Total\ expected\ anthro\ surveys}\right) * Non-response\ adjusted\ anthro\ weight_i$$

District Code	District Name	Total # of HHs	Expected Sample Size	Population Ratio	Sample Ratio	Design weight	Sample Weight (ratio of sample ratio to population ratio)	Verification
1	Balaka (I)	18,528	252	0.05691834	0.0875	73.5238	0.650495275	163.9248093
1	Balaka (II)	20,122	108	0.06181513	0.0375	186.3148	1.648403524	178.0275806
2	Chikwawa (I)	31,099	252	0.09553667	0.0875	123.4087	1.091847612	275.1455983
2	Chikwawa (II)	9,318	108	0.02862506	0.0375	86.2778	0.763334859	82.44016478
3	Chiradzulu (I)	9,565	252	0.02938385	0.0875	37.9563	0.335815377	84.62547501
3	Chiradzulu (II)	7,581	108	0.02328896	0.0375	70.1944	0.621039018	67.07221391
5	Machinga (I)	21,074	252	0.06473969	0.0875	83.6270	0.739882201	186.4503147
5	Machinga (II)	6,543	108	0.02010021	0.0375	60.5833	0.536005579	57.88860251
6	Mulanje (I)	21,756	252	0.06683481	0.0875	86.3333	0.763826382	192.4842482
6	Mulanje (II)	39,627	108	0.12173483	0.0375	366.9167	3.246262123	350.5963093
7	Nsanje (I)	26,954	252	0.08280315	0.0875	106.9603	0.946321764	238.4730845
7	Nsanje (II)	14,102	108	0.04332159	0.0375	130.5741	1.155242346	124.7661734
9	Thyolo (I)	28,276	252	0.08686436	0.0875	112.2063	0.992735557	250.1693603
9	Thyolo (II)	24,814	108	0.07622904	0.0375	229.7593	2.032774329	219.5396275
10	Zomba (I)	29,823	252	0.09161677	0.0875	118.3452	1.047048823	263.8563033
10	Zomba (II)	16,337	108	0.05018755	0.0375	151.2685	1.338334578	144.5401344
		325,519	2880	1	1	113.0274	1	2880

Household Weight					
District Code	District Name (By Stratum)	HHs Completed (Sample covered)	HH Response rate	HH non-response adjusted weight	Normalized HH weight
1	Balaka (I)	247	0.980159	0.663663196	0.608358
1	Balaka (II)	88	0.814815	2.023040688	1.854454
2	Chikwawa (I)	231	0.916667	1.191106486	1.091848
2	Chikwawa (II)	101	0.935185	0.816239255	0.748219
3	Chiradzulu (I)	231	0.916667	0.366344048	0.335815
3	Chiradzulu (II)	105	0.972222	0.63878299	0.585551
5	Machinga (I)	231	0.916667	0.80714422	0.739882
5	Machinga (II)	95	0.87963	0.609353711	0.558574
6	Mulanje (I)	229	0.90873	0.840542569	0.770497
6	Mulanje (II)	96	0.888889	3.652044888	3.347708
7	Nsanje (I)	231	0.916667	1.032351015	0.946322
7	Nsanje (II)	97	0.898148	1.28624921	1.179062
9	Thyolo (I)	225	0.892857	1.111863824	1.019209
9	Thyolo (II)	95	0.87963	2.310943447	2.118365
10	Zomba (I)	235	0.93254	1.12279278	1.029227
10	Zomba (II)	103	0.953704	1.403302275	1.28636
		2640	0.916667	2880	2640

Child Weight						
District Code	District Name (By Stratum)	U-5 in the sample	U-5 completed	U-5 response rate	U-5 non-response adjusted weight	Normalized U-5 Weight
1	Balaka (I)	202	198	0.98019802	0.677071	0.617826
1	Balaka (II)	74	73	0.986486486	2.050754	1.87131
2	Chikwawa (I)	214	208	0.971962617	1.225465	1.118235
2	Chikwawa (II)	96	92	0.958333333	0.851728	0.777201
3	Chiradzulu (I)	155	155	1	0.366344	0.334288
3	Chiradzulu (II)	71	71	1	0.638783	0.582889
5	Machinga (I)	231	230	0.995670996	0.810654	0.73972
5	Machinga (II)	96	96	1	0.609354	0.556034
6	Mulanje (I)	154	153	0.993506494	0.846036	0.772007
6	Mulanje (II)	64	64	1	3.652045	3.332486
7	Nsanje (I)	223	208	0.932735426	1.106799	1.009953
7	Nsanje (II)	86	80	0.930232558	1.382718	1.261728
9	Thyolo (I)	199	199	1	1.111864	1.014574
9	Thyolo (II)	71	71	1	2.310943	2.108733
10	Zomba (I)	210	210	1	1.122793	1.024547
10	Zomba (II)	68	68	1	1.403302	1.280511
		2214	2176	0.982836495	2384.661	2176

Anthro Weight					
District Code	District Name (By Stratum)	U-5 Anthro completed	Anthro response rate	Anthro weight	Normalized Anthro Weight
1	Balaka (I)	188	0.949495	0.650689051	0.623178
1	Balaka (II)	71	0.972603	1.924022885	1.842676
2	Chikwawa (I)	198	0.951923	1.174712033	1.125046
2	Chikwawa (II)	88	0.956522	0.812527901	0.778175
3	Chiradzulu (I)	147	0.948387	0.352481029	0.337578
3	Chiradzulu (II)	69	0.971831	0.599783957	0.574425
5	Machinga (I)	221	0.96087	0.769844643	0.737296
5	Machinga (II)	89	0.927083	0.599767504	0.57441
6	Mulanje (I)	150	0.980392	0.787447157	0.754154
6	Mulanje (II)	62	0.96875	3.439985692	3.294545
7	Nsanje (I)	203	0.975962	1.034828686	0.991077
7	Nsanje (II)	77	0.9625	1.310886503	1.255463
9	Thyolo (I)	184	0.924623	1.09728413	1.050892
9	Thyolo (II)	70	0.985915	2.138857599	2.048428
10	Zomba (I)	201	0.957143	1.070422165	1.025165
10	Zomba (II)	66	0.970588	1.319314852	1.263535
		2084		2176	2084

Annex D: M&E Officer Field Observation Forms (Sample)

WALA Endline Survey:

PVO M&E Officer: Field team observation review

YOUR NAME:
PVO Name:
District Name:
Traditional Authority Name:
Village Name:
Team Supervisor Name:
Date:
Visit to field (# of 10):

Review each of the three (3) enumerators in the team

1st Enumerator review
Enumerator Name:
Enumerator Number:
Comments/Feedback:

2nd Enumerator review
Enumerator Name:
Enumerator Number:
Comments/Feedback:

3rd Enumerator review
Enumerator Name:
Enumerator Number:
Comments/Feedback:

☐ ***Complete one Household Roster "Back-Check"***

General comments on supervisor performance, team fieldwork logistics, sampling adherence or other key issues:

Annex E: Longitudinal IPTT Indicators tables

IPTT REF No	Indicators	2009 Baseline Survey	2013 Target	2013 End-line Survey	2009 *to* 2013 % Difference
Sample details					
NA	Number of completed household interviews	2,044		2,640	
NA	Number of completed under-five interviews	1,502		2,176	
NA	Sample frame	All households		All households	
SO1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition status					
1.1	**% stunted (HAZ < -2) children 6-59 months of age (Impact)**	**42.4%**	**36%**	**37.1%**	**-5.3%*** **
1.2	**% underweight (WAZ < -2) children 0-59 months of (Impact)**	**17.6%**	**16%**	**11.3%**	**-6.3%*** **
1.3	**% of children aged 0-59 months in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining eight in past 3 months (Impact)**	**59.6%**	**75%**	**72.2%**	**12.6%*** **
IR 1.1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition practices					
1.1.1	**% of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk (Outcome)**	**65.4%**	**80%**	**67.9%**	**2.5%**
1.1.2	**% of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding) (Outcome)**	**12.3%**	**42%**	**20.7%**	**8.5%*** **

1.1.3	**% of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating two or more environmental hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) (Outcome)**	**6.1%**	**30%**	**26.0%**	**19.9%*** **
1.1.4	**% of HHs reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, and other wood alternative options such as corn stalks or cow dung) (Outcome)**	**2.0%**	**25%**	**7.4%**	**5.4%*** **
IR 1.2: 170,724 vulnerable households have increased use of quality maternal and child health, and nutrition services					
1.2.1	**% of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions (Outcome)**	**41.1%**	**80%**	**47.8%**	**6.6%*** **
1.2.2	**% of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child (Outcome)**	**64.0%**	**80%**	**59.5%**	**-4.5%**
1.2.3	**% of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel (Outcome)**	**78.0%**	**95%**	**88.5%**	**10.5%*** **
SO 2: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved livelihood status					
2.1	**Average months of adequate household food provisioning (Impact)**	**9.35**	**11.0**	**9.36**	**0.0%**
2.2	**Average household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Impact)**	**4.29**	**9.0**	**4.50**	**0.2%*** **
IR 2.1: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved crop production practices					

2.1.1a	**% of households using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies (Outcome)**	**27.3%**	**50%**	**32.7%**	**5.4%*** **
2.1.1b	**% of households using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies (Outcome)**	**12.1%**	**60%**	**15.5%**	**3.4%*** **
2.1.1c	**% of households using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies (Outcome)**	**38.9%**	**55%**	**41.4%**	**2.5%**
IR 2.2: 103,400 smallholder farming households have increased use of financial services					
2.2.2	**% of village savings & loan (VS&L) group members who used loans or savings to invest in 1) agro-enterprises (poultry, fish. etc.), 2) other micro-enterprises or 3) to purchase agriculture inputs (Outcome)**	**n/a**	**80%**	**67.8%**	**n/a**
IR 2.3: 20,600 smallholder farming HHs have engaged in commercial marketing.					
2.3.1	**% of farming households who cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products: 1) rice, 2) beans, 3) ground nuts, 4) pigeon peas, and 5) poultry/fish (Outcome)**	**37.6%**	**55%**	**47.9%**	**10.3%*** **
SO3: 273 targeted communities have improved capacity to withstand shocks and stresses					
3.1	**% of household reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses (Impact) (Population) (WALA) (GoM – MoAFS)**	**7.8%**	**8.0%**	**6.8%**	**-1.0%**
Cross-cutting: HIV Mitigation, Gender Equality, Environmental Protection and Good Governance					
4.1	**% of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) (Outcome)**	**43.9%**	**65%**	**49.7%**	**5.8%*** **

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate
n/a: Not Applicable

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
SO1.1 Percentage of stunted (HAZ ≤ -2) children 6-59 months of age											
All households	**42.4**	**37.1**	**-5.3**	**0.003**	***	**39.7**	**45.2**	**34.9**	**39.3**	***1261***	***1885***
PVO											
Africare	49.5	38.8	-10.7	0.019	**	42.6	56.5	33.0	44.4	*202*	*194*
Chikwawa	46.7	32.9	-13.8	0.003	***	39.5	54.0	27.2	38.8	*184*	*253*
EI	40.5	36.0	-4.6	0.351		32.7	48.4	30.2	41.6	*153*	*333*
PCI	40.8	39.1	-1.7	0.713		33.5	48.1	33.2	44.9	*179*	*311*
SAVE	50.6	38.4	-12.2	0.016	**	42.9	58.3	32.0	45.0	*166*	*319*
TLC	32.8	34.7	1.9	0.669		26.2	39.5	28.9	40.5	*195*	*246*
WVI	36.3	39.7	3.4	0.454		29.2	43.3	34.1	45.1	*182*	*229*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	33.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	31.3	36.6	*N/A*	*1243*
Non-WALA	N/A	43.4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	39.5	47.3	*N/A*	*642*
SO1.2 Percentage of underweight (WAZ ≤ -2) children 0-59 months of age											
All households	**17.6**	**11.3**	**-6.3**	**0.000**	***	**15.6**	**19.6**	**9.9**	**12.7**	***1401***	***2063***
PVO											
Africare	16.7	12.3	-4.4	0.165		11.4	21.9	8.7	16.0	*198*	*212*
Chikwawa	25.5	11.7	-13.8	0.000	***	19.3	31.7	7.9	15.3	*192*	*284*
EI	15.0	9.0	-6.1	0.044	**	9.7	20.4	5.8	12.4	*173*	*360*
PCI	16.2	10.1	-6.0	0.050	**	11.0	21.3	6.6	13.7	*198*	*327*
SAVE	19.6	9.5	-10.1	0.002	***	14.3	24.8	5.9	13.3	*225*	*353*
TLC	14.4	11.9	-2.5	0.408		9.6	19.1	8.1	15.5	*216*	*277*
WVI	16.1	13.9	-2.2	0.483		10.9	21.2	10.0	17.5	*199*	*250*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	10.4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	8.8	12.0	*N/A*	*1835*
Non-WALA	N/A	13.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	10.5	15.5	*N/A*	*228*
SO1.3 Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in Growth and Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining weight in past 3 months											
All households	**59.6**	**72.2**	**12.6**	**0.000**	***	**54.1**	**65.0**	**67.68**	**76.71**	**319**	**727**
PVO											
Africare	52.9	75.3	22.3	0.015	**	35.3	70.6	66.8	84.2	34	63
Chikwawa	61.6	69.0	7.4	0.330		50.2	73.1	58.8	79.0	73	84
EI	54.8	69.8	14.9	0.109		36.3	73.4	61.9	77.3	31	160
PCI	51.1	75.9	24.8	0.003	***	35.9	66.3	68.2	84.5	45	122
SAVE	54.2	66.3	12.2	0.149		39.5	68.8	57.4	75.8	48	156
TLC	74.0	78.3	4.3	0.569		61.4	86.6	69.2	87.4	50	77
WVI	63.2	71.6	8.4	0.347		47.1	79.2	62.0	81.3	38	65
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	71.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	67.0	78.6	N/A	474
Non-WALA	N/A	72.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	67.7	76.0	N/A	253

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate
N/A: Not applicable or not shown because the value is based on less than 30 un-weighted cases.

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
IR1.1.1. Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk											
All households	**65.4**	**67.9**	**2.5**	**0.643**		**57.2**	**73.6**	**61.3**	**74.6**	**133**	**191**
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	73.5	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	65.1	81.4	N/A	121
Non-WALA	N/A	59.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	48.4	71.1	*N/A*	*70*
IR1.1.2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding)											
All households	**12.3**	**20.7**	**8.5**	**0.000**	***	**9.4**	**15.2**	**17.5**	**23.9**	***497***	***623***
PVO											
Africare	26.1	17.6	-8.5	0.193		15.5	36.7	10.0	26.0	*69*	*62*
Chikwawa	9.6	23.8	14.1	0.015	**	3.2	16.1	14.0	33.1	*83*	*78*
EI	8.3	24.3	15.9	0.007	***	1.8	14.9	15.8	32.7	*72*	*121*
PCI	6.8	20.4	13.7	0.022	**	0.2	13.4	12.2	28.9	*59*	*107*
SAVE	20.0	29.0	9.0	0.228		10.0	30.0	18.1	40.2	*65*	*102*
TLC	7.3	18.6	11.3	0.030	**	1.6	13.1	10.4	27.2	*82*	*80*
WVI	9.0	12.6	3.7	0.463		1.9	16.0	6.0	19.8	*67*	*73*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	23.1	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	19.0	27.2	*N/A*	*404*
Non-WALA	N/A	16.2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	11.0	21.1	*N/A*	*219*
IR1.1.3. Percentage of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating proper environmental hygiene behaviours (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets)											
All households	**6.1**	**26.0**	**19.9**	**0.000**	***	**4.9**	**7.3**	**24.2**	**27.9**	***1502***	***2176***
PVO											
Africare	9.9	26.9	17.0	0.000	***	6.0	13.8	22.1	31.7	*232*	*217*
Chikwawa	3.7	21.3	17.6	0.000	***	1.2	6.2	16.6	25.9	*217*	*300*
EI	7.0	34.9	28.0	0.000	***	3.3	10.6	29.6	40.2	*187*	*377*
PCI	2.5	43.1	40.7	0.000	***	0.3	4.6	37.6	48.7	*204*	*353*
SAVE	10.1	13.3	3.1	0.284		6.2	14.1	9.2	17.5	*227*	*371*
TLC	3.9	17.4	13.4	0.000	***	1.4	6.5	13.2	21.7	*229*	*288*
WVI	5.3	23.1	17.7	0.000	***	2.2	8.4	18.7	27.6	*206*	*270*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	30.2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	27.8	32.6	*N/A*	*1426*
Non-WALA	N/A	17.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	15.1	20.7	*N/A*	*750*
IR1.1.4. Percentage of households reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, etc)											
All households	**2.0**	**7.4**	**5.4**	**0.000**	***	**1.4**	**2.6**	**6.4**	**8.4**	***2044***	***2640***
District											
Balaka	0.8	8.6	7.8	0.000	***	0.0	1.9	5.5	11.7	*255*	*335*
Chikwawa	1.7	7.3	5.6	0.001	***	0.2	3.2	4.6	10.3	*290*	*332*
Chiradzulu	2.2	9.4	7.1	0.035	**	0.0	5.4	4.6	14.5	*89*	*336*
Machinga	1.0	8.9	8.0	0.000	***	0.0	2.3	5.2	12.7	*210*	*326*
Mulanje	3.0	6.8	3.8	0.021	**	1.1	5.0	4.6	9.0	*299*	*325*
Nsanje	4.1	5.1	1.0	0.549		1.8	6.4	2.7	7.4	*293*	*328*
Thyolo	1.7	4.2	2.5	0.061	*	0.2	3.2	2.2	6.0	*295*	*320*
Zomba	1.3	11.5	10.2	0.000	***	0.0	2.5	8.3	14.8	*313*	*338*
PVO											
Africare	3.0	6.8	3.8	0.021	**	1.1	5.0	4.6	9.0	*299*	*325*
Chikwawa	1.7	7.3	5.6	0.001	***	0.2	3.2	4.6	10.3	*290*	*332*
EI	1.8	6.7	4.9	0.003	***	0.2	3.4	4.2	9.6	*276*	*397*
PCI	1.0	8.3	7.2	0.000	***	0.0	2.2	5.4	11.1	*295*	*418*
SAVE	0.7	14.5	13.8	0.000	***	0.0	1.6	10.7	18.2	*296*	*520*
TLC	4.1	5.1	1.0	0.549		1.8	6.4	2.7	7.4	*293*	*328*
WVI	1.7	4.2	2.5	0.061	*	0.2	3.2	2.2	6.0	*295*	*320*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	8.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	7.5	10.3	*N/A*	*1676*
Non-WALA	N/A	4.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	3.4	6.2	*N/A*	*964*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

N/A: Not applicable or not shown because the value is based on less than 30 un-weighted cases.

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval Baseline Lower	Baseline Upper	Endline Lower	Endline Upper	Number of observations Baseline	Final
IR1.2.1. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions											
All households	**41.1**	**47.8**	**6.6**	**0.000**	***	**38.7**	**43.6**	**45.7**	**49.9**	***1502***	***2176***
PVO											
Africare	38.8	49.1	10.3	0.015	**	32.5	45.1	43.6	54.4	*232*	*217*
Chikwawa	49.8	53.3	3.5	0.428		43.1	56.5	47.7	58.9	*217*	*300*
EI	41.7	53.8	12.1	0.009	***	34.6	48.8	48.3	59.4	*187*	*377*
PCI	47.5	46.6	-1.0	0.830		40.6	54.5	40.9	52.2	*204*	*353*
SAVE	44.5	46.9	2.4	0.600		38.0	51.0	40.7	53.1	*227*	*371*
TLC	35.8	38.9	3.1	0.462		29.6	42.1	33.4	44.2	*229*	*288*
WVI	30.1	46.0	15.9	0.000	***	23.8	36.4	40.8	51.3	*206*	*270*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	49.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	46.7	51.9	*N/A*	*1426*
Non-WALA	N/A	44.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	41.2	48.4	*N/A*	*750*
IR1.2.2. Percentage of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child											
All households	**64.0**	**59.5**	**-4.5**	**0.234**		**58.5**	**69.5**	**54.6**	**64.6**	***300***	***383***
PVO											
Africare	59.5	59.6	0.1	0.993		44.0	75.0	46.1	73.5	*42*	*38*
Chikwawa	81.4	55.7	-25.7	0.006	***	69.3	93.5	42.8	68.5	*43*	*60*
EI	57.1	55.2	-2.0	0.853		39.9	74.4	42.1	68.4	*35*	*71*
PCI	61.1	61.4	0.3	0.982		44.4	77.8	46.9	77.0	*36*	*53*
SAVE	62.8	65.9	3.1	0.770		47.7	77.8	51.5	81.8	*43*	*56*
TLC	60.0	72.1	12.1	0.167		46.6	73.4	60.0	83.2	*55*	*58*
WVI	65.2	49.2	-16.0	0.098	*	50.9	79.5	36.1	62.0	*46*	*47*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	60.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	54.8	67.2	*N/A*	*244*
Non-WALA	N/A	57.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	48.6	65.6	*N/A*	*139*
IR1.2.3. Percentage of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel											
All households	**78.0**	**88.5**	**10.5**	**0.000**	***	**73.3**	**82.7**	**85.2**	**91.6**	***300***	***402***
PVO											
Africare	78.6	98.2	19.6	0.002	***	65.6	91.5	95.4	100.0	*42*	*41*
Chikwawa	88.4	82.0	-6.4	0.373		78.4	98.4	71.8	91.6	*43*	*61*
EI	80.0	96.7	16.7	0.007	***	66.1	93.9	92.7	100.0	*35*	*73*
PCI	77.8	91.1	13.3	0.093	*	63.5	92.0	83.6	100.0	*36*	*56*
SAVE	83.7	86.4	2.6	0.730		72.2	95.2	75.8	96.9	*43*	*62*
TLC	63.6	75.8	12.2	0.151		50.5	76.8	65.2	87.1	*55*	*58*
WVI	78.3	89.2	11.0	0.114		65.9	90.6	80.9	96.7	*46*	*51*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	90.2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	86.7	94.0	*N/A*	*257*
Non-WALA	N/A	84.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	78.7	90.9	*N/A*	*145*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate
N/A: Not applicable or not shown because the value is based on less than 30 un-weighted cases.

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	% difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
SO2.1. Months of adequate household food provisioning											
All households	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.893		9.3	9.5	9.3	9.5	*2044*	*2640*
District											
Balaka	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.826		9.2	9.8	9.3	9.8	*255*	*335*
Chikwawa	8.7	9.3	0.6	0.004	***	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.6	*290*	*332*
Chiradzulu	9.7	9.3	-0.4	0.231		9.2	10.1	8.9	9.7	*89*	*336*
Machinga	9.0	9.5	0.5	0.013	**	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.8	*210*	*326*
Mulanje	8.8	8.9	0.1	0.561		8.5	9.1	8.7	9.2	*299*	*325*
Nsanje	9.3	9.1	-0.2	0.146		9.1	9.5	8.8	9.3	*293*	*328*
Thyolo	10.0	9.8	-0.2	0.190		9.8	10.2	9.6	10.0	*295*	*320*
Zomba	9.9	9.5	-0.4	0.013	**	9.7	10.1	9.3	9.7	*313*	*338*
PVO											
Africare	8.8	8.9	0.1	0.561		8.5	9.1	8.7	9.2	*299*	*325*
Chikwawa	8.7	9.3	0.6	0.004	***	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.6	*290*	*332*
EI	9.4	9.4	0.1	0.717		9.1	9.6	9.2	9.6	*276*	*397*
PCI	9.4	9.5	0.1	0.456		9.2	9.7	9.3	9.8	*295*	*418*
SAVE	9.9	9.5	-0.3	0.050	**	9.6	10.1	9.3	9.8	*296*	*520*
TLC	9.3	9.1	-0.2	0.146		9.1	9.5	8.8	9.3	*293*	*328*
WVI	10.0	9.8	-0.2	0.190		9.8	10.2	9.6	10.0	*295*	*320*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	9.5	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	9.4	9.6	*N/A*	*1676*
Non-WALA	N/A	9.1	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	8.9	9.2	*N/A*	*964*
SO2.2. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)											
All households	4.3	4.5	0.2	0.000	***	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6	*2044*	*2640*
District											
Balaka	3.8	4.4	0.7	0.000	***	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	*255*	*335*
Chikwawa	4.4	4.9	0.5	0.008	***	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	*290*	*332*
Chiradzulu	3.8	3.9	0.1	0.627		3.4	4.2	3.6	4.2	*89*	*336*
Machinga	3.6	4.2	0.6	0.000	***	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.4	*210*	*326*
Mulanje	5.4	4.5	-0.8	0.000	***	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.7	*299*	*325*
Nsanje	3.8	4.6	0.8	0.000	***	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	*293*	*328*
Thyolo	4.5	4.4	-0.1	0.490		4.3	4.7	4.3	4.6	*295*	*320*
Zomba	4.5	4.6	0.2	0.212		4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	*313*	*338*
PVO											
Africare	5.4	4.5	-0.8	0.000	***	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.7	*299*	*325*
Chikwawa	4.4	4.9	0.5	0.008	***	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.1	*290*	*332*
EI	4.0	4.4	0.4	0.011	**	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.6	*276*	*397*
PCI	3.7	4.5	0.7	0.000	***	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	*295*	*418*
SAVE	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.356		3.9	4.4	4.1	4.5	*296*	*520*
TLC	3.8	4.6	0.8	0.000	***	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	*293*	*328*
WVI	4.5	4.4	-0.1	0.490		4.3	4.7	4.3	4.6	*295*	*320*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	4.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	4.7	5.0	*N/A*	*1676*
Non-WALA	N/A	3.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	3.8	4.0	*N/A*	*964*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	% difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval Baseline		Confidence Interval Endline		Number of observations	
SO2.2. Average Modified Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)[T]											
All households	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.000	***	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	*2044*	*2640*
District											
Balaka	3.8	4.8	1.1	0.000	***	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.0	*255*	*335*
Chikwawa	4.4	5.2	0.9	0.000	***	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	*290*	*332*
Chiradzulu	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.059	*	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	*89*	*336*
Machinga	3.6	4.6	1.0	0.000	***	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.8	*210*	*326*
Mulanje	5.4	4.8	-0.5	0.000	***	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.0	*299*	*325*
Nsanje	3.8	5.0	1.2	0.000	***	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.3	*293*	*328*
Thyolo	4.5	4.8	0.2	0.102		4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	*295*	*320*
Zomba	4.5	4.9	0.5	0.002	**	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.1	*313*	*338*
PVO											
Africare	5.4	4.8	-0.5	0.000	***	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.0	*299*	*325*
Chikwawa	4.4	5.2	0.9	0.000	***	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	*290*	*332*
EI	4.0	4.7	0.8	0.000	***	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.9	*276*	*397*
PCI	3.7	4.8	1.1	0.000	***	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.0	*295*	*418*
SAVE	4.2	4.6	0.4	0.005	**	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.8	*296*	*520*
TLC	3.8	5.0	1.2	0.000	***	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.3	*293*	*328*
WVI	4.5	4.8	0.2	0.102		4.3	4.7	4.6	4.9	*295*	*320*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	5.2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	4.2	4.4	*N/A*	*1676*
Non-WALA	N/A	4.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	5.1	5.3	*N/A*	*964*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

[T]Modified HDDS with fruit set at endline as a constant, and equal to, the baseline value as a percentage of baseline households to state consuming fruit. This is to account for the difference in timing of data collection. At baseline 69.3% of hoseholds stated consuming fruit, where at endline this was 30.5% -- mangos where no longer in season at endline (the survey was conducted roughly 30 days later at endline than at baseline).

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
IR2.1.1a Percentage of households using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies											
All households	**27.3**	**32.7**	**5.4**	**0.000**	***	**25.3**	**29.3**	**30.8**	**34.5**	***1920***	***2475***
District											
Balaka	22.4	27.1	4.7	0.204		17.3	27.6	22.1	32.1	*254*	*331*
Chikwawa	41.7	35.7	-5.9	0.153		35.8	47.5	30.1	41.5	*276*	*278*
Chiradzulu	26.1	30.9	4.8	0.438		16.8	35.5	23.3	38.9	*88*	*335*
Machinga	8.7	32.6	23.9	0.000	***	4.8	12.5	26.3	38.8	*208*	*321*
Mulanje	33.7	35.6	1.9	0.587		28.2	39.1	31.4	39.9	*291*	*314*
Nsanje	23.2	33.3	10.1	0.018	**	17.4	29.0	27.4	39.4	*207*	*241*
Thyolo	34.7	34.7	0.0	0.999		29.2	40.3	30.2	39.2	*285*	*319*
Zomba	21.2	28.8	7.5	0.024	**	16.7	25.8	24.2	33.4	*311*	*336*
PVO											
Africare	33.7	35.6	1.9	0.587		28.2	39.1	31.4	39.9	*291*	*314*
Chikwawa	41.7	35.7	-5.9	0.153		35.8	47.5	30.1	41.5	*276*	*278*
EI	10.7	32.9	22.3	0.000	***	7.0	14.4	27.9	38.0	*272*	*392*
PCI	20.7	27.0	6.3	0.063	*	16.1	25.4	22.5	31.7	*294*	*413*
SAVE	25.1	28.4	3.3	0.345		20.1	30.1	23.5	33.1	*295*	*518*
TLC	23.2	33.3	10.1	0.018	**	17.4	29.0	27.4	39.4	*207*	*241*
WVI	34.7	34.7	0.0	0.999		29.2	40.3	30.2	39.2	*285*	*319*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	38.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	35.6	40.3	*N/A*	*1590*
Non-WALA	N/A	22.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	20.0	25.6	*N/A*	*885*
IR2.1.1b Percentage of households using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies											
All households	**12.1**	**15.5**	**3.4**	**0.001**	***	**10.6**	**13.5**	**14.1**	**16.9**	***1920***	***2475***
District											
Balaka	29.1	36.8	7.6	0.055	*	23.5	34.8	31.4	42.2	*254*	*331*
Chikwawa	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.991		3.9	9.9	3.8	9.7	*276*	*278*
Chiradzulu	9.1	10.8	1.7	0.679		3.0	15.2	5.5	15.9	*88*	*335*
Machinga	10.1	18.6	8.5	0.012	**	6.0	14.2	13.5	23.9	*208*	*321*
Mulanje	13.1	14.8	1.7	0.504		9.2	17.0	11.6	17.9	*291*	*314*
Nsanje	5.3	5.9	0.5	0.803		2.2	8.4	3.0	9.1	*207*	*241*
Thyolo	10.5	12.1	1.6	0.520		6.9	14.1	8.9	15.1	*285*	*319*
Zomba	10.0	15.3	5.3	0.039	**	6.6	13.3	11.5	18.9	*311*	*336*
PVO											
Africare	13.1	14.8	1.7	0.504		9.2	17.0	11.6	17.9	*291*	*314*
Chikwawa	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.991		3.9	9.9	3.8	9.7	*276*	*278*
EI	10.7	17.2	6.5	0.022	**	7.0	14.4	13.1	21.2	*272*	*392*
PCI	27.2	34.5	7.3	0.044	**	22.1	32.3	29.7	39.6	*294*	*413*
SAVE	8.5	13.0	4.6	0.065	*	5.3	11.7	9.4	16.5	*295*	*518*
TLC	5.3	5.9	0.5	0.803		2.2	8.4	3.0	9.1	*207*	*241*
WVI	10.5	12.1	1.6	0.520		6.9	14.1	8.9	15.1	*285*	*319*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	19.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	17.9	21.8	*N/A*	*1590*
Non-WALA	N/A	7.5	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	5.8	9.3	*N/A*	*885*
IR2.1.1c Percentage of households using post harvest handling and post harvest storage technologies (of farmers using own-seed as primary seed source)											
All households	**38.9**	**41.4**	**2.5**	**0.436**		**34.47**	**43.3**	**36.8**	**45.9**	***476***	***460***
District											
Balaka	34.1	29.8	-4.3	0.592		24.0	44.2	17.1	41.6	*88*	*64*
Chikwawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*19*	*22*
Chiradzulu	N/A	42.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	23.8	62.4	*19*	*71*
Machinga	38.5	41.2	2.7	0.778		24.8	52.1	27.2	55.1	*52*	*75*
Mulanje	42.7	33.3	-9.3	0.210		31.7	53.6	23.3	43.6	*82*	*56*
Nsanje	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*22*	*15*
Thyolo	41.7	47.9	6.2	0.426		30.0	53.3	37.7	58.3	*72*	*70*
Zomba	44.3	44.3	0.1	0.992		35.3	53.2	34.2	54.4	*122*	*87*
PVO											
Africare	42.7	33.3	-9.3	0.210		31.7	53.6	23.3	43.6	*82*	*56*
Chikwawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*19*	*22*
EI	35.4	43.8	8.5			24.7	45.	32.2	55.5	*82*	*84*
PCI	33.0	32.4	-0.6	0.934		23.6	42.3	21.3	43.5	*100*	*89*
SAVE	53.5	42.7	-10.8	0.138		43.4	63.5	32.0	53.0	*99*	*124*
TLC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*22*	*15*
WVI	41.7	47.9	6.2	0.426		30.0	53.3	37.7	58.3	*72*	*70*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	39.9	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	34.0	45.7	*N/A*	*282*
Non-WALA	N/A	43.6	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	36.2	50.8	*N/A*	*178*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

N/A: Not applicable or not shown because the value is based on less than 30 un-weighted cases.

IR2.2.2. Percentage of Village Savings & Loan group members who used loans or savings to establish productive investments

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
All households	**N/A**	**67.8**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**65.3**	**70.3**	***N/A***	***1,311***
District											
Balaka	N/A	68.2	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	61.2	75.1	*N/A*	*184*
Chikwawa	N/A	71.4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	64.8	77.9	*N/A*	*181*
Chiradzulu	N/A	75.4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	64.1	87.2	*N/A*	*142*
Machinga	N/A	73.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	65.8	80.9	*N/A*	*197*
Mulanje	N/A	67.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	61.8	72.8	*N/A*	*183*
Nsanje	N/A	50.6	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	42.8	58.6	*N/A*	*157*
Thyolo	N/A	65.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	58.8	72.6	*N/A*	*139*
Zomba	N/A	77.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	70.1	84.1	*N/A*	*128*
PVO											
Africare	N/A	67.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	61.8	72.8	*N/A*	*183*
Chikwawa	N/A	71.4	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	64.8	77.9	*N/A*	*181*
EI	N/A	73.1	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	65.9	79.8	*N/A*	*194*
PCI	N/A	69.3	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	63.2	75.7	*N/A*	*244*
SAVE	N/A	78.1	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	71.1	85.2	*N/A*	*213*
TLC	N/A	50.6	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	42.8	58.6	*N/A*	*157*
WVI	N/A	65.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	58.8	72.6	*N/A*	*139*

N/A: Not applicable.

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference		Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
						Baseline		Endline			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
IR2.3.1. Percentage of individual farmers who cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products											
All households	37.6	47.9	10.3	0.000	***	35.5	39.7	46.0	49.8	*2044*	*2599*
District											
Balaka	37.3	32.3	-5.0	0.214		31.3	43.2	27.0	37.4	*255*	*333*
Chikwawa	27.6	30.1	2.5	0.492		22.4	32.8	25.0	35.2	*290*	*317*
Chiradzulu	53.9	55.4	1.5	0.829		43.4	64.5	46.9	63.7	*89*	*335*
Machinga	41.9	52.7	10.8	0.025	**	35.2	48.6	46.2	59.4	*210*	*323*
Mulanje	43.5	55.0	11.5	0.002	***	37.8	49.1	50.6	59.4	*299*	*317*
Nsanje	12.6	25.6	13.0	0.000	***	8.8	16.5	20.9	30.5	*293*	*317*
Thyolo	41.0	58.7	17.7	0.000	***	35.4	46.7	54.0	63.4	*295*	*319*
Zomba	54.0	67.5	13.5	0.000	***	48.4	59.5	62.7	72.3	*313*	*338*
PVO											
Africare	43.5	55.0	11.5	0.002	***	37.8	49.1	50.6	59.4	*299*	*317*
Chikwawa	27.6	30.1	2.5	0.492		22.4	32.8	25.0	35.2	*290*	*317*
EI	44.9	58.4	13.5	0.001	***	39.0	50.8	53.1	63.6	*276*	*394*
PCI	39.0	34.3	-4.7	0.210		33.4	44.6	29.3	39.2	*295*	*416*
SAVE	54.4	65.0	10.6	0.006	***	48.7	60.1	60.0	70.1	*296*	*519*
TLC	12.6	25.6	13.0	0.000	***	8.8	16.5	20.9	30.5	*293*	*317*
WVI	41.0	58.7	17.7	0.000	***	35.4	46.7	54.0	63.4	*295*	*319*
Beneficiaries											
WALA	N/A	53.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	50.6	55.4	*N/A*	*1661*
Non-WALA	N/A	38.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	35.5	41.8	*N/A*	*938*
IR 2.3.3 Percentage of marketing group members participating in collective marketing											
All households	N/A	52.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	58.9	*N/A*	*222*
District											
Balaka	N/A	59.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	42.5	75.0	*N/A*	*33*
Chikwawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*23*
Chiradzulu	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*15*
Machinga	N/A	78.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	64.5	94.1	*N/A*	*47*
Mulanje	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*21*
Nsanje	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*24*
Thyolo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*28*
Zomba	N/A	58.8	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	42.1	77.0	*N/A*	*31*
PVO											
Africare	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*21*
Chikwawa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*23*
EI	N/A	75.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	62.5	91.1	*N/A*	*45*
PCI	N/A	61.7	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	47.3	76.0	*N/A*	*48*
SAVE	N/A	56.0	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	35.2	76.3	*N/A*	*33*
TLC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*24*
WVI	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	*N/A*	*28*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

N/A: Not applicable or not shown because the value is based on less than 30 un-weighted cases.

SO3.1. Percentage of households reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference	Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
					Baseline		Endline			
					Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
All households	7.8	6.8	-1.0	0.187	6.7	9.0	5.9	7.8	*2044*	*2640*
District										
Balaka	7.1	5.4	-1.6	0.422	3.9	10.2	2.9	8.0	*255*	*335*
Chikwawa	19.7	6.4	-13.3	0.000 ***	15.1	24.3	3.7	9.0	*290*	*332*
Chiradzulu	4.5	5.0	0.5	0.852	0.1	8.9	1.2	8.3	*89*	*336*
Machinga	4.8	7.1	2.4	0.296	1.9	7.7	3.7	10.5	*210*	*326*
Mulanje	11.4	4.6	-6.8	0.000 ***	7.8	15.0	2.8	6.4	*299*	*325*
Nsanje	9.2	9.6	0.4	0.866	5.9	12.5	6.3	12.7	*293*	*328*
Thyolo	0.7	9.5	8.9	0.000 ***	0.0	1.6	6.8	12.4	*295*	*320*
Zomba	2.6	6.1	3.6	0.024 **	0.8	4.3	3.8	8.7	*313*	*338*
PVO										
Africare	11.4	4.6	-6.8	0.000 ***	7.8	15.0	2.8	6.4	*299*	*325*
Chikwawa	19.7	6.4	-13.3	0.000 ***	15.1	24.3	3.7	9.0	*290*	*332*
EI	5.4	8.2	2.8	0.178	2.7	8.1	5.3	11.2	*276*	*397*
PCI	7.1	5.2	-1.9	0.314	4.2	10.1	2.9	7.5	*295*	*418*
SAVE	1.4	4.6	3.3	0.018 **	0.0	2.7	2.4	6.8	*296*	*520*
TLC	9.2	9.6	0.4	0.866	5.9	12.5	6.3	12.7	*293*	*328*
WVI	0.7	9.5	8.9	0.000 ***	0.0	1.6	6.8	12.4	*295*	*320*
Beneficiaries										
WALA	N/A	7.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	9.0	*N/A*	*1,676*
Non-WALA	N/A	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	6.6	*N/A*	*964*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

Cross Cutting 4.1. Percentage of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)

Indicator	Baseline (2009)	Final (2013)	Mean Difference	p-value for difference	Confidence Interval				Number of observations	
					Baseline		Endline			
					Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Baseline	Final
All households	43.9	49.7	5.8	0.000 ***	41.6	46.2	47.7	51.7	*1,773*	*2,346*
District										
Balaka	49.8	44.0	-5.8	0.197	43.1	56.4	38.0	49.9	*221*	*290*
Chikwawa	54.7	53.7	-0.9	0.825	48.5	60.8	48.1	59.3	*258*	*312*
Chiradzulu	26.6	55.6	29.0	0.000 ***	16.6	36.5	46.3	64.6	*79*	*284*
Machinga	33.3	42.0	8.7	0.088 *	26.1	40.5	35.2	49.0	*168*	*290*
Mulanje	35.8	50.2	14.4	0.000 ***	30.0	41.7	45.6	54.9	*265*	*288*
Nsanje	50.2	50.3	0.1	0.975	44.0	56.4	44.5	55.9	*253*	*297*
Thyolo	49.8	51.9	2.1	0.593	43.7	55.9	46.9	57.0	*261*	*287*
Zomba	36.9	49.4	12.5	0.002 ***	31.1	42.8	43.9	54.8	*268*	*298*
PVO										
Africare	35.8	50.2	14.4	0.000 ***	30.0	41.7	45.6	54.9	*265*	*288*
Chikwawa	54.7	53.7	-0.9	0.825	48.5	60.8	48.1	59.3	*258*	*312*
EI	26.8	45.1	18.3	0.000 ***	20.9	32.6	39.4	50.7	*224*	*350*
PCI	48.2	44.0	-4.2	0.311	42.1	54.4	38.5	49.5	*255*	*359*
SAVE	40.1	51.8	11.7	0.005 ***	34.0	46.1	46.2	57.5	*257*	*453*
TLC	50.2	50.3	0.1	0.975	44.0	56.4	44.5	55.9	*253*	*297*
WVI	49.8	51.9	2.1	0.593	43.7	55.9	46.9	57.0	*261*	*287*
Beneficiaries										
WALA	N/A	52.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.6	54.6	*N/A*	*1,537*
Non-WALA	N/A	45.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6	48.5	*N/A*	*809*

***p<0.01, **p<0.05, *p<0.10, statistically different than the 2009 baseline point estimate

Annex F: Stratum Level Analysis (IPTT Indicators)

CRS WALA End-line survey: Rational for combining strata 1 and strata 2

Due to the decision to expand programming in a limited number of villages in the second and third year of the program, those respective villages were not included in the baseline survey-sampling frame. To ensure end-line and baseline estimates were comparable, and that end-line data was collected from all areas where the WALA program was implemented over the life of the program, the sample size at end-line was divided into two primary strata. Stratum 1 consisted of villages that were included in the baseline sampling frame (i.e. "baseline sampling frame villages"), while stratum 2 was comprised of villages that were not included in the baseline sampling frame, but where the WALA program was subsequently implemented post-baseline (i.e. "new villages"). A second level of stratification, by district, was included as part of the sample design to allow for district-level estimations.

The final sample of 2,880 households is divided between the two strata proportionately, based on the share of total households in the WALA program area that were included in the baseline sampling frame (and those that were not). Sixty-eight percent of households, residing in villages where the WALA program was implemented, were included in the baseline sampling frame. This proportion was rounded up to 70 percent to allow for an even division of households as part of the sub-stratification. Thus, 70 percent of the total end-line sample size was allocated to the "baseline sampling frame villages" stratum (stratum 1, n=2016 households) and 30 percent to the "new villages" stratum (stratum 2, n=864 households). In the second-level of stratification, the sample size of each primary stratum was equally distributed across the eight districts (sub-strata) comprising the WALA program so that 252 households in each district were sampled for Stratum 1 and 108 households in each district were sampled for Stratum 2 (WALA End-line survey SoW).

Advantages to dividing the set of villages targeted by the WALA program into two strata for the end-line quantitative survey and further sub-stratifying the sample into the 8 WALA districts within each of the two primary strata are:

1. Assurance that end-line data in Stratum 1 is comparable to baseline information in order to obtain robust estimates, along with the data collected at baseline, if the results from Stratum 1 and 2 differ substantially. Moreover, because the sample size allocated to Stratum 1 exceeds the sample size requirements for all of the key indicators, the sample size is sufficient to detect a significant change from baseline to end-line for all key indicators;
2. Representative data was collected in the WALA villages that were not represented at baseline, rendering it possible to analyze change in the indicators from baseline to end-line using data from both Stratum 1 and Stratum 2. This allows for the ability to examine if the inclusion of the Stratum 2 data in the end-line analysis yields similar results as data that uses only Stratum 1 data in the end-line analysis.

3. Another advantage of this sample design is that it allows for data from Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 to be easily aggregated to provide consortium and district-level estimates for indicators at end-line.

The IPTT table below includes three (3) point estimates from the end-line data collection activity:

1. Strata 1 point estimate – this is inclusive of all villages which were included in the sampling frame at the time of the baseline activity
2. Strata 2 point estimates – this is inclusive of all villages which were added *after* the baseline activity, and thus were *not* included in the baseline sampling frame.
3. Strata 1 & 2 aggregated point estimates – this includes all end-line activity data.

To determine the appropriateness of combining strata 1 and strata 2 for analysis of project IPTT indicators as well as additional WALA indicators, three tests of significance were conducted.

1. If end-line estimates for indicators from households in strata 2 are statistically different than end-line estimates for indicators from households in strata 1.
2. If end-line estimates for indicators from households in strata 1 are statistically different than the baseline estimates.
3. If end-line estimates from indicators from all households in the sample (strata 1 & 2 jointly) are statistically different than the baseline.

The first test's results are exclusive of test 2 and 3 above. When the indicator point estimates for households in strata 1 were tested against the indicator point estimates for households from strata 2, only three IPTT indicators show statistically significant differences when testing between the strata. Suggesting there is little variation in the data between strata 1 and strata 2. The three indicators that demonstrate statistical differences are: i) IR1.1.2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast ii) SO2.1 Average months of adequate household food provisioning, and iii) IR2.1.1c Percentage of beneficiary households *(citing own seed as primary source of seed)* using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies. Two outcome indicators and one impact indicator (average months of adequate HH food provisioning), with impact indicator SO2.1 having a minor marginal difference (9.4 months compared to 9.3 months).

The second and third tests are inclusive of each other. If the differences observed in indicators from baseline to end-line are uniform across the two tests than this further suggests (in combination with results from test 1) that strata 1 and strata 2 can be combined. Results were in fact uniform across both test 1 and test 2 for all indicators.

Given the outcomes from the above tests (reported in the below table), one can conclude that combining strata 1 and strata 2 is appropriate, allowing for the evaluation of impact of all program activities from commencement of the program through the time of the end-line survey which otherwise would not be possible when examining results baseline to end-line only in strata 1. This has the additional advantage of providing sufficient sample sizes to present representative data at the district level for the majority of indicators.

Indicator	End-line Strata 1[a]	*n (un-weighted)*	End-line Strata 2[b]	*n (un-weighted)*	End-line Strata 1&2[b]	*n (un-weighted)*
SO1.1 Percentage of stunted (HAZ ≤ -2) children 6-59 months of age	36.1[ttt]	*1347*	38.8	*538*	37.1[ttt]	*1885*
SO1.2 Percentage of underweight (WAZ ≤ -2) children 0-59 months of age	11.2[ttt]	*1477*	11.4	*586*	11.3[ttt]	*2063*
1.3. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining weight in past 3 months (Impact) (Beneficiary) (FFP)	72.4[ttt]	*537*	71.8	*190*	72.2[ttt]	*727*
1.1.1. Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk (Outcome) (FFP)	68.5	*137*	67.1	*54*	68.0	*191*
1.1.2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding) (Outcome) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)	24.1[ttt]	*457*	15.1**	*166*	20.7[ttt]	*623*
1.1.3. Percentage of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating proper environmental hygiene behaviours (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) (Outcome) (FFP) (IEE) (GoM – MoAFS)	25.7[ttt]	*1561*	27.0	*615*	26.0[ttt]	*2176*
1.1.4. Percentage of households reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, etc) (Outcome) (IEE)	7.3[ttt]	*1860*	7.7	*780*	7.4[ttt]	*2640*
1.2.1. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions (Outcome) (WALA)	49.7[ttt]	*1561*	44.7	*615*	47.8[ttt]	*2176*
1.2.2. Percentage of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child (Outcome) (WALA)	60.8	*283*	57.4	*100*	59.6	*383*
1.2.3. Percentage of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel (Outcome) (WALA)	86.5[tt]	*298*	92.0	*104*	88.4[ttt]	*402*
2.1 Average months of adequate household food provisioning (Impact)	9.4	*1860*	9.3**	*780*	9.36	*2640*

Indicator	End-line Strata 1[a]	*n (un-weighted)*	End-line Strata 2[b]	*n (un-weighted)*	End-line Strata 1&2[b]	*n (un-weighted)*
2.2 Average household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Impact)	4.5^{ttt}	*1860*	4.5	*780*	4.49^{ttt}	*2640*
2.1.1a Percentage of households using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies (outcome) (WALA)[6]	32.2^{tt}	*1768*	33.3	*707*	32.7^{ttt}	*2475*
2.1.1b Percentage of households using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies (outcome) (WALA)[7]	15.0^{tt}	*1768*	16.2	*707*	15.5^{ttt}	*2475*
2.1.1c Percentage of households *(citing own seed as primary source of seed)* using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies (outcome) (WALA)	35.7	*329*	48.7**	*131*	41.3	*460*
2.2.2. Percentage of Village Savings & Loan group members who used loans or savings to establish productive investments[12](Outcome) (WALA) (GoM – MoAFS)	69.3	*957*	65.6	*354*	67.8	*1311*
2.3.1. Percentage of farmers/households who cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products[13] (Outcome) (WALA)	47.4^{ttt}	*1834*	48.5	*765*	47.9^{ttt}	*2599*
2.3.3 Percentage of marketing group members participating in collective marketing (Outcome) (WALA)	57.0	*161*	44.9	*61*	52.3	*222*
3.1 Household reporting a losses of livelihood assests due to shocks and stresses (distress sells) (WALA)	7.4	*1860*	6.0	*780*	6.8	*2640*
4.1. Percentage of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) (Outcome) (WALA)	49.7^{ttt}	*1661*	49.7	*685*	49.7^{ttt}	*2346*

[a] Stratum 1 contains villages included in the baseline sampling frame only

[b] Stratum 2 contains villages in geographical areas not included in the baseline sampling frame (WALA expanded programing to Stratum 2 areas after the baseline data collection activity)

Statistically different than Strata 1 at the 10% (*), 5%(**) or 1%(***) levels

Statistically different than baseline at the 10% (^{t}), 5%(^{tt}) or 1%(^{ttt}) levels

Note: Baseline point estimates are not reported in this table, can be found in primary report body (IPTT table).

Annex G: Survey Tools(s)

(Separate File)

Annex H: Indicator Tabulation Guide

END-LINE SURVEY INDICATORS TABULATION GUIDE

No	Indicators	Indicator definition and Unit of measurement	Survey respondent and procedures
	SO1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition status		
1.	1.1. Percentage of stunted (HAZ < -2) children 6-59 months of age (Impact) (Population) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)[1]	Definition: # of malnourished children (<-2 z-score) aged 6-59 months / total # of children aged 6-59 months Unit: Child aged 6-59 months in the "population"	Procedure: Height measurement of children aged 6-59 months using height scales and recorded in centimeters to one decimal place
2.	1.2. Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children 0-59 months of (Impact) (Population) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)[2]	Definition: # of underweight children (<-2 z-score) aged 0-59 months / total # of children aged 0-59 months Unit: Child aged 0-59 months in the "population"	Procedure: Weight measurement of children aged 0-59 months using weighing scales and recorded in kilograms to one decimal place
3.	1.3. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining weight in past 3 months (Impact) (FFP)	Definition: # of children aged 0-59 months gained weight in past three months in MoH run GMP sessions /total # of children aged 0-59 months weighed at least twice in MoH run GMP sessions in past three months who have a GMP card Unit: Child aged 0-59 months weighed at least twice in MoH run GMP sessions in past three months who has a GMP card	Respondent: Mother/care giver of child aged 0-59 months Procedure: Observation of MoH GMP cards by interviewer

1 FFP: Food for Peace of USAID/W, GoM – MoAFS: Government of Malawi – Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, IEE: Initial Environment Examination, Mission: USAID/Malawi are the stakeholders who need this data.

2 Data for FFP will be compiled for children aged 0-59 months where as that for MoAFS will be compiled for children aged 6-59 months

	IR 1.1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition practices		
4.	1.1.1. Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk (Outcome) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of children aged 0-5 months fed exclusively with breast milk /# of children aged 0-5 months Unit: Child aged 0-5 months	Respondent: Mother/care giver of child aged 0-5 months Procedure: Interview of mothers/care givers of children aged 0-5 months
5.	1.1.2. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding) (Outcome) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of children aged 6-23 months receiving WHO recommended diets – continued feeding of breast milk, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding / total # of children aged 6-23 months Unit: Child aged 6-23 months	Respondent: Mother/care giver of child aged 6-23 months Procedure: Interview of mothers/care givers of children aged 6-23 months
6.	1.1.3. Percentage of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating two or more environmental hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) (Outcome) (FFP) (IEE) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of care givers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating two or more environmental hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets) / total # of care givers of children aged 0-59 months Unit: Care givers of child aged 0-59 months	Respondent: Mother/care giver of child aged 0-59 months Procedure: Interview of mothers/care givers of children aged 0-59 months
7.	1.1.4. Percentage of households reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, etc.) (Outcome) (IEE)	Definition: # of households using one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, other wood alternative options such as corn stalks and cow dung) / total # of households Unit: Household	Respondent: Knowledgeable household member Procedure: Interview knowledgeable household member
	IR 1.2: 170,724 vulnerable households have increased use of quality maternal and child health, and nutrition services		
8.	1.2.1. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of children 0-59 months who attended a GMP session in the previous month of the survey/# of beneficiary children aged 0-59 months sampled Unit: Child aged 0-59 months	Respondent: Mother/care giver of child aged 0-59 months Procedure: Observation of MoH GMP cards by interviewer

9.	1.2.2. Percentage of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child/ # of mothers of children aged 0–11 months sampled Unit: Mother of child aged 0–11 months	Respondent: Mother of child aged 0-11 months Procedure: Observation of MoH Health Passport and/or interview of mother
10.	1.2.3. Percentage of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel / # of children aged 0–11 months Unit: Mother of child aged 0–11 months	Respondent: Mother of child aged 0-11 months Procedure: Observation of MoH Health Passport and/or interview of mother
	SO 2: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved livelihood status		
11.	2.1. Months of adequate household food provisioning (Impact) (Population) (FFP)	Definition: Average # of months that all HH have sufficient food to meet HH needs in past 12 months of the survey Unit: Household	Respondent:: Knowledgeable household member Procedure: Interview knowledgeable household member
12.	2.2. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Impact) (Population) (FFP) (GoM – MoAFS)[3]	Definition: Average number of food groups of 12 eaten in 24 hours preceding the survey by household members, in all sample households Unit: Household	Respondent: Knowledgeable household Informant Procedure: Interview of individual responsible for food preparation/another adult who was present and ate in the household the previous day
	IR 2.1: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved crop production practices		
13.	2.1.1. Percentage of farmers using 4 of 10 WALA promoted sustainable agriculture technologies (Outcome) (FFP) (IEE) (GoM – MoAFS)*4*	Definition: # of farmers practicing at least four of 10 technologies: 1) quality seeds, 2) crop rotation, 3) inter-cropping, 4) fertilizer trees, 5) zero tillage, 6) mulching, 7) contour ridges, box ridges, and bunds, 8) vertiver grass, 9) post harvest handling and 10) post harvest storage/ total # of farmers Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Individual who is primarily responsible for household farming decisions Procedure: Interview of individual who is primarily responsible for household farming decisions

3 HDDS for FFP will be compiled for 12 food groups suggested by FANTA whereas HDDS for MoAFS will be compiled for six food groups suggested by the ministry

[4] This indicator is split into three indicators for better understanding, they are indicators 2.1.1a, 2.1.1b and 2.1.1c

14.	2.1.1a. Percentage of farmers using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies (outcome) (WALA)[5]	Definition: # of farmers practicing at least three of five crop cultivation technologies: 1) quality seeds, 2) crop rotation, 3) inter-cropping, 4) minimum tillage and 5) mulching / total # of farmers Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
15.	2.1.1b. Percentage of farmers using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies (outcome) (WALA)[6]	Definition: # of farmers practicing at least two of the three soil conservation technologies: 1) fertilizer trees, 2) contour ridges, box ridges, and bunds, and 3) vertiver grass / total # of farmers Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
16.	2.1.1c. Percentage of farmers using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies (outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of farmers practicing post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage/ total # of farmers [This will be reviewed few post-harvest handling aspects are applicable to own seed users only] Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
17.	2.1.2. Percentage of farmers using at least 2 of 4 WALA promoted IPM technologies (Outcome) (IEE) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of farmers practicing at least two of four IPM technologies: 1) Mechanical, 2) cultural, 3) crop rotation, 4) use of non-chemical/organic pest control products / total # of farmers Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
	IR 2.2: 103,400 smallholder farming households have increased use of financial services		
18.	2.2.2. Percentage of Village Savings & Loan group members who used loans or savings to establish productive investments (Outcome) (WALA) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of VSL members who used savings or loans to invest in agro-enterprises (poultry, fish. etc.), other micro-enterprises or to purchase agriculture inputs / total number of VSL members Unit: Household participating in VSL	Respondent: VSL member Procedure: Interview of VSL member in the sampled household

[5] The five sustainable agriculture technologies are - 1) quality seeds, 2) crop rotation, 3) inter-cropping, 4) minimum tillage and 5) mulching

6 Three soil conservation technologies are – 1) Fertilizer trees, 2) contour ridges, box ridges and bunds, and 3) vertiver grass.

	IR 2.3: 20,600 smallholder farming HHs have engaged in commercial marketing		
19.	2.3.1. Percentage of farmers who cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # farmers who cultivated/produced at least two of six priority high value crops: i) rice, ii) beans, iii) ground nuts, iv) pigeon peas, and v) poultry or fish / Total # of farmers sampled Unit: Farming household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
20.	2.3.3. Percentage of marketing group members participating in collective marketing (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of marketing group members participating in collective marketing / total # of members enrolled in marketing group Unit: Household in marketing group	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
	SO 3: 273 targeted communities have improved capacity to withstand shocks and stresses		
21.	3.1. Percentage of households reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses (Impact) (Population) (WALA) (GoM – MoAFS)	Definition: # of households reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses / Total # of households sampled Unit: Household	Respondent: Responsible household member Procedure: Interview of responsible household member
	Cross-cutting: HIV Mitigation, Gender Equality, Environmental Protection and Good Governance		
22.	4.1. Percentage of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (Outcome) (WALA)	Definition: # of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions of HIV / Total # of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years sampled Unit: Individual aged 15-49 years	Respondent: Man or woman aged 15-49 years Procedure: Interview of man or woman aged 15-49 years

Annex I: Approved End-line Survey Scope of Work

Wellness and Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA)
MYAP, 2009-2014

End-line Survey Design

[Final: Submitted on 28 August 2013]

WALA Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management Unit[7]

August 2013

[7] ***Contact Information:*** Dr. V Jayachandran Ph.D., Head of M&E and Knowledge Management, CATCH, Catholic Relief Services, Able House, Blantyre, Malawi. E-mail: jayachandran.vasudevan@crs.org; Cell: +265-999 982 300.

INTRODUCTION

The Wellness & Agriculture for Life Advancement (WALA) program is a five year (2009-2014) $80 million Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP), funded by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). CRS/Malawi is the grant holder and leads an eight member consortium implementing the WALA program, which commenced on July 1, 2009.

The goal of the program is to reduce food insecurity of 214,974 chronically food insecure households in 39 Traditional Authorities within five livelihood zones covering eight districts in Southern Malawi by 2014.

To effectively manage overall program coordination, CRS established an independently housed Consortium Administration & Technical Capacity Hub (CATCH) located in Blantyre. Along with CRS, eight other partner private voluntary organizations (PVOs) - ACDI/VOCA, Africare, Emmanuel International, Project Concern International, Save the Children and World Vision International, and a local partner nongovernmental organization (NGO) Total Land Care - are working with the CATCH to implement activities.

As indicated above, the WALA program operates in eight southern districts of Malawi namely; Nsanje, Chikwawa, Thyolo, Mulanje, Zomba, Machinga, Chiradzulu and Balaka, that were identified in the MYAP as among the most vulnerable and food insecure in Southern Malawi.

WALA program implements key activities under the following three strategic objectives (SOs) in an effort to achieve the program goal:

SO1: 170,724 vulnerable households have improved maternal and child health, and nutrition status

SO2: 147,500 smallholder farming households have improved livelihood status

SO3: 273 targeted communities have improved capacity to withstand shocks and stresses

To monitor the progress of implementation of program activities and its effect on targeted communities, households and individuals, the WALA program has developed a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan incorporating an Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) and a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). The M&E plan for the WALA program will provide timely data to inform decision-makers to optimize the program's implementation as well as to provide measureable indications of the program's achievements.

Responsibility MYAP awardees

As part of the Cooperative Agreement, CRS has a contractual obligation (FFPIB 09-06, pages 4-5) to submit the final evaluation plan. The final evaluation will have two parts, qualitative and quantitative assessments. **This document provides information regarding the end-line population based quantitative household survey only and the details of the qualitative evaluation will be submitted to FFP separately for approval.**

CRS will hire a household survey expert (survey consultant[8]) to independently manage the end-line survey with support from WALA CATCH M&E and KM unit. The data collection will be carried out in September 2013. The data collection period was advanced by about one month from the baseline survey period to avoid two surveys (annual survey and end-line survey) with less than a two month gap, meaning the results from the end-line survey will be used for reporting the Annual Results Report (ARR) due in 4 November 2013 and in the final evaluation report[9]. This decision was taken in consultation with FFP.

END-LINE SURVEY OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the end-line survey is to gather information on the IPTT indicators (population level on impact and outcome indicators) and measure the program impact compared with the baseline survey results. The end-line survey results will also be used by the WALA final evaluation team.

The end-line survey will collect information on the following indicators (also see Annex A):

1. Percentage stunted (height-for-age below -2 z-score) in under-5 years of age
2. Percentage underweight (weight-for-age below -2 z-score) in under-5 years of age
3. Percentage of under-5 children in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) gaining weight in past 3 months
4. Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk
5. Percentage of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet apart from breast milk (continued breast feeding, age appropriate dietary diversity and age appropriate frequency of feeding)
6. Percentage of caregivers of children aged 0-59 months demonstrating two or more environmental hygiene behaviors (use of latrines, hand washing and correct use of LLIT bed nets)
7. Percentage of households reporting utilization of one or more fuel efficient cooking technologies (such as fuel efficient stoves, solar dryers, fireless cookers, replacing firewood with maize husks, and other wood alternative options such as corn stalks or cow dung)
8. Percentage of children aged 0-59 months regularly attended growth monitoring sessions

[8] A brief description of the roles and responsibilities of the survey consultant is included in a separate section
[9] Final evaluation report will include results from both quantitative and qualitative assessments.

9. Percentage of mothers of children aged 0–11 months who received Vitamin A supplement within 8 weeks of delivery of the child
10. Percent of children aged 0–11 months whose births were attended by skilled health personnel
11. Average months of adequate household food provisioning
12. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score
13. Percentage of farmers using 4 of 10 WALA promoted sustainable agriculture technologies: 1) quality seeds, 2) crop rotation, 3) inter-cropping, 4) fertilizer trees, 5) zero tillage, 6) mulching, 7) contour ridges, box ridges, and bunds, 8) vertiver grass, 9) post-harvest handling and 10) post-harvest storage
14. Percentage of farmers using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies: 1) quality seeds, 2) crop rotation, 3) inter-cropping, 4) minimum tillage and 5) mulching
15. Percentage of farmers using two of the three WALA promoted soil conservation technologies: 1) Fertilizer trees, 2) contour ridges, box ridges and bunds, and 3) vertiver grass.
16. Percentage of farmers using post-harvest handling and post-harvest storage technologies
17. Percentage of farmers using at least 2 of 4 WALA promoted IPM technologies: 1) Mechanical, 2) cultural, 3) crop rotation and 4) use of pest control products
18. Percentage of Village Savings & Loan group members who used loans or savings to establish productive investments
19. Percentage of farmers who cultivated at least two of five WALA promoted priority products: 1) rice, 2) beans, 3) ground nuts, 4) pigeon peas, and 5) poultry/fish
20. Percentage of households (who experienced shocks and stresses in past four years) reported losses of livelihood assets due to shocks and stresses
21. Percentage of marketing group members participating in collective marketing
22. Percentage of individuals (men or women) aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive HIV knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)

METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The end-line survey will use the WALA baseline survey methodology with additional provision for district level estimations to meet Government of Malawi (GoM) requirement. The survey methodology will have the following characteristics:

a. Population based household survey in WALA program operational areas
b. Two stage cluster sampling design
c. Data collection in the 5th year of WALA program, i.e., September-October 2013
d. Data collection will be carried out by temporary investigators recruited and trained for this purpose
e. The end-line survey data collection will start about 1 month ahead of baseline data collection. This shift was made in consultation with FFP, as the results from the survey will serve dual purpose, i.e., for Annual Results Report (ARR) and the final evaluation report.

f. The survey consultant will lead the end-line survey implementation with CATCH ME&KM unit support.

Survey measurement units and respondents

As in the case of baseline survey, the measurement units and respondents of the end-line survey vary as per the indicators to be collected. For most indicators, the measurement units and respondents are households and knowledgeable household member but some of the indicators related to children are based on children below 5 years of age. For example, proportion of children under-weight (impact indicator 1.2). Tabulation of measurement units and respondents for each and every indicator is given in Annex A.

Data collection instruments and procedures

Two questionnaires are designed for data collection. The first will be the 'Household Questionnaire', a common tool for interviewing each sampled household from among the general population. All household level impact (well-being) and outcome (behaviors) indicators information will be collected from the key informants in the household using this household questionnaire. Further interviews in the household will depend upon their screening for having children aged 0-59 months. A 'Child Questionnaire' will be used to collect outcome (behavior) indicators of these children and their care givers, this will also include a section on 'anthropometry' to record the height and weight measurement of all children aged 0-59 months in a household.

The end-line survey measures 1) population characteristics, (2) impact indicators (both health and wellbeing status), (3) outcome indicators (household and individual behaviors), and (4) exposure and level of exposure to WALA activities.

Information will be collected through interviews, physical observation and direct anthropometric measurements depending on the type of indicator information. Tabulation of data collection procedures for each and every end-line survey indicators are given in (Annex A).

Sampling procedure and sample size

This section include description of sample design, sample universe, planned level of statistical precision and power, sample size calculation, sampling frame to be used and respondent selection procedures.

To achieve the desired sample size for studying multiple impact and outcomes at different target universe in different SOs and IRs, the sample

size for each indicator has been calculated separately for the end-line survey (see Annex B for sample size calculation details). The proposed sample size will also allow a beneficiary level analysis for the ARR FY 2013 reporting purposes, with the assumption that about 60% of the households in WALA program operational areas are program beneficiaries. **The sample size calculations were performed at consortium level and the samples are distributed equally among the eight WALA program districts. The uniform allocation of sample among the districts will provide us enough sample size to meet the required sample size at district level (Government of Malawi is keen on having district level estimates), with the exception: anthropometry, exclusive breastfeeding, Vitamin A and skilled birth attendance during delivery indicators.** The proposed sampling approach will assist WALA program in measuring the impact of the program at population level as outlined in the FFPIB 09-06.

As presented in Annex B, the sample size for each indicator was calculated using the formulae given in the FANTA Sampling Guide (1997) to get estimates at 95% statistical significance/confidence and 80% statistical power to capture the expected change between baseline and end-line. **The design effect for each indicator was calculated from the baseline data set and was used in the sample size calculations at end-line.**

Based on the above mentioned reasoning and assumptions, the WALA program proposes a sample of 360 households at district level and 2,880 households (360 X 8 districts) at consortium level. The sample of 2,880 will be sufficient to track required changes from baseline in all performance indicators at overall program level at 95% confidence and 80% power.

The proposed sample size of 2,880 HHs is higher than the minimum sample size required at consortium level for all WALA performance indicators and is done to get district level estimates with 7.5% or less margin of error and 95% confidence for most of the indicators with the exception of exclusive breastfeeding (1.1.1), young child feeding (1.1.2) and vitamin A (1.2.2) (see Annex B-1). Though the sample size required at the district level was 327 households, the sample size of 360 per district is

finally arrived at considering the survey operational considerations of 30 clusters per district[10] and 12 households each from the sampled cluster.

The sample size of 360 households are fixed and equal across all the districts, non-response adjusted sample weights will be used for calculating PVO, district and consortium level estimates.

Some of the villages in which the WALA program was implemented were added during the second and third year of the program implementation were not part of the baseline survey sampling frame. To ensure that the estimates at endline can be compared with those collected at baseline, and that endline data will also be collected from all areas where the WALA program was implemented over the life of the program, the sample size at endline will be divided into two primary strata: 1) Stratum 1 will consist of villages that were included in the baseline sampling frame, i.e. “baseline sampling frame villages”; and 2) Stratum 2 will consist of villages that were not included in the baseline sampling frame but where the WALA program has been implemented, i.e. “new villages”.

The sample size of 2,880 households will be divided between the two strata proportionately, based on the proportion of total households in the WALA program area that correspond to the “baseline sampling frame villages” and “new villages”. Though 68% of households that reside in villages where the WALA program was implemented were included in the baseline sampling frame this proportion is rounded off to the next higher proportion of 70% as that fits with the cluster size and number of second level units. Therefore, the total endline sample size will be allocated to the “baseline sampling frame villages” stratum (n=2016 households); and 30% of the total sample will be allocated to the “new villages” stratum (n=864 households).

A second level of stratification within each of these two primary strata will then be formed to enable the production of district-level estimates. The sample size for each primary stratum will be equally allocated across the eight districts (sub-strata) comprising the WALA program so that 252

[10] During the baseline 30 clusters per PVO and 10 households per cluster were sampled.

households in each district will be sampled for Stratum 1; and 108 households in each district will be sampled for Stratum 2.

At the first stage of sampling, clusters (villages) will be selected within each sub-stratum (district) using probability proportional to size (PPS). Prior to carrying out PPS within each sub-stratum, the villages will be ordered by location (Traditional Authority). Within Stratum 1, a total of 21 villages per district will be selected, where PPS sampling is applied within each district. Similarly, within Stratum 2, a total of 9 villages per district will be selected, where PPS sampling is applied within each district.

At the second stage of sampling, 12 households will be selected per sampled village using systematic sampling with a random start, from the list of households numbered 0001, 0002….etc. The listing of households was carried out in a systematic manor starting from one corner of the village.

There are multiple advantages to dividing the set of villages targeted by the WALA program into two strata for the endline quantitative survey and then further sub-stratifying the sample into the 8 WALA districts within each of the two primary strata:

1. First, it is assured that the data in Stratum 1 will be comparable to the data collected at baseline and therefore robust estimates of the change in the indicators from baseline to endline will be able to be tabulated using the Stratum 1 data, along with the data collected at baseline. Moreover, because the sample size allocated to Stratum 1 exceeds the sample size requirements for all of the key indicators, the sample size should be more than sufficient to detect a significant change from baseline to endline for all of the key indicators;

2. In addition, because representative data will also be collected in the WALA villages that were not represented at baseline, it will also be possible to analyze the change in the indicators from baseline to endline using the aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data. This allows for the ability to examine if the inclusion of the Stratum 2 data in the endline analysis provides the same result as data that uses

only Stratum 1 data in the endline analysis. More specifically, it can be examined if the inclusion of the Stratum 2 data in the endline analysis leads to a consistent result for the test to examine if a significant change an indicator has occurred from baseline to endline[11]. If, for a given indicator, there is concordance for the baseline to endline test of significance between the two different options available for endline data (i.e. when only Stratum 1 data are used for the endline measure; and when aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data are used for the endline measure), this suggests that the Stratum 2 data can be included along with Stratum 1 in the endline estimate for that indicator. If there is not concordance between the baseline to endline test of significance for a given indicator, then the analysis for that indicator should include only the Stratum 1 data at endline.

Regardless of whether the data between Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 show differences at endline, it should be noted that there are no data available to indicate whether or not the two strata were similar at the time the baseline data were collected for Stratum 1. Therefore, changes in indicators from baseline to endline, when using combined data from Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 for the endline estimates, should be interpreted with caution – even if the test of significance showed concordance for each option available (i.e. Stratum 1 only; Aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2) at endline.

[11] Note that if changes in indicators from baseline to endline are estimated by two different methods (i.e. 1. Using Stratum 1 endline data only in combination with baseline data; and 2. Using aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 endline data in combination with endline data) there are four possible analysis outcomes for each indicator: 1) the two analysis methods both show a significant change from baseline to endline; 2) Using Stratum 1 data for the endline data shows a significant change from baseline to endline but using the aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data for the endline data does not show a significant change from baseline to endline; 3) Using Stratum 1 data for the endline data does not show a significant change from baseline to endline but using the aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data for the endline data does show a significant change from baseline to endline; and 4) Using Stratum 1 data for the endline data does not show a significant change from baseline to endline and using the aggregated Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 data for the endline also does not show a significant change from baseline to endline. If the analysis results in outcomes #1, or #4 above for any indicator, these results suggest that inclusion of the "new villages" in the endline sampling frame did not alter the results in a meaningful way. If the analysis results in outcome #2 or #3 above, then this suggests that inclusion of the "new villages" in the endline sampling frame did alter the results in a meaningful way and that the analysis for this indicator should therefore use only Stratum 1 data as the endline measure.

3. A final advantage of the sample design is that it will also allow for data from Stratum 1 and Stratum 2 to be easily aggregated to provide district-level estimates for indicators at endline.

In order to ensure achieving required sample size of 12 households and to ensure their representation in each selected program village, the following procedures are suggested:

1. All villages with less than 15 HHs are to be removed from the sampling frame of program villages, prior to selection of sample villages. Based on the information from baseline survey, not more than 2% of HHs shall fall under this exclusion.

2. **All villages with less than 30 HHs will be merged with next contiguous village from the same Group Village Head (GVH) area before sampling.** This is done to increase the spread of sample.

The 100 percent household listing details from the project database will form sampling frame for second stage sampling. From this list, 12 HHs will be selected using simple systematic random sampling **and data will be collected from all eligible respondents at a sampled household.** Villages with more than 200 households will be segmented and one segment will be selected randomly for the survey. As the sample size was calculated adjusting for non-response (contingency) the selected households shall not be replaced if the respondents are not available for the survey. However, all efforts will be made to conduct the survey with the selected HHs by contacting them multiple times, if they are not available at the first contact.

DATA MANAGEMENT AND TABLATION PLAN

The survey data will be entered into a data entry application developed in the Census and Survey Processing (CSPro) Software, incorporating checks and balances procedures. Four data entry clerks enter data using the CSPro application and to eliminate the data entry errors double data entry will be carried out. The data will be subsequently transferred to SPSS format for analysis. For anthropometric z-score computations WHO's Anthro or EPiInfo package will be utilized.

The end-line survey data will be tabulated for each indicator estimate at population and beneficiary levels, compiled at consortium and disaggregated by PVOs/district in case of certain indicators. In those cases where an indicator represents an index (for example, Household Dietary Diversity Score) or is presented as the attainment of minimum number of different behaviors (example, % of beneficiaries using 3 out of 5 WALA promoted sustainable crop cultivation technologies), information on each indicator and behaviors forming the indicator will also be tabulated and presented in the report as in the case of baseline survey with additional district level tabulations for selected indicators. The basic end-line survey tabulation format is given in Annex C for reference.

QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTIONS MANUAL

A structured close-ended questionnaire used in the baseline survey will be customized for the end-line survey to ensure comparability. The questionnaire will be first drafted in English and then translated into Chichewa, the local language of Malawi. Back translation approach will be used to refine the translations. The bilingual (English-Chichewa) questionnaire will then pre-tested by WALA sectoral TQCs at CATCH and program coordinators in PVO offices. The questionnaires will be refined based on the feedback and the refined version will be field-tested by CATCH M&E and KM unit with the PVO M&E Officers support in some selected districts, and will be further refined. However, the questionnaire will be finalized only after the class-room training of survey enumerators and after the field-practice of the survey enumerators as part of their training (the draft questionnaire is given as Annex D).

An instructions manual in English will be drafted for the use of supervisors, enumerators and anthropometric measurers. For supervisors, a separate manual will also be drafted, in which the roles and responsibilities of the supervisors are clearly defined. The manual used during the Annual Survey 2012 is attached as Annex E as the model.

ACTIVITY PLAN

The end-line activities have already been started from early April 2013 and will continue till end-November 2013. The survey team training will be conducted for six to seven days and an additional half day orientation for the supervisors and the survey will be carried out during September-October 2013. The survey consultant will conduct the survey team training with WALA CATCH M&E and KM unit and sectoral TQCs support. The field mentoring and monitoring during the survey will be carried out by the survey consultant as well as staff members from the WALA CATCH M&E unit. The USAID/FFP officers will be invited to participate/observe the training and also for monitoring the data collection process.

The data entry, cleaning and data tabulation will be monitored by the survey consultant with the WALA CATCH M&E and KM unit support.

The draft plan of activities is included as Annex F.

RESPONSIBILITEIS OF THE SURVEY CONSULTANT

The responsibility of the survey consultant will be to design and implement the WALA program end-line survey in line with the FANTA/USAID FFP guidelines. Some of the key responsibilities include:

1. Pre-test and finalize the end-line survey questionnaires
2. Finalize the instruction manuals
3. Prepare the tabulation plan
4. Training the survey team
5. Finalize the survey implementation plan
6. Guide the survey data management and data cleaning
7. Undertake the data analysis and report writing
8. Handover all hard and soft copies of the data sets and other relevant documents to WALA/CRS

The approved sampling plan, questionnaires reviewed in line with the IPTT requirement and draft instructions manual will be made available to the consultant.

Consultancy period

Fifty days spread over a period of about two to two and a half months (August through October/ November) with half of the time in Malawi (see the table below).

No of days	Activity	Place/location
2-Days	a. Review the end-line survey questionnaire in line with required indicators	Anywhere
25-Days	a. Pre-testing and finalization of the questionnaire b. Training the survey team c. Few days of field monitoring d. Initiate data entry process	In Malawi
5-Days	a. Data cleaning and editing	Anywhere
15-Days	a. Data analysis and report writing	Anywhere
3-Days	a. Incorporate comments and finalize the report	Anywhere

TENTATIVE BUDGET (For internal use only)

The **2,880 households** sample survey will cost about **200,000 USD**, including the consultant's charges. WALA staff time is not included.

FINAL SUBMISSION OF END-LINE SURVEY SOW TO FFP

The final version of the end-line survey scope of work (SoW), containing the final draft version of the questionnaires, instructions manual, tabulation plan, and implementation plan will be submitted before the survey implementation in September, 2013.

Annex G provides the details of the annexes included in the end line survey SoW.

Annex J: WALA End-line Survey Sample Size Calculation

Sampling parameters	WALA Impact Indicators (SO 1)		
	(%) Stunting (ch 6-59m) [SO1.1]	(%) Underweight (ch 0-59m) [SO1.2]	(%) Weight gain (ch 0-59m) [SO1.3]
Measurement unit	Child aged 6-59 months	Child aged 0-59 months	Child aged 0-59 months who has a GMP card and weighed at least twice in MoH run GMP sessions in past three months
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	42.4%	20.9%	59.6%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	36.0%	16.0%	75.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	-6%	-5%	15%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645	1.645	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84	0.84	0.84
D (design effect)	1.269	1.326	1
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175	6.175	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.244	0.165	0.241
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.230	0.134	0.188
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.004096	0.002401	0.023716
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**908**	**1022**	**112**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH	70%	78%	47%
Sample size (households) [with hh replacement sample design]	**1297**	**1310**	**238**
Security factor (contingency)	15%	20%	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**1492**	**1573**	**262**

Sampling parameters	WALA Outcome Indicators (SO 1)		
	(%) Excl. BF (ch 0-5m) [IR1.1.1]	(%) IYCF (ch 6-23m) [IR1.1.2]	(%) EHBP (hh) [IR1.1.3]
Measurement unit	Child aged 0-5 months	Child aged 6-23 months	Households with 0-5 months
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	65.4%	12.3%	6.2%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	80.0%	42.0%	30.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	15%	30%	24%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645	1.645	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84	0.84	0.84
D (design effect)	1	1	1.262
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175	6.175	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.226	0.108	0.058
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.160	0.244	0.210
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.021316	0.088209	0.056644
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**112**	**25**	**37**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH	7%	19%	78%
Sample size (households)	**1599**	**130**	**47**
Security factor (contingency)	10%	10%	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**1759**	**142**	**52**

Sampling parameters	WALA Outcome Indicators (SO 1)			
	(%) FECT (hh) [IR 1.1.4]	**(%) GMP attendance (ch 0-59m) [IR 1.2.1]**	**(%) Vit. A (ch 0-11m) [IR 1.2.2]**	**(%) skilled birth attendance (ch 0-11m) [IR 1.2.3]**
Measurement unit	Household	Child aged 0-59m	Mother of child aged 0-11m	Mother of child aged 0-11m
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	2.0%	41.1%	64.0%	78.0%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	25.0%	80.0%	80.0%	95.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	23%	39%	16%	17%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645	1.645	1.645	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
D (design effect)	1.022	1.468	1	1
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175	6.175	6.175	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.020	0.242	0.230	0.172
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.188	0.160	0.160	0.048
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.0529	0.151321	0.0256	0.0289
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**25**	**24**	**94**	**47**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH	100%	90%	13%	13%
Sample size (households)	**25**	**27**	**724**	**360**
Security factor (contingency)	10%	10%	10%	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**27**	**29**	**797**	**396**

Sampling parameters	WALA Impact Indicators (SO 2)	
	(Mean) MAHFP (hh) [SO2.1]	(Mean) HDDS (hh) [SO2.2]
Measurement unit	Household	Household
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	75.0%	33.3%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	91.7%	75.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	17%	42%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84	0.84
D (design effect)	1.474	1.474
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.188	0.222
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.076	0.188
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.02778	0.17361
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**86**	**21**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH	100%	100%
Sample size (households)	**86**	**21**
Security factor (contingency)	10%	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**95**	**24**

Sampling parameters	WALA Outcome Indicators (SO 2)			
	(%) Ag tech (farmer) [IR2.1.1a]	**(%) IPM tech (farmer) [IR2.1.2]**	**(%) VSL loan for productive (farmer) [IR2.2.2]**	**(%) Priority products (farmer) [IR2.3.1]**
Measurement unit	Small holder farming HH farmer	Small holder farming HH farmer	Beneficary VSL member (among small holder farming HH)	Beneficiary small-holder farmer
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	27.0%	9.0%	0.0%	38.0%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	50.0%	30.0%	80.0%	55.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	23%	21%	80%	17%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645	1.645	1.645	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
D (design effect)	1.046	1	1.5	1.291
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175	6.175	6.175	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.197	0.082	0.000	0.236
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.250	0.210	0.160	0.248
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.0529	0.0441	0.64	0.0289
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**55**	**41**	**2**	**133**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH (farming households in general population)	90%	90%	65%	90%
Sample size (households)	**61**	**45**	**4**	**148**
Security factor (contingency)	10%	10%	10%	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**67**	**50**	**4**	**163**

Sampling parameters	WALA outcome indicators (cross-cutting)
	(%) HIV knowledge (man or woman 15-49) [CC4.1]
Measurement unit	Beneficairy men or women aged 15-49 years
P_1 (estimated baseline level)	43.9%
P_2 (estimated FE level)	65.0%
P_2-P_1 (estimated change over time)	21%
Z_α (Z score at desired statistical significance) .95	1.645
Z_β (Z score at desired statistical power) .80	0.84
D (design effect)	1
$(Z_\alpha + Z_\beta)^2$	6.175
$P_1(1-P_1)$	0.246
$P_2(1-P_2)$	0.228
$(P_2-P_1)^2$	0.044521
Sample size (n) of measurement unit	**66**
Probability of getting at least one measurement unit per HH (farming households in general population)	90%
Sample size (households)	**73**
Security factor (contingency)	10%
Sample size (households) [without hh replacement sample design]	**80**

Annex K: Documents available upon request

For access to the below documents, contact Catholic Relief Services.

- Calendars of Field Activities
- Completed PVO M&E Staff field observation forms
- Sample Weight Calculations (with formulas)
- Sampled Village Lists
- Raw/Cleaned Data (Household and Child Level) (.sav format)
- Analysis Syntax (.sps format)
- Enumerator and Supervisor Manuals

WALA Endline Survey:
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (Sept-Oct 2013)

MODULE 0: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION AND INTERVIEW SUMMARY

PVO name: _____ **CODE:** |____|

District name: _____ **CODE:** |____|____|

Traditional Authority name: _____ **CODE:** |____|____|

Group Village Headman name:_____ **CODE:** |____|____|

Village name: _____ **CODE:** |____|____|

Name of household head:_____ **CODE:** |____|____| **(sample HH no.)**

Date of interview: |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
D D M M Y Y

Enumerator (Name) _____ **CODE:** |____|____| **(See code list)**

TO BE COMPLETED AFTER INTERVIEW HAS BEEN DONE

Name of respondent: _____ **CODE:** |____|____| **(Line number from Q101)**

No. of members in the HH : |____|____| **No. of children aged 0-59 months in the HH :** |____|____|

Is questionnaire complete? **Yes** |____| **No** |____|

Name of supervisor: _____ |____|____| **Date checked** |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
D D M M Y Y

Supervisor's Signature: _____

Data entry clerk: _____ **CODE** |____| **Date of data entry** |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
D D M M Y Y

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONNAIRE WITH THE HEAD OF HH AND/OR A MEMBER RESPONSIBLE FOR HH DECISIONS

INTRODUCTION

Hello, Good morning/afternoon. My name is……I am working for WALA Program. I have come to your house today because your household has been randomly chosen to participate in a survey. We are trying to learn more about how we are doing with the WALA-(**PVO**) program. I would like to talk to you about the people living in this household, your involvement with WALA-(**PVO**) program, how you are doing the farming and on sources of food. If there are children below 5 years in this house I would also like to talk (to their mother/care giver) about the health and nutrition of the children. The information collected from you will be combined with information collected from others like you, and we will not disclose your name and what you have told us to others. If you can answer our questions as honestly as possible it will help in the future development of this community. You should not hesitate to say you do not understand a question, or if 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. It takes about 30-40 minutes. Would you be willing to talk to me? Thank you.

Moni, mwadzuka/mwaswera bwanji? DZINA langa ndi……Ndimagwira ntchito ndi bungwe la… (PVO NAME) mu pologalamu ya WALA. Ndabwera pano chifukwa banja lanu ndilimodzi mwamabanja osankhidwa kuti akhale nawo mkafukufuku amene a bungwe la …… (PVO NAME) akupanga. Cholinga chakafukufukuyu ndikufuna kudziwa mmene nchito zachitukuko zokhudza umoyo wa anthu zikuyendera pakali pano. Zimene zidzathandiza bungwe la ….. (PVO Name) m'mene lingagwilire nanu nntchito mu pologalamu ya WALA mu dera lanu lino. Mwazina, ndikufuna ndidziwe za anthu amene m'makhala nawo pakhomo pano, mapezedwe achakudya chanu malimidwe anu ndiponso za kapezedwe ka chuma ndi zina. Ngati muli ndi ana osaposera zaka zisanu, ndifunanso ndiziwe za umoyo, kadyetsedwe ndi thanzi la ana amenewa. Ndikufunanso kukutsimikizirani kuti sitikaulula DZINA lanu kwa aliyense pofalitsa zotsatitira za kafukufuku ameneyu. Mukayankha zoona zokhazokha, mayankho anu adzathandiza kutukula dera lanu. Khalani omasuka kufunsa pomwe simukumvetsetsa ndiponso musachite mantha kunena ngati funsolo simukulidziwa. Kulankhulana kwathu kutenga mphindi _____zokha basi. Kodi ndinu okonzeka kucheza nane?

DID THE RESPONDENT CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE? Yes |____| ZIKOMO & Continue No |____| End (contact the supervisor)

MODULE 1: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

Please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the HH. **FIRST LIST ALL THE NAMES IN "Q102. NAME OF THE HHH" COLUMN BELOW, WITH HEAD OF THE HH IN LINE 01. THEN ASK**: Are there any others who live here, even if they are not at home now, e.g. children in school/boarding/hostel or adults at work? **IF YES, LIST THEIR NAMES IN Q102 BELOW.**

Tsopano ndiuzeni maina a anthu onse omwe amakhala pano kuyambira ndi dzina la mutu wa banja lino. FIRST LIST ALL THE NAMES IN "Q102. NAME" COLUMN BELOW, WITH HEAD OF THE HH IN LINE 01. THEN ASK: ***Kodi pali anthu enanso amene amakhala pakhomo pano amene panopa kulibe ngakhale amene ali kusukulu/sukulu zogonera komweko kapena a msinkhu oti ali kogwira ntchito?*** IF YES, LIST THEIR NAMES IN Q102 BELOW.

THEN FOR EACH PERSON AT A TIME, ASK QUESTIONS STARTING WITH Q104 THROUGH Q111.

101. Line No	**102. LIST THE NAMES STARTING WITH HEAD OF THE HOSUEHOLD**	**103.** Is (**NAME**) male or female? ***(DZINA)* ndi wa mwamuna kapena wa mkazi?**		**104.** What is the relation ship of (**NAME**) with the HHH? **Pali ubale wanji pakati pa *(DZINA)* ndi mutu wa banja lino?**	**105.** How old is (**NAME**)? **Nanga *(DZINA)* ali ndi zaka zingati zakubadwa?** REFER HEALTH PASSPORT OR AGE CALENDER WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. 95 IF 95+ YRS DK = 98	**IF 12+ YRS** **106.** What is the current marital status of (**NAME**)? **Kodi *(DZINA)* ndi wokwatiwa/ wokwatira kapena ayi?**	**IF 18+ YRS** **107.** Has (**NAME**) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months? **Kodi *(DZINA)* wakhala akudwala kokwana miyezi itatu pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?**		**108.** Can (**NAME**) read a one page letter? **Kodi *(DZINA)* akhoza kuwerenga kalata ya tsamba limodzi**		**IF 5+ YRS** **109.** What is the highest educa-tional qualification (**NAME**) has acquired? **Kodi *(DZINA)* ali ndi setifiketi yanji ya maphunziro?**	**IF < 18 YEARS** **110**. Is (**NAME's**) biological father alive? **Kodi bambo owabeleka *(DZINA)* ali moyo?**			**111.** Is (**NAME's**) biological mother alive? **Kodi mayi owabeleka *(DZINA)* ali moyo?**		
Line	Name	M	F	Code	Age	Code	Y	N	Y	N	Code	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK
01		1	2	1	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
02		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
03		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
04		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
05		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
06		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
07		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
08		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
09		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
10		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8

101. Line No	102. LIST THE NAMES STARTING WITH HEAD OF THE HOSUEHOLD	103. Is (NAME) male or female? *(DZINA)* ndi wa mwamuna kapena wa mkazi?		104. What is the relation ship of (NAME) with the HHH? Pali ubale wanji pakati pa *(DZINA)* ndi mutu wa banja lino?	105. How old is (NAME)? Nanga *(DZINA)* ali ndi zaka zingati zakubadwa? REFER HEALTH PASSPORT OR AGE CALENDER WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. 95 IF 95+ YRS DK = 98	IF 12+ YRS	IF 18+ YRS			IF 5+ YRS	IF < 18 YEARS					
						106. What is the current marital status of (NAME)? Kodi *(DZINA)* ndi wokwatiwa/ wokwatira kapena ayi?	107. Has (NAME) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months? Kodi *(DZINA)* wakhala akudwala kokwana miyezi itatu pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?		108. Can (NAME) read a one page letter? Kodi *(DZINA)* akhoza kuwerenga kalata ya tsamba limodzi		109. What is the highest educa-tional qualification (NAME) has acquired? Kodi *(DZINA)* ali ndi setifiketi yanji ya maphunziro?	110. Is (NAME's) biological father alive? Kodi bambo owabeleka *(DZINA)* ali moyo?			111. Is (NAME's) biological mother alive? Kodi mayi owabeleka *(DZINA)* ali moyo?		
Line	Name	M	F	Code	Age	Code	Y	N	Y	N	Code	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK
11		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
12		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
13		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
14		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
15		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
16		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
17		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
18		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
19		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8
20		1	2	___	___ ___	___	1	2	1	2	___	1	2	8	1	2	8

112a. NUMBER OF CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS (Q.105)			112b. NUMBER OF MEN AGE 15-49 YEARS (Q.103 and Q.105)			112c. NUMBER OF WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS (Q.103 and Q.105)		

CODES FOR Q.104

Head of the HH	= 1	Grandchild	= 5
Spouse	= 2	Grandparent	= 6
Child	= 3	Other	= 7
Parent	= 4		

CODES FOR Q.106

Monogamous married or Non-formal union	= 1	Separated	= 3
		Divorced	= 4
Polygamous married or Non-formal union	= 2	Widow or widower	= 5
		Never married	= 6

CODES FOR Q.109

Never attended/none	= 1	MSCE	= 5
Attended, < PSLC	= 2	Non-univ. diploma	= 6
PSLC	= 3	Univ. degree	= 7
JCE	= 4	Post-grad. degree	= 8
		DK	= 9

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
112d	RESPONDENT'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER	Name: _____ Line No (from Q101):....._____ _____	
112e	**CHECK Q.112c: THE HH HAS WOMAN AGED 15-49 YEARS** ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.113 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.114		
113	Is any woman of this household pregnant now? **Kodi pakhomo pano pali mayi woyembekezera?**	Yes ....1 No..... 2	
114	What are the various sources of income or livelihood of your household? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi ndi njira zanji zomwe khomo lino limatsata zopezera ndalama kapena zosoweka zanu?** PROBE: **Palinso ina? Palinso ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Crop farming..... A Fish farming..... B Livestock farming..... C Ganyu/daily labor/piece work ..... D Salaried employment/job ..... E Business..... F Foreign remittances ..... G Other (SPECIFY)_____ .. Z	
115	Which of the above is your major source of income? **Ndi njira iti mwa njira mwatchulazi yomwe mumayidalira kwambiri?**	**MAJOR INCOME CODE**..... ___ **(RECORD FROM Q.114)**	
116	Do you or any other member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture? **Kodi alipo m'nyumba muno amene ali ndi malo olima?**	Yes ....1 No..... 2	2⇨ 120
117	How many acres/hectares of agricultural land do all members of this household own? **Kodi malo olimawo ndi akulu bwanji mukaphatikiza onse pamodzi?** IF REPORTED IN LOCAL MEASURE USE CONVERSION TABLE AND RECORD IN 2 DECIMAL PLACES. IF UNKNOWN RECORD 98 IN FIRST TWO BOXES	Acres……1 ___ ___ . ___ ___ (OR) Hectares…..2 ___ ___ . ___ ___ **IF < 0.01 RECORD "00.01"**	
118	Is any portion of this agriculture land irrigable? **Kodi malo aulimi amenewa aliko ndi gawo loti nkuchita ulimi wothilira?**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2 DK..... 8	2⇨ 120 8⇨ 120
119	How many acres/hectares of this land irrigable? **Nanga malo omwe angagwiritsidwe ntchito pa ulimi wanthirirawo ndi akulu bwanji?** IF REPORTED IN LOCAL MEASURE USE CONVERSION TABLE AND RECORD IN 2 DECIMAL PLACES. IF UNKNOWN RECORD 98 IN FIRST TWO BOXES	Acres……1 ___ ___ . ___ ___ (OR) Hectares…..2 ___ ___ . ___ ___ **IF < 0.01 RECORD "00.01"**	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
120	Did anyone in your household cultivate a *dimba* garden during the last completed dry season, i.e., April/May-Nov. 2012? **Kodi alipo pakhomo pano amene analima kudimba/ulimi wanthilira chaka chathachi i.e., April/May-November 2012?**	Yes .....1 No 2	
121	Now I would like to ask a few questions about your home. **Tsopano ndikufuna kudziwa zina zokhudza pakhomo panu pano ndi nyumba yanuyi** How many separate rooms do the members of your household occupy, not including bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, and garages? **Kodi nyumba yanuyi ili ndi zipinda zingati zomwe anthu okhala pakhomo pano amagonamo? (Kupatula bafa, chimbudzi, zipinda zosungiramo katundu)**	Number of rooms…… ___ ___	
122	THE FLOOR OF THE **MAIN DWELLING** IS **PREDOMINANTLY** MADE OF WHAT MATERIAL? [OBSERVE AND RECORD]	Sand ..... …….1 Smoothed mud ..... …….2 Smooth cement .....3 Wood .....4 Tile.....5 Other (SPECIFY_____)...6	
122a	THE ROOF OF THE **MAIN DWELLING** IS **PREDOMINANTLY** MADE OF WHAT MATERIAL? [OBSERVE AND RECORD]	No roof.....01 Thatch/palm leaf .....02 Rustic mat.....03 Palm/bamboo/grass.....04 Wood planks.....05 Cardboard.....06 Iron sheets.....07 Wood .....08 Calamine/cement fiber.....09 Ceramic tiles.....10 Cement.....11 Roofing shingles .....12 Other (SPECIFY_____) ...96	
123	What kind of toilet facility do most members of your household **<u>usually</u>** use? [OBSERVE AND RECORD]	Flush toilet .....1 Ventilated improved latrine .....2 Traditional latrine with roof .....3 Traditional latrine without roof .....4 No facility/bush/field.....5 Other (SPECIFY_____)...6	5⇨ 127
124	Do you share this facility with other households? **Kodi mumagwiritsa ntchito chimbudzi chimenechi ndi mabanja ena?**	Yes .....1 No 2	2⇨ 126

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
125	How many households share this facility? **Kodi ndi mabanja angati omwe amagwiritsa nawo ntchito chimbudzi chimenechi?**	NUMBER OF HHS…… ___ ___ **RECORD '10' IF ≥ 10 HHs**	
126	Do you have a hand-washing facility outside the toilet? **Kodi muli ndi chipangizo chosambira mmanja kunja kwa chimbudzi chimenechi?** ASK PERMISSION & OBSERVE THE FACILITY	Seen the facility filled with water..... 1 Seen the facility but no water ..... 2 Not seen ..... 3 No facility..... 4	
127	Does your household have a special place for hand washing? **Kodi banja lino lili ndi malo omwe anakhazikitsidwa kuti ndi osambirapo mmanja?**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ 129
128	**ASK TO SEE THE PLACE USED MOST OFTEN FOR HAND WASHING AND OBSERVE IF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE PRESENT** MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE CODE ALL OBSERVED	Water/Tap..... a Tip-tap ..... b Soap/ash/other cleansing agent ..... c Basin (to wash hands inside)..... d Basin for communal washing..... e Someone pouring water on others hand ..... f Stone ..... g Other (SPECIFY_____) . x	
129	Does your household have the following sanitary facilities of your own? **Kodi pakhomo panu muli ndi zipangizo za ukhondo monga izi?**	Yes / No	
	a. Drying rack for plates & other household utensils **Thandala loyanikira mbale ndi ziwiya zina za panyumba**	1 / 2	
	b. Pit for dumping wastes/rubbish **Dzenje lotayila dzinyalala**	1 / 2	
	c. Line for drying clothes? **Chingwe choyanikira zovala**	1 / 2	
	d. Bathroom **Bafa**	1 / 2	
130	Do you have electricity working in your dwelling? **Nanga pakhomo panu mumagwiritsa ntchito magetsi (kuphatikizapo a sola)?**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
131	Now I would like to ask you about a few household items that members of your household may own. As I read the list please tell me 'yes' or 'no'. **Tsopano ndikufuna kudziwa katundu wina ndi wina yemwe inu kapena anthu ena apakhomo pano alinaye. Chonde ndikatchula chinthu mundiuze kuti 'eya chilipo' kapena 'ayi palibe'**	Yes / No	
	a. Bed **Bedi kapena kuti kama**	1 / 2	
	b. Coffee table for the sitting room **Katebulo/kagome kakang'ono**	1 / 2	
	c. Any other table **Tebulo/gome lamtundu wina ulionse**	1 / 2	
	d. Iron for pressing clothes **Iron kapena kuti simbi yositira**	1 / 2	
	e. Tape player, CD player or HiFi **Wailesi ya makaseti kapena ma CD**	1 / 2	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
	f. Radio **Wailesi yantundu wina**	1 2	
	g. Bicycle **Njinga yakapalasa**	1 2	
	h. Mobile phone **selophoni (foni yammanja)**	1 2	
132	Over the past month, did anyone in your household purchase or pay for powder clothes soap? **Kodi pamwezi wapitawu, alipo wina aliyense pakhomo pano yemwe anagulapo sopo wa ufa ochapira?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	1⇨ 135
133	Over the past month, did anyone in your household purchase or pay any kinds of soap for clothes? **Nanga mu mwezi omwe wapitawu, alipo pakhomo pano amene anagula sopo wamtundu wina ulionse ochapira?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	

135	Now I would like to ask you about the livestock your household owns. As I read the list please tell me how many of each of the following livestock does your household owns. **Tsopano ndikufuna ndidziwe ziweto zomwe muli nazo pakhomo pano. Ndikatchula mundiuze kuchuluka kwa ziwetozo.** **IF THE HH DOES NOT OWN THAT LIVESTOCK RECORD '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, RECORD 95.**		
	Livestock type		**Quantity**
	a. Improved dairy cow	**Ng'ombe za mkaka za makono / zachizungu**	
	b. Improved beef cattle	**Ng'ombe za nyama za makono/zachizungu**	
	c. Other local cattle	**Ng'ombe**	
	d. Work Oxen	**Ng'ombe zolima**	
	e. Sheep	**Nkhosa**	
	f. Improved Goats	**Mbuzi zamakono/zachizungu**	
	g. Local Goats	**Mbuzi**	
	h. Donkeys	**Abulu**	
	i. Local chicken	**Nkhuku zamakolo**	
	j. Other chicken	**Nkhuku zachizungu (kuphatikiza za Mikolongwe)**	
	k. Guineafowl	**Nkhanga**	
	l. Improved pig	**Nkhumba zamakono/zachizungu**	
	m. Local pig	**Nkhumba**	
	n. Rabbits	**Akalulu**	
	o. Fish ponds	**Damu la nsomba**	
	p. Other (SPECIFY)_____		
136	**CHECK Q.135a to Q.135p:** All '00' ☐ ⇨ CONTINUE Q.137 ELSE ☐ ⇨ Q.139		

137	Has any member of your household raised or owned livestock or poultry during the past 12 months? **Kodi alipo munthu wina aliyense pakhomo pano yemwe anali ndi ziweto kuphatikizapo nkhuku miyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ 140
138	During the last twelve months, has any member of your household raised or owned any goats? **Nanga pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi, alipo aliyense wapakhomo pano yemwe anawetapo mbuzi?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	 2⇨ 140
139	How has the total value of your livestock holding changed relative to 5 years ago? **Poyerekeza ndi zaka zisanu zapitazi, kodi mukuona kuti kuchuluka kapena kulemelera kwa ziweto zanu kwasintha motani/bwanji?**	Increased value..... 1 Stayed the same ..... 2 Decreased value ..... 3 Not applicable ..... 4 Don't Know..... 8	 2⇨140 3⇨140 4⇨140 8⇨140
139A	What are the reasons for value increase in your livestock holdings? PROBE: Any other reason? Any other reason? **Chifukwa chiyaniziweto zanu zachuluka? PROBE: Palinso china? Palinso china?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	Access to credit/loans ..... a Increased availablility of livestock .... b Increase in value of livestock ..... c Fewer livestock deaths from illness . d Fewer livestock used for food ..... e Fewer livestock sold at market ..... f Don't know ..... x Other(specify_____). z	

MODULE 1A: FUEL EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES			
#	**QUESTION AND FILTER**	**RESPONSE CODES**	**SKIP**
140	What type of fuel does your household **mainly** use for cooking? **Kodi banja lanu limagwiritsa ntchito kwambiri mphamvu zanji/kapena moto wanji pophikira chakudya?**	Electricity.....01 LPG/Natural gas .....02 Biogas.....03 Paraffin/kerosene.....04 Coal/Lignite .....05 Charcol.....06 Firewood .....07 Agriculture crop residue (Straw, maize husk, corn stalks, shrubs, grass).....08 Animal dung .....09 Other (SPECIFY)_____.....96	
141	In this household, is food cooked on an open fire or an open stove or a closed stove? **Kodi pakhomo pano mumaphika pa moto wa pamafuwa, pa mbaula yamabowo a mphepo mmbali kapena pa mbaula yamakono yogwiritsa ntchito nkhuni zochepa?** [OBSERVE TO VERIFY]	Open fires .....1 Open stove .....2 Closed stove .....3 Other (SPECIFY)_____.....6	

142	Does your household use solar dryers? **Kodi banja lanu limagwiritsa ntchito solar dryer/chida choyanikira mfutso?** [OBSERVE AND VERIFY]	Yes.....1 No 2	
143	After initial cooking of food by traditional methods, food is transferred to an insulated basket or box and cooking is completed using the retained heat. Insulation materials include old clothing materials, newspapers or hay. Do you use such insulated basket or box, i.e., fireless cooker? **Anthu ena akamaliza kuphika zakudya zao, amaziyika mu dengu lomwe ndilopangidwa mwapadera, limene limasunga moto bwino kwambiri *(ena a matcha 'food warmer yakumudzi kapena Fireless')*. Cholinga chimakhala choti kuphikidwa konse kumalizike bwino mu dengu limeneli. Denguli litha kuzunguliridwa ndi nsalu, ma nyuzipepala, masamba a nthochi, madeya komanso tsekera kuti lisunge motowu.** **Kodi mumagwiritsa chophikira cha mtundu umenewu?** [OBSERVE AND VERIFY]	Yes.....1 No 2	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
MODULE 1B: BEDNET			
150	Do you have any bednets in the household that can be used while sleeping? **Kodi muli ndi masikito otetezera udzudzu m'nyumba mwanu?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨ 200
151	How many such bednets does your household have? **Kodi masikito otetezera udzudzuwa muli nawo angati pakhomo pano?**	NO OF BEDNETS ..... ___ IF 7+, RECORD '7' IF DK, RECORD '8'	
152	What is/are the type(s) of the(se) bednet(s)? **Nanga masikito amenewa ndi amtundu wanji kapena mitundu yanji?** [OBSERVE THE NET]	Long lasting .....a Treated.....b Other (SPECIFY_____).....x DK .....z	
152A	**CHECK Q.152:** LONG LASTING BEDNET ONLY (CODED 'a' ONLY) ☐ YES, ONLY LL BEDNET ⇨ Q.156 ☐ NO ⇨ CONTINUE WITH Q.153		
153	Was the bednet ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs in the past 12 months? **Kodi masikito neti imeneyi, inavikidwapo m'makhwala a mbwezera chitetezo miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?**	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	2⇨156 8⇨156
154	Did you use gloves when you soaked or dipped the bednet in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs last time in the past 12 months? **Kodi munagwiritsira ntchito maglovesi m'mene mumanyika masikito neti mu mbwezera chitetezo miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?**	Yes, self.....1 Yes, someone else.....2 No.....3	

155	Where did you dispose the liquid left? **Madzi amene anatsala a mbwezera chitetezo, mutatsiriza kunyikamo neti yanu, munawatayira kuti?**	Into toilet.....1 Into sink or tub connected to a drainage system.....2 Buried/rubbish pit .....3 Thrown outside.....4 No liquid left.....5 Health staff collected .....6 Other (SPECIFY_____)..7	
156	Who all in your HH slept under a treated or Long Lasting bednet last night? **PROBE**: Anyone else? Anyone else? **Kodi ndi anthu ati amene anagona mu masikito a mtundu wina uli onse usiku wapitawu?** **PROBE**: **Palinso wina? Palinso wina?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]	Children (<5 yrs).....a Other children.....b Women.....c Males.....d None slept last night.....e Others (SPECIFY_____).x	

MODULE 2A: PARTICIPATION IN WALA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS				
#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES		SKIP
200	Now I would like to ask about participation of you or anyone in your household in WALA/(*PVO NAME*) promoted activities. Do you or anyone in your household ever participated in any WALA/(*PVO NAME*) promoted activities? **Pano ndikufuna ticheze za m'mene anthu a m'banja lanu lino amatengera/anatenga nawo mbali pachitukuko cha WALA kudzera mu bungwe la …… (PVO NAME). Alipo aliyense amene amatenga/anatengapo nawo mbali pa ntchito/zochitika zilizonse za WALA/(PVO NAME)?** **READ OUT EACH ITEM (201 to 216) AND RECORD THE RESPONSE**	Yes .....1 Yes, after prompting .....2 No.....3 *(Read out Q201 to Q216)* DK .....8 *(Read out Q201 to Q216)* Yes NO/DK		3⇨219 8⇨219
201	WALA/PVO NAME seed distribution **Kulandira mbeu ya ulere kuchokera ku WALA/PVO NAME**	1	2	
202	Seed banking **Banki ya mbeu ya m'mudzi**	1	2	
203	Demonstration plots or farmer field school **munda wa chitsanzo kapena sukulu ya ulimi yochitira pamunda**	1	2	
204	Extension services **Amalandira kapena analandirapo ulangizi ulionse kudzera/kuchokera mu/ku WALA/PVO NAME**	1	2	
205	Training on agriculture practices and, soil and water conservation techniques **Maphunziro kapena ulangizi wa za ulimi ndi kasamalidwe ka nthaka ndi madzi**	1	2	
206	Irrigation **Ulimi wanthilira**	1	2	
207	Food for work/food for asset activities **kugwira ntchito yachitukuko ndi kulandira chakudya**	1	2	
208	Poultry farming **ulimi wa nkhuku ndi nyama zina za mtundu wa mbalame**	1	2	
209	Fish farming **ulimi wa nsomba**	1	2	
209a	Goat farming **ulimi wa mbuzi**	1	2	
209b	Any other livestock farming (Specify) **Nanga ulimi wina uliwonse waziweto kupatulapo omwe tatchula kalewu?**	1	2	
210	Care group education (health and nutrition) sessions **keya gulupu/magulu azaumoyo/za amake mwana**	1	2	
211	Cultivation home/kitchen/backyard/communal garden **Dimba lapakhomo kapena la pagulu**	1	2	
212	Growth monitoring of children Under 5 year session **sikelo ya ana ochepera zaka zisanu**	1	2	
213	Receiving food ration for chrolonically ill household members/OVCs **Kulandira chakudya cha pa mwezi cha odwala matenda amgonagona kapena ana amasiye**	1	2	
214	Receiving home based care for chrolonically ill household member **Kulandira chisamaliro/chithandizo cha anthu odwala matenda amgonagona kumudzi konkuno**	1	2	
215	Selling of agricultural products through group/collective marketing **Kugulitsa mbeu zakumunda pagulu**	1	2	
215a	Buying of agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, etc as a group **kugula zipangizo zaulimi monga mbeu, feteleza ndizina zotero pagulu**	1	2	
216	WALA/PVO NAME organized meeting or training or awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS **Maphunziro, msonkhano kapena zochitikachitika zokhudzana ndi HIV komanso Edzi**	1	2	

MODULE 2A: PARTICIPATION IN WALA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS					
#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES			SKIP
217	**CHECK Q200: HH PARTICIPATED IN WALA PROMOTED ACTIVITIES (CODES '1' OR '2')** YES ☐ ⇨ CONTINUE Q.218 ELSE ☐ ⇨ Q.219				
218	What was the first year you or any member of this HH began engaging with WALA promoted activities? **Kodi inu kapena aliyense wa mnyumba mwanu adayamba liti kutsatira/kupanga nawo ntchito zomwe a WALA amalimbikitsa?**	2009 .....1 2010 .....2 2011 .....3 2012 .....4 2013 .....5 DK 8			
219	Did you or any member of this household participated in activities promoted by other NGOs (non-WALA) or the Government during the past four years? **Kodi inuyo kapena aliyense wa mnyumba mwanu adatengapo mbali pa ntchito zomwe zimalimbikitsidwa ndi mabungwe ena omwe siaboma (kupatula WALA) kapenanso a boma muzaka zinayi zapitazi?**	Yes, other NGO .....1 Yes, Government.....2 Yes, both .....3 No.....4 DK 8			
220	Are you or anyone in your household a member of any community based group or organization formed or promoted by WALA/PVO NAME? **Kodi pakhomo pano alipo amene ali membala wa magulu, mabungwe kapena makomiti a m'mudzi amene adayambitsidwa kapena amene a akulimbikitsidwa ndi bungwe la WALA/PVO NAME?** **READ OUT EACH ITEM (221 to 233) AND RECORD THE RESPONSE**	Yes .....1 Yes, after prompting .....2 No.....3 *(Read out Q221 to Q234)* DK .....8 *(Read out Q221 to Q234)*			3⇨237 8⇨237
			Yes	No/DK	
221	Water users' association or irrigation group? **Gulu la ulimi wanthirira**		1	2	
222	Marketing/agribusiness group? **Gulu la zamisika/Ulimi ngati buzinesi**		1	2	
223	Producer or farmer group? **Gulu la za ulimi wa mbeu**		1	2	
224	VSL Group? **Membala wa banki ya kumudzi**		1	2	
225	Care Group? **Gulu la chisamaliro cha ana, amayi ndi chisamaliro cha pakhomo/ena amati gulu la mai mkulu kapena-Keya gulupu**		1	2	
225a	Livestock/fish group? **Gulu loweta ziweto/gulu loweta msomba**		1	2	
226	OVC Committee? **Komiti yoona ndi kusamalira ana amasiye ndi osowa chisamaliro**		1	2	
227	Village Health Committee? **Komiti yoona za umoyo m'mudzi**		1	2	
228	Community AIDS Committee (CAC)? **Komiti yaikulu yoyang'anira za EDZI**		1	2	
229	Village AIDS Committee (VAC)? **Komiti yakumudzi yoyang'anira za EDZI**		1	2	

MODULE 2A: PARTICIPATION IN WALA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS				
#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES		SKIP
230	PLHIV Support Group? **Sapoti gulupu**	1	2	
231	Village development committee (VDC)? **Komiti yoona zachitukuko cha kumudzi ya VDC**	1	2	
232	Village civil protection committee (VCPC)? **Komiti yam'mudzi yoona za ngozi zogwa mwadzidzi (VCPC)**	1	2	
233	Watershed development committee? **Komiti yoona zachitukuko cha Watershed**	1	2	
234	Other CBOs? Eg. Youth group etc **Makomiti ena monga magulu azachinyamata?**	1	2	
235	**CHECK Q220: HH MEMBER IN WALA FORMED OR PROMOTED GROUP(S) (CODES '1' OR '2')** YES ☐ ⇨ CONTINUE Q.236 ELSE ☐ ⇨ Q.237			
236	Since what year did you (or household member) interact with a WALA formed/promoted group or organization? **Ndi chaka chiti chomwe inu (kapena aliyense wa mnyumba mwanu) analowa gulu kapena bungwe lokhazikitsidwa/kuthandizidwa ndi WALA?**	2009 .....1 2010 .....2 2011 .....3 2012 .....4 2013 .....5 DK 8		
237	Did you or a household member received any assistance or benefitted from another NGO (**non**-WALA) or Government during the past 4 years? IF 'YES' what are the benefits received? PROBE: Any other? Any other? **Kodi inuyo kapena aliyense wa mnyumba mwanu alandirapo chithandizo kuchokera ku boma kapena mabungwe ena omwe si a boma kupatula WALA mu zaka zinayi zapitazi?** **Ngati ndi choncho ndi chithandizo chanji chomwe analandira? PROBE: Palinso china? Palinso china?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	Orientation in MCHN .....a Orientation in Sanitation .....b Orientation in agriculture .....c Irrigation support.....d Food during lean period.....e Assistance during disaster.....f Training in disaster management .....g Direct cash transfer .....h Subsidy coupons .....i Other(specify_____) .....x No assistance .....z		
238	**CHECK Q200 AND 220: HH NOT PARTICIPATED IN WALA PROGRAM (CODE '3' OR '8' IN BOTH)** NOT PARTICIPATED IN WALA ☐ ⇨ CONTINUE Q.239 ELSE ☐ ⇨ Q.240			
239	Prior to today, have you heard of, or are you aware of WALA promoted activities in your community? **Kupatula lero nkuchezakwathuku, munayamba mwamvapo kapena mumadziwa za ntchito zomwe zikulimbikitsidwa ndi a WALA mdera lanu?**	Yes .....1 No.....2		

	VS&L AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES		
240	**CHECK Q.224:** THE HH HAS A MEMBER OF VS&L GROUP ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q241 ☐ NO ⇨ Q300 **ALL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO ASK QUESTIONS 241 TO 255 TO THE VS&L MEMBER**		
241	NAME, LINE NUMBER & SEX OF THE VSL MEMBER	Name: _____ Line No (from Q101):.....____ ____ Male.....1 Female.....2	
242	Just to confirm, are you a VSL member? **Ndingofuna kutsindika zomwe munanena/zinanenedwa kale, munati/anati ndinu membala wa banki ya kumudzi?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	
243	Did you/***[name]*** taken loan or received share out from the VS&L group? **Mwandiwuza kuti [INU/DZINA} muli/ali mu gulu losunga ndi kubweleketsa ndalama (banki ya kumudzi). Kodi inu/DZINA munatengapo/anatengapo ngongole kapena munatengapo/anatengapo gawo lanu/lake la ndalama zosonkha kugulu?**	Yes .....1 No.....2 DK 8	 2⇨249 8⇨249
244	Did you/***[name]*** use the loan or share out from the VS&L group to start a business in past one year? **Kodi [inu/DZINA] munagwiritsapo/anagwiritsapo ntchito ngongole kapena ndalama zanu/zake zomwe mumasunga/amasunga ku banki ya kumudzi (masheya) kuyambira buzinesi/geni pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨246
245	What business(es) did you/***[name]*** start with the loan or share out? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Kodi ndalama imene [inu/DZINA] munabwelekayo/anabwelekayo kapena kugawana pakutha pachaka munapangila/anapangila/mumpangira bizinezi yanji? PROBE: Pali bizinezi ina iliyonse powonjezela amene ndafunsawa? Palinso yina? Palinso yina?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]	Baking/friters .....a Buying/selling agro products .....b Selling groceries.....c Selling paraffin.....d Selling fish .....e Beer brewing .....f Poultry farming .....g Other livestock farming.....h Fish farming.....i Others(SPECIFY)_____.....x	.
246	Did you/***[name]*** use any loan or share out from the VS&L group to buy any farm inputs and tools in past one year? **Ngongole imene inu/DZINA munatengayo/anatengayo kapena zomwe munagawana/anagawana pakutha pa chaka munagwilitsa/anagwilitsa ntchito kugula zipangizo kapena zida za ulimi?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	 2⇨248

	VS&L AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES		
247	What farm inputs and farm tools did you/***[name]*** buy in past 12 months? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi zipangizo kapena zida zanji zaulimi zimene inu/DZINA munagula/anagula ndi ndalama yangongole kapena yogawanayo (masheya) miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]	Seed ..... a Fertilizer ..... b Chemicals ..... c Hoe ..... d Other farm tools ..... e Paid for labour ..... f Others(SPECIFY)_____ x	
248	What other household/domestic purposes did you/***[name]*** use VSL loans or share out for? (Other than the ones mentioned above)? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi zinthu zina ziti zokhudzana ndi panyumba ndi ntchito zina za panyumba zomwe inu/DZINA munayamba/anayamba mwagwiritsapo/wagwiritsapo (agwiritsapo) ntchito ndalama za ngongole kapena gawo la ma sheya anu/ake (awo) kuchokera ku gulu losunga ndi kubwereketsa ndalama lanu/lake (lawo) kupatula zomwe mwatchula kalezi?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?**	Buying household items ..... a Paying school fees ..... b Hoptial/medical ..... c Buying iron sheets ..... d Paying labourors ..... e Buying livestock ..... f Buying food items ..... g Other (SPECIFY_____)... x None ..... z	
249	**CHECK Q.243:** TAKEN LOAN OR RECEIVED SHARE OUT ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.250 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.251		
250	Who takes the final decision on how to spend the VSL share out/ loan amount in this household? **Kodi pakhomo pano ndindani ali ndi mphamvu yolamula kagwiritsidwe ntchito ka gawo la masheya/ngongole yochokera ku gulu losunga ndi kubwereketsa ndalama?**	VSL member alone ..... 1 VSL member and spouse ..... 2 Spouse alone ..... 3 All family members together ..... 4 Other (Specify_____) ..... 6 D/K 8	
251	Have you heard about the VSL PSP? **Kodi munamvako za alangizi a mabanki akumudzi odziyimila pa okha?**	Yes ..... 1 No/DK 2	2⇨300
252	Is your VSL group receiving support from the PSP? **Kodi gulu lanu la mabanki akumudzi likulandilapo upangiri winauliwonse kuchokera kwa alangizi amabanki akumudzi odziyimila paokhawa?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Respondent not a VSL member ..... 3 DK 8	2⇨300 3⇨300 8⇨300
253	Are you happy with the PSP charges you/your group paying? **Nanga muli okhutila ndi mtengo wandalama umene mumawalipila alangizi odziyimila paokhawa?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Can't say 8	
254	Are you satisfied with the services provided by the PSP? **Nanga mukukhutila ndi upangili umene alangizi odziyimila paokhawa akukupatsani?**	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨300
255	What is the <u>main</u> reason for your dissatisfaction with the PSP? **Ndichifukwa chiyani simukukhutila ndi upangili umene alangizi odziyimila paokhawa akukupatsani?**	_____	

MODULE 3A: AGRICULTURE (Irrigation/winter Season)

300 Did you or any household member plant any crops during last irrigation/winter season (March/April, 2012 –Oct/Nov, 2012)?

Pali munthu wina aliyense mu banja lino amene anachita ulimi wa nthilira chaka chatha kuyambira April mpaka November 2012?

LIST THE CROPS IN 301. THEN ASK FOR EACH CROP QUESTIONS 303 TO 310

RESPONDENT'S NAME & LINE NUMBER (Q101) _____ ____ ____

Yes.....1

No.....2 ⇨ 310A

	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
Sl. #	IF YES IN Q300: Can you tell me the types of crops planted during last winter season? **PROBE:** Any other crop? Any other crop? **Ndiuzeni mitundu ya mbeu zomwe munalima munthawi ya chilimwe cha 2012 (Mar/Apri -Oct/Nov 2012)**	CROP CODE (USE CODE SHEET)	Inter/mix or single crop **Munaphati-kiza mbeu?** 1=Single 2=Inter/Mix	Used improved seed? **(munagwirit sa ntchito mbeu ya makono)**	Major source of seed **(Mbeu munazipez a bwanji? kapena kuti?)**	Area planted **(Kukula kwa malo munadzalapo)** IN ACRE WITH **2** DECIMAL PLACES	Did you apply organic fertilizers for planting (__)? **Kodi munaika manyowa mu (DZINA la mbeu)?** 2 ⇨ 309	IF 'Yes' in 307 What kinds of organic fertilizers were used for (__)? PROBE: Any other? Any other? **Ndi mtundu wanji wa manyowa omwe munaika?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE]*	Did you apply any comercial fertilizers for (__)? **Kodi munaika feteleza wamtundu ulionse mu (__)?**	Did you or any house-hold member sell any (___)? **Alipo pakhomo pano anagulitsapo (__)?**
SL	CROP	CODE	S I/M	Y N	CODE	ACRE	Y N	A B C D E X	Y N	Y N
01		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
02		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
03		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
04		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
05		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
06		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
07		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
08		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
09		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2

CODES FOR 305:

WALA/ PVO = 1 Purchased (Local market) = 4 Community Seed Bank = 7
Other NGOs/Government = 2 Purchased (Agro dealer) = 5 Other = 96
Own seed = 3 Borrowed/given by other farmers /relatives/friends = 6

CODES FOR 308:

Livestock manure = a Organic mulch = d
Chicken manure = b Compost = e
Fertilizer tree leaves = c Other = x

MODULE 3B: AGRICULTURE (Rainfed Season)

310A Did you or any household member plant any crops during last rainfed season (November 2012 – March/April 2013)?

Pali munthu wina aliyense wa m'banja lino amene anachita ulimi wa dzinja lapitali kuyambira November 2012 mpaka March/April 2013?

LIST THE CROPS IN 311. THEN ASK FOR EACH CROP QUESTIONS 313 TO 320

Yes 1
No ..... 2 ⇨ 320A

	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
Sl. #	IF YES IN 310A: Can you tell me the types of crops planted during the last rainfed season? **PROBE:** Any other crop? **Ndiuzeni mitundu ya mbeu zomwe inu munalima munthawi ya dzinja ya 2012/13 (Nov 2012 - Mar/April 2013)**	CROP CODE (USE CODE SHEET)	Inter/mix or single crop **Munaphati-kiza mbeu?** 1=Single 2=Inter/Mix	Used improved seed? **(Munagwirit s ntchito mbeu ya makono)**	**Major** source of seed? **(Mbeu munazipez a bwanji kapena kuti)**	Area planted **(Kukula kwa malo munadzalapo)** IN ACRE WITH **2** DECIMAL PLACES	Did you apply organic fertilizers for planting (__)? **Kodi munaika manyowa mu (DZINA la mbeu)** 2 ⇨ 319	IF 'Yes' in 317 What kinds of organic fertilizers were used for (__)? PROBE: Any other? Any other? **Ndi mtundu wanji omwe munaika?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE]*	Did you apply any comercial fertilizers for (__)? **Kodi munaika feteleza wamtundu ulionse mu (__)?**	Did you or any household member sell any (___)? **Alipo pakhomo pano anagulitsapo (__)?**
SL	CROP	CODE	S I/M	Y N	CODE	ACRE	Y N	A B C D E X	Y N	Y N
01		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
02		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
03		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
04		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
05		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
06		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
07		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
08		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2
09		___ ___	1 2	1 2	___	__ __ . __ __	1 2	a b c d e x	1 2	1 2

CODES FOR 315:

WALA/ PVO	= 1	Purchased (Local market)	= 4	Community Seed Bank	= 7
Other NGOs/Government	= 2	Purchased (Agro dealer)	= 5	Other	= 96
Own seed	= 3	Borrowed/given by other farmers /relatives/friends	= 6		

CODES FOR 318:

Livestock manure	= a	Organic mulch	= d
Chicken manure	= b	Compost	= e
Fertilizer tree leaves	= c	Other	= x

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
320A	**CHECK Q301 AND Q311:** HH PLANTED MAIZE IN IRRIGATION/WINTER OR RAINFED CROP SEASON ☐ YES, PLANTED MAIZE ⇨ CONTINUE 321 ☐ NO ⇨ 400		
321	Now I would like to talk to you about agriculture practices/technologies that you used in maize crops during last (2012) irrigation/winter season or in 2012/13 rainfed crop season. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za njira zosiyanasiyana zomwe mumatsata pa malimidwe anu m'nthawi ya chilimwe cha April-November, 2012 ndi dzinja la 2012/2013 (Nov. 2012 - April/May 2013).**		
	QUALITY SEEDS		
322	What was the major source of your maize seed? **Kodi mbeu yanu ya chimanga munayipeza bwanji kapena kuti?**	WALA/PVO.....01 Other NGOs .....02 Government.....03 Own seed .....04 Purchased (Local market) .....05 Purchased (Agro dealer) .....06 Borrowed/gifted/relatives.....07 Community seed bank.....08 Other (SPECIFY)_____.96	01 ⇨328 02 ⇨328 03 ⇨328 05 ⇨328 06 ⇨328 07 ⇨328 08 ⇨328 96 ⇨328
323	You said you used your own maize seed. When did you select the maize cobs for your seed? **Munati mbeu yanu yachimanga munasankha yam'munda mwanu. Kodi mbeu imeneyi munayisankha nthawi yanji?**	Before harvest.....1 After harvest.....2	 2 ⇨325
324	From where in the field did you select the maize cobs? **Ndi mbali iti yamunda imene munasankhako mbeu ya chimangayi?**	From the center of the field.....1 From the edges of the field.....2 Both from center and edges .....3 Other (SPECIFY)_____...6	
325	How did you dry your maize seed? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi mbeu yanu yachimangayi munayiumika/munayiyanika bwanji?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Complete drying in the field while still on the stalk.....a Remove cob from stalk and dry without shelling on a mat/plastic sheet/road .....b Remove cob from stalk, shell and dry on a mat/plastic sheet/road .....c Hang cobs in kitchen .....d Other (SPECIFY)_____...x	
326	How did you treat your maize seed before storing? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi mbeu yanu yachimangayi munayisamala bwanji musanasunge?** PROBE: **Palinso njira ina? Palinso njira ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Leave seed on cob for storing .....a Remove seed from cob before storing?.....b Clean seed by winnowing before storing?.....c Treat seed with pesticides before storing?.....d Others (SPECIFY)_____.x	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
327	What type of container did you store your maize seed? **Kodi chimanga chanu cha mbeu munachisunga mu chiyani/motani?**	Metal pot.....01 Earthenware pot.....02 Basket.....03 Cloth Bag.....04 Traditional granary.....05 Hesian sacks.....06 Polyproplene sacks.....07 Supergrain bags/hermetic bags.....08 Other (SPECIFY)_____.96	01 ⇨329 02 ⇨329 03 ⇨329 04 ⇨329 05 ⇨329 06 ⇨329 07 ⇨329 08 ⇨329 96 ⇨329
328	What did you consider to be important characterisitcs of maize seed when you purchased or procured or borrowed it? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi zinthu ziti zimene munaziwunika m'mene mumagula kapena kubwereka mbeu yanu ya chimanga?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Maize seed is clean.....a Maize seed has been treated with pesticide.....b Maize seed is a hybrid variety.....c Maize seed is a local variety.....d Germination has been tested.....e Early maturing.....f Higher yield.....g Free (Govt./NGO/others), not checked..h Other (SPECIFY)_____.x	
	CROP ROTATION		
329	Do you rotate your maize crop with another crop? **Kodi mumachita kasinthasintha wa mbeu pa munda wanu wa chimanga?**	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇨333
330	How often do you rotate your maize crop with another crop? **Kodi mumasintha mbeu ya chimanga ndi mbeu ina pakapita nthawi yayitali bwanji? Mwachitsanzo, malo amene munadzala chimanga chaka chathachi, papita zaka zingati musanadzaleponso china?**	Every year.....1 Every two years.....2 Every three years.....3 Only when I have problems, such as seed unavailable.....4 Other (SPECIFY)_____.6	
331	What crops did you rotate with your maize crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi mbeu zanji munasintha ndi mbeu ya chimanga**? PROBE: **Mbeu ina? Mbeu ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Groundnuts.....a Soybean.....b Cowpea/pigeon pea.....c Dry beans or beans.....d Green peas.....e Tobacco.....f Others(SPECIFY)_____..x	
332	Why did you rotate crops? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi chifukwa chiyani mumachita kasinthasintha wa mbeu?** PROBE: **Chifukwa china? Chifukwa china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	To improve soils.....a To increase yields.....b To reduce diseases/pests.....c I only rotate crops when I have problems with getting seed.....d Others(SPECIFY)_____..x	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
	INTER-CROPPING Now I would like to talk about how you inter-crop your maize with other crops/ plant other crops within your maize crop. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za momwe mumadzalira mbeu yanu ya chimanga mophatikiza ndi mbeu zina**		
333	What other crops do you plant within your maize crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi mbeu zina ziti zimene mumadzala m'munda umodzi ndi chimanga? PROBE: Mbeu ina? Mbeu ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Beans .....a Green peas.....b Cow peas .....c Cassava .....d Sweetpotatoes.....e Sunflower .....f Pigeon peas .....g Groundnuts.....h Sorghum.....i Potatoes .....j Pumpkins.....k Others(SPECIFY)_____....x None.....z	 z ⇨335
334	How do you plant another crop in your maize crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi mbeu zina zowonjezelazo mumazidzala bwanji m'munda wa chimangamo?** PROBE: **Njira ina? Njira ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Sow both the maize and other crop(s) seed at the same time in alternating rows .....a Sow other crops after maize germination.....b Plant maize and other crop seeds at the same time and on the same planting station .....c Plant other crop seeds between maize planting station.....d After the maize has matured, sow the other crop(s) seed in a row arrangement between the rows of maize .....e After the maize has matured, plant the other crop(s) seed in open spaces (not in rows).....f As a border crop.....g Others(SPECIFY)_____..x	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
	FERTILIZER TREES		
	Now I would like to talk about fertiliser trees. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane zokhudza mitengo yoonjezera chonde mthaka**		
335	What fertilizer trees have you planted in your field(s)? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **M'munda mwanu munadzala mitengo yamtundu wanji yowonjezera chonde / chajira mu m'nthaka?** PROBE: **Palinso ina? Palinso ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Tephrosia vogelli (Ombwe/ mthunthu/katupe).....a Sesbania sesban (Jere jere).....b Glircidia sepium(Gilisidia).....c Faidherbia albida (Nsangu).....d Others(SPECIFY)_____..x None.....z	z ⇨337
336	What are the reasons you planted these trees? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi chifukwa chiyani munadzala mitengo imeneyi?** PROBE: **Palinso china**? **Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Planted after maize to improve soil fertility.....a Planted with maize to improve nitrogen uptake and reduce competition between maize plants ...b Planted in order to use leaves to fertilize other crops such as maize and vegetables.....c Planted as a source of food for farm animals.....d To avoid soil erosion.....e Others(SPECIFY)_____..x	
	MINIMUM OR **REDUCED TILLAGE**		
	Now I would like to talk about minimum tillage. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za ulimi wa mtaya khasu kapena mlera mthaka**		
337	How did you prepare your land for planting? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Mutakolola mbewu mmunda mwanu, munatsata ndondomeko yanji ya malimidwe pokonzekera kudzalanso mbeu yina?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Remove all of the previous crop stubble.....a Leave all of the previous crop stubble in the field.....b Plough the field once to turn stubble under.....c Plough and harrow the field until the seedbed is smooth and free of clods.....d Burn crop stubble in the field.....e Seed is planted in unplowed field.....f Others (SPECIFY)_____.x	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
	MULCHING Now I would like to talk about mulching. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za kuphimbira**		
338	What crops did you mulch? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Kodi ndi mbeu ziti zimene munaphimbila / kuvindikira mutadzala?** PROBE: **Palinso mbeu ina? Palinso mbeu ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Vegetable crops.....a Potatoes .....b Sweet potatoes.....c Field crops (maize, tobacco, sugarcane, cotton) .....d Orchard crops (fruit trees) .....e Others(SPECIFY)_____..x Did not mulch .....z	z ⇨341
339	What type of mulching material(s) did you use? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ngati munaphimbila kapena kuvindikira, munagwilitsa chiyani?** PROBE: **Palinso China? Palinso China?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Plastic/paper/cardboard.....a Grass.....b Banana leaves or other leaves .....c Crop/plant residues .....d Compost.....e Other (SPECIFY)_____.x	
340	What are the reasons you used mulch in your crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Ndi chifukwa chiyani munaphimbila kapena kuvindikira mbeu zanu?** PROBE: **Palinso China? Palinso China?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	To lower soil temperature.....a To raise soil temperature.....b To improve soil fertility.....c To improve the structure of the soil .....d To conserve soil moisture.....e To reduce weed growth.....f To reduce pest infection .....g Others(SPECIFY)_____....x	
	CONTOUR RIDGES OR **BOX RIDGES** OR **GRADED BANDS** Now I wouldlike us to talk about how ridge alignment is done in your field. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za momwe mumakonzera mizere mmunda mwanu**		
341	Did you construct soil ridges in your field(s)? **Kodi mmunda mwanu munapanga mizele/nthumbira?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	2 ⇨345
342	How are the ridges laid out in your field(s)? **Kodi mizeleyo kapena nthumbirazo m'munda mwanumo zinalimidwa bwanji poyerekeza ndi kutsetsereka kwa malowo?**	Down the slope.....1 Along the contour across the slope.....2 Small rectangles with long side of rectangle along the contour .....3 Other (SPECIFY)_____...6	
343	Did you use box ridges in your field(s)? **Kodi m'munda mwanu munapanga nthumbira za ma bokosi ?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	2 ⇨345

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
344	What are the benefits of box ridges? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi ubwino opanga mabokosi m'munda mwanu ndi chani?** PROBE: **Pali ubwino wina? Pali ubwino wina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	To prevent erosion.....a To retain water in the contour furrow to improve infiltration of water into the soil.....b To reduce weed infestations.....c Others (SPECIFY)_____.x No benefit.....z	
	VERTIVER GRASS		
	Now, I would like us to talk about vertiver grass. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za udzu otchedwa vertivar**		
345	Have you planted vetiver grass in your fields? **Kodi munadzala udzu wa vetiva m'munda mwanu?**	Yes.....1 No.....2	2 ⇨347
346	Where specifically have you planted the vetiver in your field? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi m'munda mwanu udzu wa vetiva munadzala pati?** PROBE: **Malo enanso? Malo enanso?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	On contour ridges.....a On bunds.....b In gullies.....c Around a fish pond.....d Around a shallow well.....e Around a nursery.....f Others(SPECIFY)_____..x	
	POST HARVEST HANDLING AND STORAGE		
	Now I would like us to talk about handling and storage of your maize after harvesting. **Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane za momwe mumasamalira ndi kusungira chimanga chanu mukakolola.**		
347	What type of container do you use for storing maize for family food or sale? **Kodi chimanga chanu mumasunga mu chiyani?**	Metal pot.....01 Earthenware pot.....02 Basket.....03 Cloth Bag.....04 Traditional granary.....05 Hesian sacks.....06 Polyproplene sacks.....07 Supergrain or Hermetic bags.....08 Other (SPECIFY)_____.96	
348	Did you treat the maize in any way before storing? IF YES, with or without chemicals? **Kodi munateteza chimanga chanu mwanjira ina iliyonse musanachisunge? Ngati munateteza munagwiritsa ntchito mankhwala kapena ayi?**	Yes, treated with chemicals.....1 Yes, treated without chemicals.....2 Not treated.....3 Don't know.....8	2 ⇨349A 3 ⇨349A 8 ⇨349A
349	What type of chemical was used in treating the maize? **Ndi mankhwala anji amene munagwiritsa ntchito poteteza chimanga chanucho?**	Actellic super dust.....1 Actellic (liquid).....2 Other (specify).....3 Don't know.....8	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
349A	How did you dry your maize before storing? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi mbeu yanu yachimangayi munayiumika/munayiyanika bwanji?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Complete drying in the field while still on the stalk .....a Remove cob from stalk and dry without shelling on a mat/plastic sheet/road .....b Remove cob from stalk, shell and dry on a mat/plastic sheet/road .....c Hang cobs in kitchen .....d Other (SPECIFY)_____....x	
	CHECK Q.348: MAIZE TREATED WITH OUT CHEMICALS (CIRCLED '2') ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE TO Q.349B ☐ NO ⇨ SKIP TO Q.350		
349B	How did you treat your maize before storing? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi mbeu yanu yachimangayi munayisamala bwanji musanasunge?** PROBE: **Palinso njira ina? Palinso njira ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Leavegrain on cob for storing .....a Remove grain from cob before storing.....b Clean grain by winnowing before storing.....c Treat grain with pesticides before storing.....d Others (SPECIFY)_____.x	

	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES		
350	Now I would like to talk to you about the pest management technologies that you practiced on your farm during the last irrigation/winter season (March/April – Oct, 2012) or 2012/13 rainfed crop season (October/November 2012 – March/April 2013)? **Pano ndikufuna ndidziwe za njira zoteteza mbeu kuzilombo zomwe munagwiritsa ntchito ulimi wamthilira kuyambira March/April mpaka October/November 2012 ndi ulimi wadzinja kuyambira October/November 2012 mpaka March/April 2013?**		
351	What are the things that damage your maize crops in the field? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Kodi chimanga chanu chimawonongeka ndi chiyani pamene chinakali kumunda? Palinso china? Palinso china?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]* (RANK ACCORDING TO THE EXTENT OF DAMAGE: 1 MOST DAMAGING, 3 IS LEAST DAMAGING) Which among these are the 3 most important things with regards to damaging your maize crop? **Pazinthu zomwe mwatchulazi, titchulireni zitatu zomwe zimawononga kwambiri chimanga chanu**	Disease ..... A ___ Insects..... B ___ Birds..... C ___ Rodents..... D ___ Livestock ..... E ___ Wild animals..... F ___ Other (SPECIFY _____) . X ___ No damage at all ..... Z	Z ⇨360
352	**CHECK Q.351:** DISEASE INFECTED (CIRCLED 'A') ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.353 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.354		

353	What methods did you use to reduce damage from diseases in your maize crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Mumateteza bwanji chimanga chanu ku matenda?** PROBE: **Njira ina? Njira ina?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]*	Burn crop residue after harvest .....a Turn crop residue under the soil after harvest.....b Rotate crops every year .....c Plant disease resistant varieties .....d Plant treated seed .....e Apply fungicides .....f Uprooting/removing infected.....g Others(SPECIFY)_____....x Do not try to control .....z	
354	**CHECK Q.351:** INSECTS ATTACKED (CIRCLED 'B') ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.355 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.356		
355	What methods did you use to decrease insect damage to your maize crop? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Kodi ndi njira ziti zimene mumagwiritsa ntchito kuteteza kuti tizirombo tisawononge kwambiri chimanga chanu?** PROBE: **Njira ina? Njira ina?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]*	Crop rotation.....a Plant a trap crop .....b Hand picking.....c Insecticides (applied on a regular schedule).....d Insecticides (only applied when counts of insects suggest that they will seriously damage the crop) .....e Burning previous crop residue.....f Others(SPECIFY)_____....x Nothing .....z	
356	**CHECK Q.351:** BIRDS ATTACKED (CIRCLED 'C') ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.357 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.358		
357	How did you control bird infestations, if they become a problem in your maize crop? **PROBE:** Any other? Any other? **Nanga mumateteza bwanji chimanga chanu ku mbalame?** PROBE: **Njira ina? Njira ina?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]*	Guards with noise makers .....a Scarecrows.....b Strings/ropes with reflective materials strung across field to scare birds .....c Others(SPECIFY)_____..x Do not control .....z	
358	**CHECK Q.351:** RODENTS ATTACKED (CIRCLED 'D') ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.359 ☐ NO ⇨ Q.360		
359	How do you control rodents, if they become a problem in your maize crop? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Mumateteza bwanji chimanga chanu ku makoswe?** PROBE: **Njira ina? Njira ina?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]*	Traps .....a Rodenticides.....b Rodent roundups.....c Others(SPECIFY)_____..x Do not control .....z	

360	How has your household's' maize production changed relative to 5 years ago? **PROBE** **Kakololedwe kanuka chimanga pa khomo panu kasintha bwanji kuyerekeza ndi zaka zisanu (5) zapitazo?**	Increased.....1 Remained the same .....2 Decreased.....3 Not applicable.....4 Don't know.....8	
361	How has your households' other crop production (non-maize) changed relative to 5 years ago? **PROBE** **Kakololedwe kanuka kambeu zina zones zomwe mumalima (kupatula chimanga) pa khomo panu kasintha bwanji kuyerekeza ndi zaka zisanu (5) zapitazo?**	Increased.....1 Remained the same .....2 Decreased.....3 Not applicable.....4 Don't know.....8	

MODULE 4: HOUSEHOLD SHOCKS AND STRESSES ASK THIS SECTION TO THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR DECISIONS IN SHOCKS AND STRESSES.			
#	**QUESTION AND FILTER**	**RESPONSE CODES**	**SKIP**
400	RESPONDENT'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER	Name: _____ Line No (from Q101): ..... .____ ____	
401	Now I would like to discuss with you about any shocks or stresses that your HH may have experienced in the past two years. Has your household experienced any shocks or stresses in past 2 years? **Tsopano Ndikufuna kucheza nanu za ngozi kapena mavuto ogwa mwa dzidzidzi monga ng'amba, kusefukila kwa madzi, mphepo ya nkuntho, tizilombo towononga mbewu, zivomelezi ndi zina. Kodi banja lanu linakhudzidwapo ndi ngozi kapena mavuto ngati amenewa pa zaka ziwiri zapitazi?**	Yes .....1 No.....2	2⇨ 406

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
402	What kind of shocks and stresses did your household experience in past two years? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Inu banja lanu linakhudzidwa ndi mavuto ati ogwa mwadzidzidzi okhudzana ndi umoyo wa munthu pa zaka ziwiri zomwe zapitazi?** PROBE: **Mavuto ena? Mavuto ena?** *[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]*	Drought.....a Flood/water logging .....b Crop disease or crop pests.....c Livestock disease or deaths .....d Household business failure.....e Loss of job/non-payment of salary.....f End of regular assistance, aid, remittance from outside HH.....g Large fall in sale of prices of crops .....h Large rise in prices of food .....i Death in household.....j Break-up of the household.....k Illness/cholera.....l Theft .....m Strong wind.....n House damaged due to fire .....o Others(SPECIFY)_____ x	
403	During these shocks and stresses what were your coping mechanisms? **PROBE**: Any other? Any other? **Pa nthawi ya mavuto ngati imeneyi munachita chiyani kuti mavutowo achepe?** PROBE: **Palinso china? Palinso china?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Piece work (Ganyu) .....a Distress sells: livestock.....b Distress sells: HH utensils or furniture.....c Distress sells: House or parts of house .....d Distress sells: Farming tools.....e Distress sells: Land .....f Distress sells: Food stock.....g Reduce number of meals.....h Eat undesired meals.....i Seek/borrow from Relatives.....j Borrow from other sources e.g. katapila…….k Send children out to beg.....l Sell fire wood/charcoal.....m Food aid.....n Others(SPECIFY)_____ x	
404	How many months ago did the <u>most recent</u> shock or stress occured? **Papita miyezi ingati chichitikire ngozi yomalizira/kuchokera pamene munakumana ndi mavuto omaliza?**	0-3 month ago .....1 4-6 month ago .....2 7-12 month ago .....3 13-18 months ago.....4 18+ months ago.....5 Can't remember.....8	
405	What is your current condition after the most recent shock or stress? **Kodi khomo lanu lili motani chichitikire ngoziyi kuyerekera ndi momwe linaliliri ngozi imeneyi isanachitike?**	Worse than before shock.....1 Better than before shock.....2 Same as before schock .....3 Don't know.....8	

406	What is your household's shock preparedness relative to its preparedness 5 years ago? **Ndinu ukonzeka bwanji ku ngozi?** Poyerekeza ndi zaka zisanu zapitatazi, kodi khomo lanu ndi lokonzeka bwanji pofuna kuthana/kudziteteza ndi ngozi zogwa mwadzidzi zanmtundu wina ulionse?	More prepared than 5 years ago .....1 No Change .....2 Less prepared than 5 years ago .....3 Can't say.....8	 2⇨ 408 3⇨ 408 8⇨ 408
407	What has better prepared your household? PROBE: Any other? Any other? **Ndi zinthu ziti kapena njira zanji zimeme zikukupangitsani kuti khomo lanu likhale lokonzeka kwambiri? PROBE: Palinso china? Palinso china?** [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	Increased savings.....a Increased hh assets .....b Better weather patterns .....c Increased household income.....d Community early warning system.....e Improved infrastructure.....f Doner/NGO support.....g Governmen support.....h Improved family member health .....i Other(specify_____) ....z	

408	I will read out some activities, please say 'yes' if this happened in your community during the past 5 years? **Ndiwerenga ntchito zingapo, chonde ndiuzeni ngati zinachitika mdera lanu lino muzaka zisanu (5) zapitazi?**		YES	NO
	A. Irrigation	**Ulimi wa nthirira**	1	2
	B. Watershed development	**Kteteza za chilengedwe**	1	2
	C. Livestock distribution	**Kugawa ziweto**	1	2
	D. Conservation agriculture	**Ulimi wa mtayakhasu**	1	2
	E. Crop diversification	**Kulima mbeu zosiyanasiyana**	1	2
	F. Agribusiness activities	**Kugulitsa mbewu pagulu**	1	2
	G. Village savings and loans	**Mabanki akumudzi**	1	2
	H. Availability of Village Civil protection Committee **Komiti yoona ngozi zogwa mwadzidzidzi**		1	2
	I. Afforestation activities	**Kudzala mitengo**	1	2
	J. Planting trees around homestead **Kudzala mitengo kuzungulira nyumba kapena pakhomo**		1	2
	K. Planting trees along river banks **Kudzala mitengo mbali mwa mitsinje**		1	2
	L. Planting of drought resistant or early maturing varieties **Kuzala mbeu zopirira ku chilala kapena zocha nsanga**		1	2
	M. Awareness campaigns on DRR activities **Kumva mauthenga a kuteteza ngozi zogwa mwadzidzidzi**		1	2
	N. Household sanitary facilities such a toilet, bathroom, washing line, dish rack, model kitcen **Zipangizo za ukhondo pakhomo monga chimbudzi, bafa, chingwe, thandala ndi, kitchen la makono**		1	2

MODULE 4A: HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY
ASK THIS MODULE TO WOMEN (OR AN ADULT PERSON) WHO PREPARE/RESPONSIBLE FOOD FOR THE HH MEMBERS

#	QUESTION AND FILTERS	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
410	RESPONDENT'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER	Name: _____ Line No (from Q101): ____ ____	
411	Now I would like to ask you about your household's food supply during different months of the year. When responding to these questions, please think back over the last 12 months. In the past 12 months, were there months in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs? **Ndikufuna ndicheze nanu nkhani yokhudza chakudya pa banja lanu lino pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri (12) yapitayi.** **Pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri imene yapitayi, pali miyezi imene munali ndi chakudya chosakwanira pa banja lanu lino?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	2⇨ 500
412	Which were the months (in the past 12 months, starting from previous month) in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs? **Pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi (12) kuyambira mwezi watha, ndi miyezi iti imene munali opanda chakudya chokwanira pakhomo pano?** **WORKING BACKWARD FROM "AUGUST 2013", PUT 'X' IN THE BOX IF THE RESPONDENT IDENTIFIES THAT MONTH AS ONE IN WHICH THE HH DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH FOOD TO MEET THEIR NEEDS.**		

413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424
Aug'13	July'13	Jun'13	May'13	Apr'13	Mar'13	Feb'13	Jan'13	Dec'12	Nov'12	Oct'12	Sept'12

425	Could you please tell me the **three most important reasons,** why your household did not have sufficient food during the month(s) indicated above? **Nchifukwa chiyani chakudya chinasowa m'miyezi imeneyi. Perekani zifukwa zazikulu zitatu** **LEAVE THE QUESTION OPEN AND CODE THE ANSWERS**	a. Reason1 ..... ____ b. Reason2 ..... ____ c. Reason3 ..... ____	

	Food Shortage Reasons	Code
	Drought	A
	Excess rain/flood	B
	Lack of Fertilizer	C
	Labor shortage	D
	Poor Crop Management	E
	Inadequate seed	F
	Use of poor quality seed	G

Food Shortage Reasons	Code
Land shortage	H
Poor farm soils	I
Pests and/or diseases attacked crop	J
Unavailability of food in local market	K
Sold most of harvest	L
Lack of money to buy food	M
Other (SPECIFY)_____	X

426	During critical periods of food shortage what were your coping mechanisms? PROBE: Any other? Any other? **Panthawi yomwe munali opanda chakudya pakhomo ndinjira zanji zomwe mumatsata kupezera chakudya? PROBE: Palinso zina? Palinso zina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Piece work (Ganyu) .....a Distress sells e.g. sell assets.....b Reduce number of meals.....c Eat undesired food.....d Seek/borrow from relatives .....e Sent children out to beg.....f Sell fire wood/charcoal.....g Food aid.....h Migration within county .....i Migrate to other countries .....j Other (SPECIFY) _____ x	

MODULE 5: HOUSEHOLD DIETARY DIVERSITY ASK THIS SECTION TO THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FOOD PREPARATIONS.			
#	**QUESTION AND FILTER**	**RESPONSE CODES**	**SKIP**
500	RESPONDENT'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER	Name: _____ Line No (from Q101): ..... ____ ____	
501	How many meals and snacks did your household members eat yesterday during the day or at night? **Kodi munadya kangati pabanja pano kuphatikiza zotolatola dzulo tsiku lonse ndi usiku omwe?**	NO OF MEALS/SNACKS ..... _____ IF 7+, RECORD '7' IF NONE, RECORD '0'	
502	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 or at night. **Pano ndikufuna ndifunse zokhudza mitundu ya zakudya yomwe inu kapena wina aliyense pa banja pano anadya dzulo tsiku lonse ndi usiku omwe** READ OUT EACH ITEM TO THE RESPONDENT AND RECORD	Yes No	
a.	Any Nsima, bread, rice noodles, biscuits, or any other foods made from millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat? **Munadya zakudya zochokela ku gulu la chimanga, mpunga, mchewere, mapira?**	1 2	
b.	Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava or any other foods made from roots or tubers? **Munadya zakudya zochokera ku chinangwa, mbatata, kachewere?**	1 2	
c.	Any vegetables? **Munadya masamba ena ali onse?**	1 2	
d.	Any fruits? **Munadya zipatso zina zili zonse?**	1 2	
e.	Any beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game, chicken, duck, or other birds, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats? **Munadya zakudya zochokera ku nyama?**	1 2	
f.	Any eggs? **Nanga munadyako mazira?**	1 2	
g.	Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish? **Nanga nsomba?**	1 2	
h.	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts? **Nanga zakudya zochokera ku gulu la nyemba, mtedza, nsawa, nandolo?**	1 2	
i.	Any cheese, yogurt, milk or other milk products? **Nanga za kudya zopangidwa kuchokera ku mkaka, ngakhale mkaka umene?**	1 2	
j.	Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter? **Nanga zokudya zochokera ku mafuta monga sitoko, mafuta ophikira?**	1 2	
k.	Any sugar or honey? **Zakudya zotsekemera monga sugar ndi uchi?**	1 2	
l.	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee, tea? **Nanga zakumwa zina monga tiyi, fanta?**	1 2	

MODULE 6: HIV/AIDS			
#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
600	**CHECK Q.112b AND Q.112c:** THE HH HAS MAN OR WOMAN AGED 15-49 YEARS ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE 601 ☐ NO ⇨ 611		
601	**IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE MAN OR WOMAN AGED 15 – 49 YEARS CHOOSE ANYONE WHO IS AVAILABLE NOW AND WRITE HIS/HER LINE NUMBER FROM Q101, NAME FROM Q102, SEX FROM Q103, AND AGE FROM Q105.** **ASK THIS SECTION ONLY TO A MAN OR WOMAN AGED 15-49 YEARS, KEEPING PRIVACY**	LINE NO……..___ ___ NAME_____ SEX: Male.1 Female…2 AGE……..___ ___	
602	Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS? **Pano ndikufuna ndicheze nanu nkhani zina. Kodi munamvako zokhudza ka chirombo kotchedwa HIV kapena matenda otchedwa EDZI?**	Yes.....1 No.....2	2⇨611
603	Can people protect themselves from getting HIV by having just one sex partner who is not infected and has no other sex partners? **Kodi munthu angathe kuziteteza yekha kukachirombo ka HIV pokhala ndi munthu mmodzi ogonana naye yemwe alibe kachilomboka komanso sagonana ndi anthu ena?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
604	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex? **Kodi anthu angaziteteze okha kutenga kachirombo koyambitsa EDZI pogwiritsa ntchito ma condom nthawi iliyonse akugonana ndi ena?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
605	Can people get infected with HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? **Kodi anthu angatenge EDZI kudzera mu ufiti kapena mumatsenga?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
606	Can people get the HIV from mosquito bites? **Kodi munthu angathe kutenga kachirombo koyambitsa EDZI atalumidwa ndi udzudzu?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
607	Can people reduce their chance of getting infected with HIV by not having sex at all? **Ndizotheka kuti munthu aziteteze yekha kutenga kachirombo koyambitsa EDZI pakusankha kuti sadzigonana ndi wina aliyense?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
608	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? **Nanga munthu angathe kutenga ka chirombo ka EDZI pogawirana zakudya ndi munthu amene ali ndi EDZI?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
609	Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else? **Kodi munthu angatenge ka chirombo koyambitsa matenda a EDZI pogwiritsa ntchito jakisoni yemwe wagwiritsidwa kale ntchito pa munthu wina?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
610	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV? **Ndizotheka kuti munthu amene akuoneka wa nthanzi atha kukhala ndi kachirombo koyambitsa matenda a EDZI?**	Yes.....1 No.....2 DK.....8	
611	**CHECK Q.112a:** THE HH HAS A CHILD < 5 YEARS (0 – 59 MONTHS) ☐ YES ⇨ CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE ☐ NO ⇨ THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INERVIEW		

WALA Endline Survey: CHILD QUESTIONNAIRE (Sept-Oct 2013)

MODULE 0-A: IDENTIFICATION DETAILS

PVO : _____ CODE: |____|

District : _____ CODE: |____|____|

Traditional Authority : _____ CODE: |____|____|

Group Village Headman : _____ CODE: |____|____|

Village : _____ CODE: |____|____|

Name of household head: _____ CODE: |____|____| (sample HH no.)

Name of the child (<5 years) : _____ CODE: |____|____| (Line No. from HH.Q.101)

Sex of the child : Male……. 1 Female…….2 (Same as in HH.Q. 103)

Date of interview : |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
D D M M Y Y

Interviewers Name: _____ CODE: |____|____| (See code list)

TO BE COMPLETED AFTER INTERVIEW HAS BEEN DONE

Is questionnaire complete? Yes |____| No |____|

Name of supervisor: _____ |____|____| Date checked |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
CODE D D M M Y Y

Supervisor's sig.: _____

Data entry clerk:_____ CODE |____| Date of data entry |____|____||____|____||_1_|_3_|
D D M M Y Y

INTRODUCTION (If the care giver/respondent is different from the HH questionnaire)

Hello, Good morning/afternoon. My name is……I am working for WALA Program. I have come to your house today because your household has been randomly chosen to participate in a survey. We are trying to learn more about how we are doing with the WALA-(**PVO**) program. I would like to gather information on the health and nutrition of (NAME OF THE CHILD) from you (the child's mother/care giver). The information collected from you will be combined with information collected from others like you, and we will not disclose your name and what you have told us to others. If you can answer our questions as honestly as possible it will help in the future development of this community. You should not hesitate to say you do not understand a question, or if 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. It takes about 15-20 minutes. Would you be willing to talk to me? Thank you.

Moni! Mwadzuka/mwaswera bwanji? Dzina langa ndine…….. Ndimagwira ntchito mu pologalamu ya WALA yomwe ndikukhulupilira kuti inunso mukuidziwa. Lero ndabwera pano chifukwa banja lanu ndi limodzi mwa mabanja angapo omwe asankhidwa mwa chisankhesankhe kuti atenge nawo gawo pa kafukufuku ameneyu. Mukafukufuku ameneyu, tikufuna kukudziwa kuchokera kwa inu momwe (*PVO NAME/WALA)* ikugwilira ntchito zake ndi momwe inu mukupindulira ndi pologalamuyi. Makamaka pano ndikufuna kudziwa zinthu zina ndi zina zokhudza umoyo, thanzi ndi kadyedwe ka (DZINA LA MWANA) kuchokera kwa inu monga makolo kapena amene mukusamalira mwanayu. Ndikukutsimikizirani kuti zomwe timve tuchokera kwa inu zidzagwiritsidwa ntchito pakafukufuku yekhayu ndipo palibe ngakhale nthawi ina iliyonse yomwe tidzaulule kuti izi tinamva kwa inu kwa munthu kapena bungwe lina lirilonse. Mukatiyankha zoona zokhazokha ndikutiululira zambiri, izi zidzathandiza kutukula dera lanu lino komanso zidzathandiza pologalamu ya WALA kupanga zinthu zomwe zingathandize kusintha miyoyo yanu kuno. Chonde musachite manyazi kapena mantha kufunsa pomwe mafunso athu ena sanamveke bwino kapena pomwe funso simukulidziwa. Ndikukupemphani kuti mukhale omasuka nthawi yonse yomwe tikhale tikucheza. Kucheza kwathu sikutitengera nthawi yaitali. Muli Okonzeka kucheza nane? [IF YES] Zikomo!

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
MODULE 7: CHILD CHARECTERISTICS			
	ASK THIS SECTION TO THE MOTHER/CARE GIVER OF *(NAME OF THE CHILD)* **ONLY.**		
701	**COPY THE MOTHER/CARE GIVER'S LINE NUMBER FROM Q.101 AND NAME FROM Q.102 [RESPONDENT DETAILS].**	LINE NO..... ___ ___ Name: _____	
702	Are you the biological mother of (NAME)? **Kodi ndinu mayi ake omubereka (DZINA)?**	Biological mother .....1 Care giver .....2 Other.....3	
703	In what month and year was *[child's name]* born? What is *[his/her]* birthday? **Kodi mwanayu** *[dzina]* **anabwadwa mwezi ndi chaka chanji? Nanga anabadwa tsiku liti (deti)?** IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT BIRTHDATE ASK: Does ***[child's name]*** have a health/vaccination card with the birth date recorded? **Kodi** *[Dzina]* **ali ndi buku la ku chipatala/ku sikelo pomwe tsiku lake lobadwa linalembedwa?** IF THE HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD.	Day..... ___ ___ Month..... ___ ___ Year..... ___ ___ **RECORD '98' IN DATE CELLS IF NOT SEEN/ REPORTED**	
704	**SOURCE OF DATE OF BIRTH?**	Health passport.....01 Church record .....02 Clinic card .....03 Home record .....04 Calendar of events.....05 Mother/care giver recall.....06 Other (SPECIFY)_____.96	
705	RECORD AGE OF (NAME) IN MONTHS **(USE AGE TABLE)**	AGE IN MONTHS..... ___ ___ **RECORD '00' IF < 1 MONTH OLD**	
705A	**CHECK Q.705:** AGE OF CHILD **0 – 11** MONTHS ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.706 ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO Q.709		
706	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? **PROBE**: Anyone else? Anyone else? **Kodi ndi ndani amene anathandizira pobereka (DZINA)?** **PROBE**: **Panalinso wina? Panalinso wina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE**	Doctor/Clinical Officer .....a Nurse/Midwife .....b Trained traditional birth attendant .....c Untrained traditional birth attendant ....d Community health worker .....e Relative/friend .....f Other (SPECIFY)_____ ...x None .....z	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
707	Where did you/mother give birth to (NAME)? **Kodi (DZINA) anabadwira kuti?** **IF IT IS A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC, ASK THE NAME OF THE PLACE. PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF IT AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE**	Govt. hospital/health center/clinic .....1 Mission hospital/health center/clinic....2 Pvt. hospital/health center/clinic.....3 Own Home .....4 Other's Home.....5 Other (SPECIFY)_____ .6	
707a	**CHECK Q.702:** RESPONENT BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.708 ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO Q.709		
708	In the first two months after the birth of (NAME), did you receive a Vitamin A dose like this for you? **Kodi inuyo/mai a (DZINA) munalandirapo/analandirapo Vitamin A ngati uyu (ONETSANI ZITSANZO) pasanapite miyezi iwiri kuchokera tsiku lobadwa (DZINA)yu?** **SHOW 200,000 IU CAPSULE OR DISPENSER (RED).** **SHOW 100,000 IU CAPSULE OR DISPENSER (BLUE).**	Yes.....1 No .....2 DK.....8	
	ADOPTION OF HEALTHY BEHAVIOR		
709	Now I would like to ask you about certain practices of your household. **Pano ndikufuna ticheze zokhudza thanzi ndi ukhondo wa pa banja lanu** The last time (NAME) passed stools in your presence, where were the feaces disposed off? **Kodi nthawi yomaliza yomwe (DZINA) anapambukira panja/pamtunda inu mulipo, chimbudzi chakecho munachitaya kuti?**	Dropped into toilet facility..... 01 Dropped into rubbish pit..... 02 Rinsed/washed away ..... 03 Buried in yard..... 04 Throw in the compound..... 05 Throw outside the compound..... 06 Did nothing/left it there ..... 07 Other (SPECIFY)_____ 96	01⇨711 02⇨711 04⇨711 05⇨711 06⇨711 07⇨711 96⇨711
710	The last time (NAME) passed stools in your presence where was the waste water disposed? **Kodi nthawi yomaliza yomwe (DZINA) anapanga chimbuzi inu mulipo ndipo mutatha kumukonza, madzi omwe munamukonzerawo munawataya kuti?**	Water discarded into toilet facility.. 1 Water discarded into sink or tub connected to drainage system ..... 2 Water discarded outside ..... 3 Other (SPECIFY)_____6	

#	QUESTION AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
	HANDWASHING		
711	When do you wash hands with soap or ash or other cleansing agents? **PROBE**: Any other time? Any other time? **Ndi nthawi iti imene mumasamba m'manja ndi sopo kapena phulusa kapena mankhwala aliwonse osambira m'manja?** PROBE: **Palinso nthawi ina? Palinso nthawi ina?** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	Never .....a Before food preparation .....b After food preparation .....c Before feeding children .....d After feeding children .....e Before cleaning children.....f After visiting the toilet.....g After attending to a child who has defecated.....h Before eating food.....i After eating food.....j Others(SPECIFY)_____ .x	
	USE OF BEDNET		
712	**CHECK HH.Q.150:** HH HAS BEDNET ☐ YES, HAVE BEDNET ⇨ CONTINUE Q.713 ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO Q.720		
713	Did (NAME) sleep under a treated or long lasting bednet last night? **Kodi (DZINA) anagona m'masikito onyikidwa m'makhwala kapena oikidwa kale mmankhwala usiku wathawu?**	Yes..... 1 No 2	
MODULE 7A: GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION			
720	Now I would like to discuss with you regular attendance of your child in MoH run growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) session. **Pano ndikufuna ticheze za sikero ya (DZINA)**		
	Did (NAME) ever weigh in a GMP session? **Kodi (DZINA) munamukwezapo sikelo yomwe imapangidwa ndi a chipatala kapena mabungwe?**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ 800
721	Does (NAME) have a health passport or GMP card? IF YES, May I see it? **Kodi (DZINA) ali ndi bukhu la ku chipatala kapena card la sikelo? [NGATI AVOMERA]……Ndi ngaone nawo?**	Yes, seen..... 1 Yes, not seen..... 2 No..... 3	2⇨ 800 3⇨ 800
722	(NAME) WEIGHED IN LAST MONTH? **OBSERVE HEALTH PASSPORT/GMP CARD AND RECORD.**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	
723	(NAME) WEIGHED AT LEAST TWICE IN PAST 3 MONTHS? **OBSERVE HEALTH PASSPORT/GMP CARD AND RECORD**	Yes ..... 1 No..... 2	2⇨ 800
724	**RECORD WEIGHTS FROM HEALTH PASSPORT OR GMP CARD, RECORDING BACKWARD FROM LAST MONTH** **RECORD IN KGS IN 1 DECIMAL. IF WIEGHTS NOT RECORDED IN ANY MONTH RECORD 98.8**	1. Last month…….. ___ ___ . ___ 2. Two months ago..... ___ ___ . ___ 3. Three months ago..... ___ ___ . ___	
725	**CHECK Q.724:** **IF WEIGHT VALUE IS NOT RECORDED FOR 2 OR MORE MONTHS, OBSERVE AND RECORD THE LAST 3 MONTHS TREND FROM GRAPH**	Weight increased..... 1 No change in weight..... 2 Weight decreased ..... 3 Not recorded 4	

#	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
MODULE 8: FEEDING PRACTICES			
800	**CHECK Q.705:** AGE OF CHILD **0 – 23** MONTHS ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.801 ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO Q.811		
801	Has (NAME) ever been breastfeed? **Kodi (DZINA) munayamba mwamuyamwitsapo anayamba wayamwapo?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨805 8⇨805
802	During the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk? **Kodi pasanathe masiku atatu chibadwire (DZINA), munamupatsako chakumwa chapadera kupatula mkaka wa m'mawere?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	
803	Is (NAME) still being breastfed? **Kodi (DZINA) mukadamuyamwitsabe/akadayamwabe?**	Yes ..... 1 No 2	 2⇨805
803a	**CHECK Q.702:** RESPONDENT BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ☐ YES ⇨ CONTINUE Q.804 ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO Q.805		
804	Was (NAME) breastfed yesterday during the day or at night? **Kodi (DZINA) anayamwa dzulo tsiku lonse (masana ndi usiku) wakucha kwa lero?**	Yes ..... 1 No 2	1⇨807
805	Sometimes babies are fed breastmilk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman, or given breastmilk from another woman by spoon, cup or bottle or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby. Has (NAME) ever consumed breastmilk in any of these ways? **Nthawi zina ana amayamwitsidwa mkaka wa m'mawere munjira zosiyanasiyana, monga mu botolo, mu cup, kapena ndi spoon. Izi zimachitika pamene mayi sangathe kukhala ndi mwana wake nthawi zonse. Ndiponso nthawi zina, mwana amatha kuyamwitsidwa kuchokera kubere la mayi wina, kapenanso kumwetsedwa kudzera mu botolo ndi mayi wina. Izinso zimachitika ngati mayi sangathe kuyamwitsa yekha mwana wake** **Kodi (DZINA) anamwetsedwapo mkaka wa m'mawere mu njira yotereyi?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨808 8⇨808
806	Did (NAME) consume breastmilk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night? **Kodi (DZINA) anamwetsedwapo mkaka wa m'mawere mu njira imeneyi dzulo tsiku lonse (masana ndi usiku?**	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨808 8⇨808
807	How many times was (NAME) breastfeed yesterday during the day and at night? **Kodi (DZINA) anayamwa kangati kuyambira dzulo tsiku lonse (masana ndi usiku??**	Number of times……. ___ ___	

#	QUESTIONS AND FILTER	RESPONSE CODES	SKIP
FEEDING PRACTICES			
808	I would like to ask you about liquids that (NAME) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether he/she had the item even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME) drink/eat any of the following yesterday during the day or at night? **Pano ndikufuna ticheze zokhudza zakumwa zimene (DZINA) anamwa dzulo lonse ndi usiku womwe. Ndikufuna ndidziwe zakumwa zomwe zinamwedwa ngakhale zitakhala kuti zinasakanizidwa ndi zakudya zina. Kodi (DZINA) anamwa zakumwa zomwe nditchulezi dzulo?** **READ OUT EACH ITEM TO THE RESPONDENT AND RECORD**	Yes No	
a.	Vitamin or mineral supplements or medicines? **Mankhwala a mavitamin, mankhwala owonjezera zofunika m'thupi kapena mankhwala amtundu wina ulionse?**	1 2	
b.	ORS? **Nthanzi ORS?**	1 2	
c.	Plain water? **Madzi?**	1 2	
d.	Infant formula? [IF YES], How many times yesterday during the day or night did (NAME) consume infant formula? **Mkaka wogula wa ana? Anamwa kangati dzulo usana ndi usiku?**	1 2 __ __	
e.	Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? (IF YES), How many times yesterday during the day or night did (NAME) consume this milk? **Mkaka wina uliwonse monga wa mu chitini, waufa, wamadzi, kapena wa ng'ombe? Anamwa kangati dzulo usana ndi usiku?**	1 2 __ __	
f.	Juice or juice drinks? **Zakumwa zochokera ku zipatso?**	1 2	
g.	Clear broth? **Nsuzi wa nyama yobwatitsa?**	1 2	
h.	Yogurt? If Yes, How many times yesterday during the day or night did (NAME) consume this milk? **Yogart/Yoggie? Anamwa kangati dzulo usana ndi usiku?**	1 2 __ __	
i.	Thin porridge? **Kaphala kamadzimadzi anamwa?**	1 2	
j.	Tea?	1 2	
k.	Any other liquids? (SPECIFY_____) **Zakumwa zina? ndipo za mtundu wanji?** (SPECIFY_____)	1 2	

809	Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods (NAME) ate yesterday during the day and at night. Did (NAME) eat any of the following foods yesterday during the day or at night? **Pano ndikufuna ndidziwe mtundu wa zakudya zimene (DZINA) anadya dzulo usana ndi usiku. Kodi (DZINA) anadya zakudya izi?** **READ OUT EACH ITEM TO THE RESPONDENT AND RECORD**	Yes	No	
a.	Bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made from grains, including thick grain-based porridge? **Buledi, mpunga kapena phala lolimbirapo?**	1	2	
b.	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or orange/yellow fleshed sweetpotatoes? **Maungu, carrot, ma olanje kapena mbatata yofiira mkati?**	1	2	
c.	White fleshed sweetpotatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? **Chinagwa, mbatata yoyera mkati?**	1	2	
d.	Any dark green leafy vegetables? **Masamba obiriwira?**	1	2	
e.	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas? **Mango akupsa, mapapaya?**	1	2	
f.	Any other fruits or vegetables? **Masamba a mtundu wina kapenso zipatso za mtundu wina?**	1	2	
g.	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? **Chiwindi cha nyama, kapena za m'mimba?**	1	2	
h.	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck? **Nyama ya mtundu wina uliwonse monga nkhuku, nkhumba, nkhosa, bakha?**	1	2	
i.	Eggs? **Mazira?**	1	2	
j.	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood? **Nsomba?**	1	2	
k.	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts? **Nyemba, mtedza, khobwe, nseula, nandolo kapena zakudya zopangidwa kuchokera zinthu ndatchulazi?**	1	2	
l.	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products? **Yoggie, mkaka, kapena chakudya chochokera ku mkaka?**	1	2	
m.	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these? **Zakudya za mafuta kapena zokhala ndi mafuta monga sitoko?**	1	2	
n.	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits? **Zakudya zotsekemera monga ma sweet, ma keke, ma bisiketi, madonasi?**	1	2	
o.	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder? **Zokometsera zakudya monga tsabola, kapena ma spice?**	1	2	
p.	Grubs, snails or insects? **Mphalabungu, ngumbi, ziwala kapena nkhanu?**	1	2	
q.	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, and red palm nut pulp sauce? **Zakudya zopangidwa ndi mafuta akokonati?**	1	2	
r.	Any other solid or semi-solid food? **Chakudya chilichonse cholimbirapo**	1	2	

810	How many times did (NAME) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day and at night as meal or snacks? **Kodi (DZINA) anadya kangati zakudya zolimba kapena zolimba pang'ono kapena zofewa kuyambira dzulo m'mawa mpaka usiku wathawu kucha kwa lero?** **SMALL SNACKS AND SMALL FEEDS SUCH AS ONE OR TWO BITES OF MOTHER'S OR SIBLING'S FOOD SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED.**	Number of times..... ___ ___ Don't know .....98 None 00	
811	**CHECK Q.112a: FOR ANOTHER CHILD BELOW 5 YEARS** **☐ YES ⇨ ANOTHER CHILD MODULE ☐ NO ⇨ GO TO MODULE 9 (ANTHROPOMETRY)**		

MODULE 9: ANTHROPOMETRY			
901	**CHECK Q101:** COPY LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF CHILD	LINE NO..... ___ ___ Name: _____	
902	**CHECK Q705:** COPY AGE OF CHILD	AGE IN MONTHS..... ___ ___	
903	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	WEIGHT IN KGs..... ___ ___ . ___	
904	CHILD UNDER TWO YEARS **(6-23 MONTHS)** LENGTH (LYING DOWN POSITION)	1. LENGTH IN CMs.... ___ ___ ___ . ___	
	CHILD TWO YEARS OR ABOVE **(24-59 MONTHS)** HEIGHT (STANDING POSITION)	2. HEIGHT IN CMs..... ___ ___ ___ . ___	
905	PRESENCE OF OEDEMA	Yes..... 1 No 2	
906	RESULT OF MEASUREMENT	Measured both ht & wt ..... 1 Measured only one (ht or wt)..... 2 Child not present..... 3 Refused..... 4 Other (SPECIFY)_____6	
907	**CHECK Q.112a: FOR ANOTHER CHILD BELOW 5 YEARS** **☐ YES ⇨ TAKE MEASUREMENTS ☐ NO ⇨ END (THANK THE RESPONDENT)**		

CHECK THAT ALL THE QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED BEFORE LEAVING THE HOUSEHOLD. THANK THE RESPONDNET FOR HIS/HER TIME. ASK IF THEY HAVE ANY QUESTIONS AND ANSWER THEM POLITELY BUT WITHOUT RAISING EXPECTATIONS OR MAKING PROMISES.