



AID-FFP-G-14-00027 ARCAD Project Baseline Report – July 2014

Baseline Assessment Conducted for the
Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD) Project

A One-Year Samaritan's Purse Emergency Food Security Project
Funded by USAID Food for Peace



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Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	4
1. Executive Summary.....	5
2. Introduction.....	6
2.1. Project Overview.....	6
2.2. Objectives of the Baseline Assessment and Beneficiary Targeting.....	7
2.3. Seasonal Calendar.....	8
3. Beneficiary Selection.....	8
3.1. Emergency TFD Beneficiary Selection.....	8
3.1.1. Selection Criteria for Emergency TFD.....	8
3.1.2. Beneficiary Selection Process for Emergency TFD.....	9
3.1.3. ARCAD Beneficiaries Demographics.....	10
3.2. Beneficiary Selection for SFT—Millet, Cowpeas.....	12
3.3. Environmental Impact Assessment.....	13
4. Baseline Survey Methodology.....	13
4.1. Results Indicators Mentioned in the Results Framework.....	13
4.1.1. Target Population, Sampling, and Survey Methodology.....	13
4.1.2. Survey Training, Data Collection, Data Entry, and Data Analysis.....	16
4.2. Market-Survey Baseline Methodology.....	17
5. Results of the Survey.....	18
5.1. Refugee and returnees situation.....	18
5.2. Project Results Indicators.....	20
5.2.1. Average Household Coping Strategy Index.....	20
5.2.2. Prevalence of Households with Moderate or Severe Hunger (Hunger Scale).....	22
5.2.3. Household Dietary Diversity Score.....	24
5.2.4. Percentage of HHs with a Borderline or Poor Food Consumption Score.....	26
5.2.5. Prevalence of Children 6-23 Months Receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet.....	28
5.2.6. Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding of Children under Six Months of Age.....	29
5.2.7. Percentage of Beneficiaries Who Can Name at Least Six Household Nutritional and Hygiene Practices.....	29
5.2.8. Average Production per Household per Crop.....	30
5.2.9. Percentage of Farmers Who Used at Least Two Sustainable Agriculture Practices in the Previous 12 Months.....	31
5.2.10. Average Number of Crop Species Produced and/or Consumed.....	33
5.3. Market Survey Results.....	35
6. Implications for Project Implementation, Performance Indicators, and Targets.....	37

List of Attached Appendixes

Appendix A: ARCAD Beneficiaries per Village

Appendix B: ARCAD Results Framework Flow Chart

Appendix C: ARCAD Results Framework

Appendix D: ARCAD Indicator Tracking Table

Appendix E: ARCAD Baseline Questionnaires

Acronyms

ARCAD	‘Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa’ in French (‘Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa’ in English)
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFP	Food for Peace
FFA	Food for Asset
HC	Host Community
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HH	Household
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
RR	Refugees and Returnees
SFT	Seeds for Training
SP	Samaritan’s Purse
TFD	Targeted Food Distributions

1. Executive Summary

The Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD¹) project is an emergency food security project focused on addressing emergency food needs for both host communities and displaced populations in the Department of Bosso, while also building resilience to food insecurity in the remote communes of Bosso and Toumour.

The following report will present the beneficiary targeting in the 30 targeted villages and demographic data about the targeted households.

The information included in this report describes methodologies used for the baseline and market surveys, survey results showing the initial conditions of the beneficiary population according to the set results indicators, and a revised result framework including baseline data and targets.

The assessment was carried out in June 2014, just before the start of the lean season, which usually lasts through July, August, and September. According to seasonal trends, the beneficiary situation is expected to deteriorate within the next few months.

Key findings from the baseline survey include:

- The majority of households, **57.7%**, experienced moderate or severe hunger;
- Only **5.3%** of farmers used at least two sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months;
- The percentage of women who could name at least six nutritional and hygiene practices was **28.3%**;
- Only **23.7%** of children under six months of age were exclusively breastfed;
- The average number of vegetable/root/leaf crop species produced was **6.5**, while the average of the same crop species consumed was **12.7**.

Findings from the baseline assessment were used to both plan and adapt project activities, and to set results indicator targets for the life of the project.

¹ “Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa” in French

2. Introduction

2.1. Project Overview

The ARCAD project is being implemented by Samaritan's Purse (SP). It is a one-year Emergency Food Security Program, launched in June 2014 and funded by USAID's Food for Peace initiative. The project is being implemented in Niger, working with vulnerable households in 30 rural communities in the south-east Diffa Region, Bosso Department, in Toumour and Bosso communes. In these communes, ARCAD aims to improve food security and resiliency of the targeted communities, for a sustainable impact.

The ARCAD project is targeting 31,621 beneficiaries, including refugees and returnees from Nigeria who are staying with the host communities. No refugee camps have been set up thus far, and the humanitarian community is struggling to take a census of all the refugees and returnees and to monitor continual movements of the population between Niger and Nigeria. In June, the number of refugees and returnees from Nigeria was estimated at 55,000² in the Diffa Region. ARCAD is well incorporated in the two-speed response encouraged by the humanitarian community: addressing emergency needs of the refugees and returnees without forgetting vulnerable host community members affected by the grain and fodder deficit from the last harvest. The two strategic objectives of the project are:

1. Increased year-round access of food at the household level amongst targeted beneficiaries; and
2. Improved household (HH) nutrition and increased dietary diversity.

These objectives will be accomplished through different activities. Emergency targeted food distributions (TFDs) will take place during the three months of the lean season for all beneficiaries. Most of the targeted host community households will also be involved in seeds for training (SFT) activities, receiving millet and cowpeas or potatoes and maize seeds. Moreover, 400 women from the same beneficiary households will be engaged in off-season gardening to produce vegetables for consumption and sale. These women, mostly mothers of young children,

² Regional Humanitarian Profile, Diffa, June 2014, OCHA

will also attend nutrition and hygiene education. The project will conclude with food for asset (FFA) activities that will be implemented for two months. In the 30 communities, 3,729 participants from 3,729 households will work on dike fortification, irrigation canal construction, land rehabilitation, and dune stabilization. As compensation for this work, participants will earn monthly food rations according to the number of days worked. (See Appendix C for the updated ARCAD Results Framework).

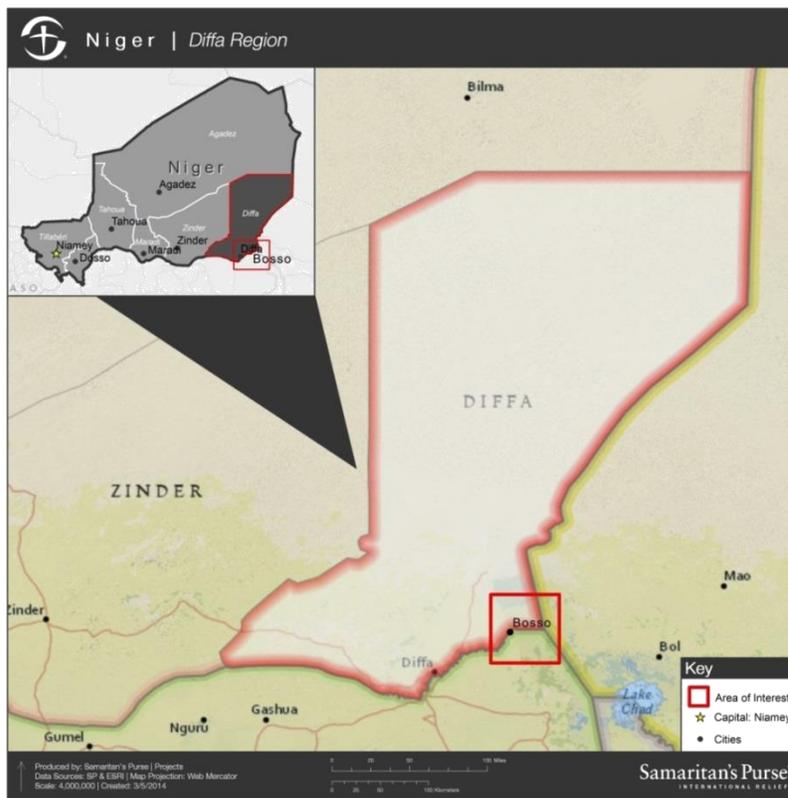
2.2. Objectives of the Baseline Assessment and Beneficiary Targeting

The ARCAD project baseline assessment had the following objectives:

- Selection of beneficiaries
- Obtaining baseline data for the project results indicators in the targeted communities
- Obtaining market baseline data

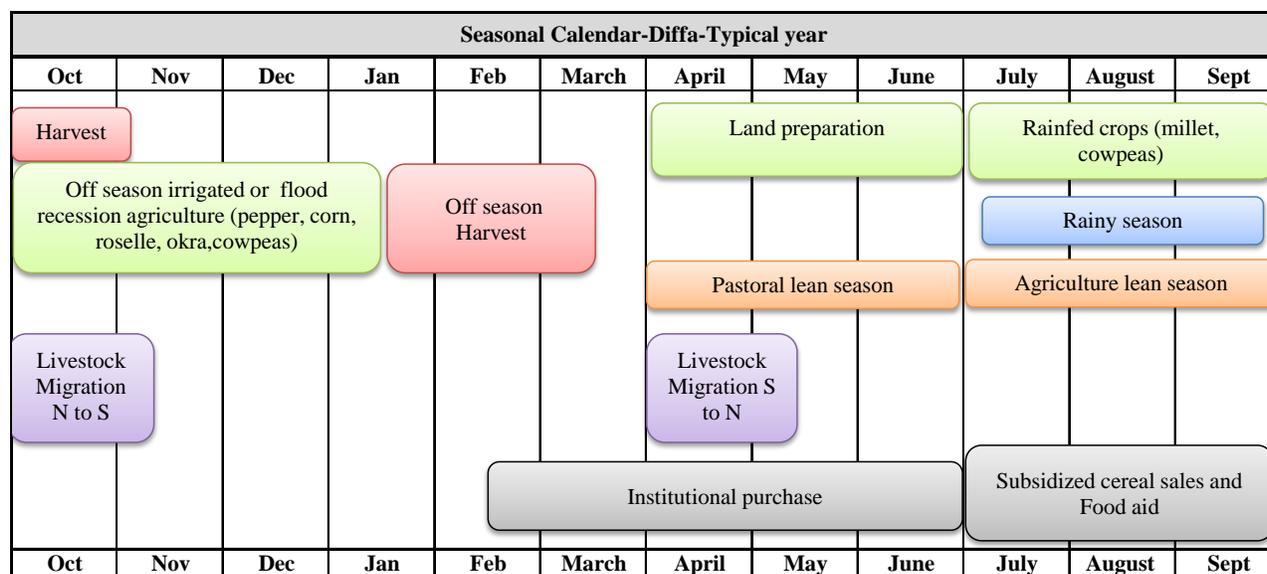
The baseline assessment was conducted from June 11th to June 20th 2014.

Figure 1—Targeted Areas: Diffa Region-Bosso Department



2.3 Seasonal Calendar

Figure 2—Seasonal Calendar for Diffa



3. Beneficiary Selection

3.1. Emergency TFD Beneficiary Selection

3.1.1. Selection Criteria for Emergency TFD

The beneficiary selection criteria were designed to identify and select the most vulnerable members of the population most at risk of food insecurity, including refugees and returnees. (Displacement “status” alone was not enough to be eligible.)

Table 1—Beneficiary Selection Criteria

Beneficiaries	Criteria for Identification	Mechanism of Identification
Women heads of HHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women heads of HHs (widowed, divorced, husband in exodus) - No or poor income - Loss of livestock, partially or entirely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specific assessment form to record their vulnerabilities - Elders committee set up by general assembly

		General assembly
Destitute families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor production compare to a standard harvest - No access to productive assets (garden, breeding cattle, land, etc.) - Low or zero purchasing power or income source - Borrow land for agriculture purpose - No current food stock or cereal production as a result of recent conflicts or displacement - Vulnerable refugees/returnees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field assessment - Community general assemblies and elders committee - Personal interviews - Beneficiary master list from other non-governmental organization (NGOs)
Small farmers/ pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmer before the food crisis - Small farmland area (less than 1 ha) - Affected by food crisis (livestock losses; low or zero production) - No other income sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of affected farmers from the local authorities - Field assessments - Community general assemblies and elders committee

An additional criterion for all the beneficiaries was that they are not benefitting from any other food aid.

3.1.2. Beneficiary Selection Process for Emergency TFD

Beneficiary selection was carried out in the following stages in the 30 targeted villages. These villages were selected in collaboration with the local authorities and other stakeholders to fill any gaps. They are all from the government's official deficit and vulnerable villages list.

- a) The ARCAD coordinator visited each of the targeted 30 communities and met with regional, departmental, and local community authorities to discuss ARCAD objectives and methodologies for beneficiary selection. Meetings were also held with authorities at the commune and regional levels to gain buy-in and support from all stakeholders.
- b) After the initial meetings with community authorities, community-level meetings were held with the general population to explain the objectives of the project, to gathering preliminary information on vulnerable populations within each community, and to elect a committee of

elders in each village to represent the whole population. The village chief could not be part of the committee to ensure impartiality. Dates and times were set for beneficiary selection. Larger villages, such as Bosso, Toumour, and Barwa, were split into several neighborhoods to make the targeting easier.

- c) Beneficiary identification was conducted in the presence of the Community General Assembly, the committee of elders, and the village chief, applying the vulnerability criteria mentioned above. Beneficiary lists from other NGOs and displaced population lists were used to avoid villagers receiving two food rations. Gaps in the humanitarian response in the Department of Bosso are numerous; cooperation between SP, other NGOs, and United Nations agencies has been essential to making the humanitarian food assistance response more efficient. Every week, new refugees and returnees arrive from Nigeria. It was imperative for SP to target new arrivals in the 30 targeted villages.
- d) A specific form was used and filled out to collect demographic data of the targeted beneficiaries based on targeting criteria.
- e) Home visits were made to 5% of the targeted households to verify demographic and vulnerability information registered, and to limit fraud attempts.

3.1.3. ARCAD Beneficiaries Demographics

As planned, SP targeted 31,621 individuals from 4,814 households, including 5,203 refugees/returnees from 811 households and 26,418 individuals from 4,003 households within the host community, to benefit from emergency TFDs for three months. The average household size is 6.6, and 51.5% of beneficiaries are female. Below are the demographic details for ARCAD targeted beneficiaries.

Table 1—Beneficiary Selection

ARCAD Beneficiary Demographic Information													
Age	< 5		5 < 18		18 < 60		60 or over		Total				Average HH size
Sex (Male-Female)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	# HH	
Emergency TFD host community members	3,289	3,876	5,228	4,831	3,571	4,348	661	614	12,749	13,669	26,418	4,003	6.6
Emergency TFD refugees/returnees	731	694	1,128	1,061	698	828	37	26	2,594	2,609	5,203	811	6.4

SFT millet/cowpeas	796	1,082	1,990	1,707	1,078	1,486	140	139	4,004	4,414	8,418	1,395	6.0
Sub-totals without duplication	4,020	4,570	6,356	5,892	4,269	5,176	698	640	15,343	16,278	31,621	4,814	6.6
Total without duplication, per age category	8,590	12,248	9,445	1,338	31,621								

Beneficiary details per beneficiary category by village are presented in Appendix A.

Table 3--Emergency TFD Beneficiaries, Planned vs. Actual

	Estimated Planned # of Direct Beneficiaries ³				Actual # of Direct Beneficiaries Identified to Date			
	Male	Female	Total	# HH	Male	Female	Total	# HH
Emergency TFD Refugees/Returnees	2,649	2,870	5,519	788	2,594	2,609	5,203	811
Emergency TFD Host Community Members	12,529	13,573	26,102	3,729	12,749	13,669	26,418	4,003
TOTAL	15,178	16,443	31,621	4,517	15,343	16,278	31,621	4,814

Table 4--Emergency TFD Beneficiaries, Planned vs. Actual (Percentages)

Variance Between Planned and Actual Beneficiary Targeting (in Percentages)				
	Male	Female	Total	# HH
Emergency TFD Refugees/Returnees	97.9 %	90.9 %	94.3 %	102.9 %
Emergency TFD Host Community Members	101.8 %	100.7 %	101.2 %	107.3 %
TOTAL	101.1 %	99.0 %	100 %	106.6 %

It can be observed that a smaller number of refugees/returnees have been targeted than planned (5,203 instead of 5,519). In a few villages, refugees had already been targeted by another NGO. In collaboration with this organization, SP identified new refugees and returnees that had arrived after the other NGO's targeting. Thus, more members of the host community were targeted than planned in order to fill the gap (26,418 instead of 26,102). Each additional beneficiary identified amongst the host community met the selection criteria described above. Furthermore, because the average household size is slightly lower than expected (6.6 instead of 7), instead of 3,729 planned host community households, 4,003 households have been selected in order to reach the total beneficiary target of 31,621 individuals. The original plan was to distribute the seeds to all of the host community households (3,729); the amount of seeds purchased was calculated with

³ Listed in the ARCAD proposal Annex A

this number with a loss margin of 1%. Since more households than planned have been identified, the maximum number of households will receive seeds according to their ability to plant the seeds and apply improved agriculture techniques, the seeds available, and the planned ration; 3,790 of the 4,003 households (95%) will receive seeds. As mentioned in annex A of the ARCAD proposal, the number of households and total beneficiaries, especially for SFT activities, were subject to change according to the emergency TFD beneficiary identification.

Table 5— SFT Beneficiaries, Planned vs. Actual

	Proposed Estimated # of Beneficiaries				Actual # of Beneficiaries Identified to Date			
	Total Beneficiaries		Participants		Total Beneficiaries		Participants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
SFT Millet/Cowpeas	4,615	5,000	1,030	344	4,004	4,414	1,010	385
Sub-Total	9,615		1,374		8,418		1,395	
SFT Potatoes/Maize	7,914	8,573	1,767	588	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Sub-Total	16,487		2,355		TBD		2,395	
TOTAL	12,529	13,573	2,797	932	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOTAL (Male + Female)	26,102		3,729		TBD		3,790	

Thus far, 1,395 participants from 1,395 households have been selected to benefit from the SFT millet and cowpea activities (out of 1,374 planned for millet and cowpeas, and out of 3,729 total planned SFT beneficiaries). This number of households is the maximum number that can be reached distributing 14 MT of millet and 7 MT of cowpeas procured for beneficiaries in the 14 targeted villages.

3.2. Beneficiary Selection for SFT—Millet, Cowpeas

Because more host community members have been selected than expected, all of them will not be able to receive seeds. However, not all of the households have the capacity to grow the seeds and to apply the improved agriculture techniques that will be taught. Thus, households with an elderly head of household, and without another adult able to grow the seeds and attend the

trainings, have not been targeted for SFT activities. Thus far, only villages where STF beneficiaries will receive millet and cowpeas have been targeted.

3.3. Environmental Impact Assessment

The purpose of the environmental impact assessment is mainly to assess the impact of off-season gardening (fencing and irrigation system set-up and use) and FFA activities (land rehabilitation, dune stabilization, dike fortification, and canal construction) on the environment and the environment's impact on the above-mentioned activities. Then, recommended mitigation measures will be proposed and monitored.

Because off-season gardening and FFA activities will be implemented after the rainy-season, and because the rain can have an impact on activity design, and thus, on the results of environmental impact assessment, it had been planned in the proposal to carry out the assessment during the rainy-season.

Key results from this assessment will be shared with USAID.

4. Baseline Survey Methodology

4.1. Results Indicators Mentioned in the Results Framework

4.1.1. Target Population, Sampling, and Survey Methodology

The baseline survey was conducted amongst the 31,621 beneficiaries to reflect their situation before intervention. Because different indicators will be measured amongst different groups of beneficiaries, five beneficiary categories were defined with an individualized questionnaire for each (Appendix E). Below are the five categories of beneficiaries:

Table 6—Beneficiary Categories Used for the Baseline Survey

Beneficiary Category #	Category Description
1	Targeted refugees and returnees (RR) of the 30 villages. <i>(All are emergency-TFD beneficiaries.)</i>
2	Targeted host community (HC) members from the 14 northern villages where SFT beneficiaries will receive millet and cowpeas . <i>(All are emergency-TFD beneficiaries and almost all will be involved in SFT activities.)</i>
3	Targeted host community members from the 16 southern villages where SFT beneficiaries will receive potatoes and maize . ⁴ <i>(All are emergency TFD beneficiaries and almost all will be involved in SFT activities.)</i>
4	Women from the 10 targeted villages for off-season gardening and nutrition activities with children under six months old . <i>(All are part of the targeted host community households, but only 400 will be involved in gardening and nutrition activities.)</i>
5	Women from the 10 targeted villages for off-season gardening and nutrition activities with children 6-23 months old . <i>(All are part of the targeted host community households, but only 400 will be involved in gardening and nutrition activities.)</i>

Note that these category numbers are important because results indicator tables will refer to these numbers instead of describing the beneficiary category each time.

For each beneficiary category, a sample was calculated according to the size of the category. Raosoft⁵ software was used to set the sample size, with a confidence level of 90% and a 10% margin for error.

Below is a table summarizing beneficiary category size and the calculated sample for each category. A total of 314 respondents were interviewed during this survey.

⁴ Categories 1+2+3 = total beneficiaries

⁵ www.raosoft.com

Table 7—Baseline Survey Sampling per Beneficiary Category

	Total HH	Sample size
Beneficiary Category 1	811	63
Beneficiary Category 2	1,570	65
Beneficiary Category 3	2,433	66
Beneficiary Category 4	402	59
Beneficiary Category 5	601	61
	TOTAL	314

For each category, a number of indicators were measured, according to the ARCAD results framework (Appendix C).

Table 8—Baseline Survey Sampling

No	Indicators	Beneficiary Categories				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	HH Coping Strategy Index (CSI) (women included in categories 2 and 3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
2	Prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger (women included in categories 2 and 3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
3	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (women included in categories 2 and 3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
4	% of HHs with a borderline or poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) (<42.5) (women included in categories 2 and 3)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
5	% of farmers who used at least two sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months (millet/cowpeas), (potatoes/maize)		Yes	Yes		
6.1	Average production—millet		Yes			
6.2	Average production—cowpeas		Yes			
6.3	Average production—potatoes			Yes		
6.4	Average production—maize			Yes		

7	Average number of crop species produced			Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Average number of crop species consumed			Yes	Yes	Yes
9	% of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices				Yes	Yes
10	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet					Yes
11	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age				Yes	

Respondent households in each community were randomly selected through systematic sampling. A sampling interval was calculated to cover the entire beneficiary list, and used to constitute the list of respondent households. The start number was picked randomly within the first interval.

Each calculated sample size for each beneficiary category was increased by 20% to be able to replace questionnaires showing mistakes or missing data.

At the household level, the survey was conducted with the head of the household or, if he or she was not present, a responsible adult who lived within the household and was able to respond to questions on behalf of the household. Respondents had to be over the age of fifteen and give their consent to participate in the survey.

4.1.2. Survey Training, Data Collection, Data Entry, and Data Analysis

The survey questionnaires were written in French and pre-tested to ensure high quality translations, both in terms of accuracy and appropriateness for the target respondents. For each indicator, several questions lead to the answer and to the measured indicator in order to favor honest responses (Appendix E).

To conduct the ARCAD baseline survey, three survey teams were formed consisting of four external surveyors each, all from Diffa or Bosso. Survey team members participated in a two-day training to prepare them to conduct the surveys. The training covered topics including the survey and sampling methodologies, confidentiality policies, interviewing techniques to reduce bias,

proper recording and coding of responses, and becoming familiar with the survey questionnaires, including the skip patterns. Participants learned to ask questions in a neutral manner and not to read the coded answers aloud to the respondent, but to probe when necessary to receive relevant responses. Efforts were made to ensure that the staff not only learned how to use the survey's sampling methods, but also understood the logic behind them. At the end of the training, the survey team was able to practice conducting the survey in communities that were not selected to participate in the survey. This allowed them to put into practice the techniques they learned.

Each survey team had a supervisor who monitored data collection every day, ensured random selection of respondents, and checked questionnaires for accuracy and completeness. This ensured a higher quality of data collected and minimized missing data.

The completed surveys were entered into tabulation tables in Excel by the SP monitoring and evaluation team. These tables were pre-established with formulas and validation rules to decrease data entry errors. The majority of survey questions included pre-coded responses to improve speed and accuracy of data entry. After entry, the data was cleaned and analyzed. Any errors were corrected by using data triangulation and referencing the hard copies of the questionnaires.

For each of the result indicators, data was tabulated to show the relative level of the indicators for each beneficiary category.

4.2. Market-Survey Baseline Methodology

To assess the impact of ARCAD activities on market prices, a baseline survey was carried out to collect prices of several commodities that could possibly be affected by the intervention. Six markets that are closest to targeted households were identified to reflect the beneficiaries' purchasing power.

At each location, the following commodity prices were gathered from vendors: millet, cowpeas, vegetable oil, fuel, millet seed, cowpeas seed, maize, maize seed, and potatoes. When possible, for each market, several prices were collected to give a more accurate average price.

Income source rates/prices were collected, as well, for cash crops (pepper, which is dried and preserved to sell throughout the year), livestock (goats) and unskilled daily wages (for agriculture and livestock activities).

Data was entered into an Excel table to calculate the average price per commodity per market according to the date of survey.

From those figures, terms of trade are calculated to provide information on ARCAD beneficiary purchasing power and fluctuations. A ratio between income activities' rates/prices (average pepper price, daily labor wage for agriculture activities, goats, daily labor wage for livestock activities) and staple food prices (average between maize and millet) will be calculated to illustrate purchasing power fluctuations throughout the project.

The designed questionnaire (Appendix E) will enable SP to monitor prices and fluctuations, the presence of distributed food on the market and comparisons between prices this year and average prices from previous years during the same period.

5. Results of the Survey

5.1. Refugee and Returnee Situation

As part of the survey, displaced beneficiaries were asked why they decided to leave Nigeria; 100% responded that insecurity due to radical religious groups was the reason for their departure. Additionally, when asked what the primary cause for food insecurity this year was, 68.3% of displaced beneficiaries responded 'insecurity', whereas 88% of host community beneficiaries responded 'drought.'

The figure below shows that 57.1% of displaced beneficiaries came in Niger between 9 and 12 months ago, and 25.4% between five and eight months ago. Only 6.3% have spent less than five months in Niger, but only 7.9% left Nigeria one year ago or more.

Figure 3—Amount of Time Refugees and Returnees Have Been Displaced

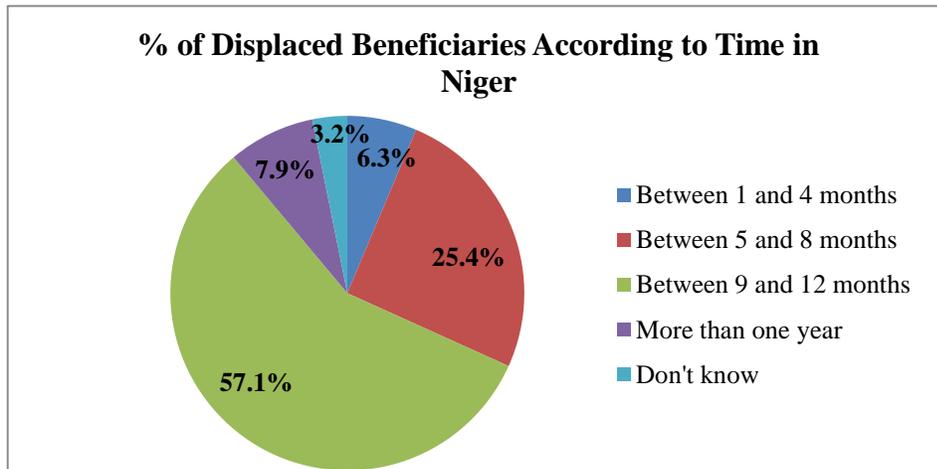
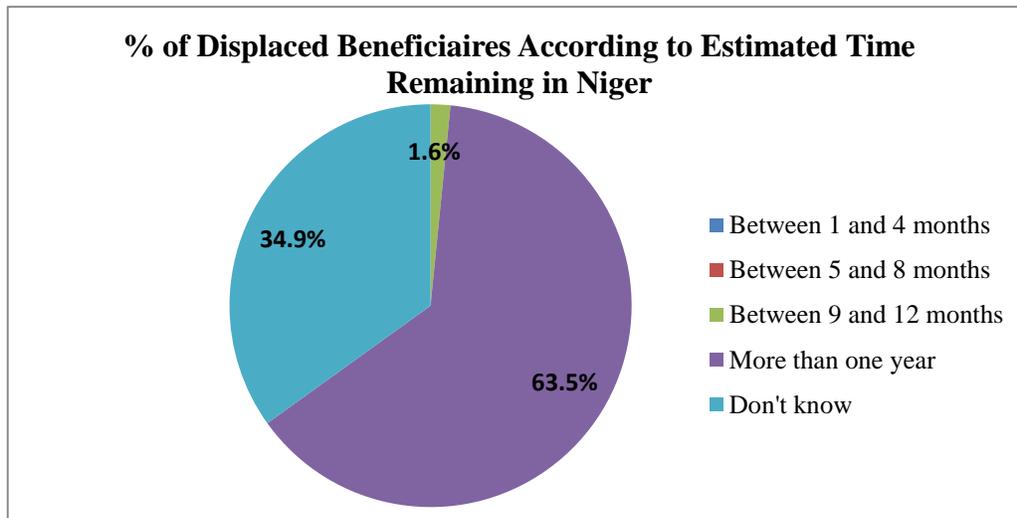


Figure 4— Refugees' and Returnees' Estimated Remaining Time in Niger



Approximately 98.4% of refugees and returnees said that they expect to stay in Niger more than one year or that they don't know how long they will stay, showing a lack of hope in returning home any time soon.

5.2 Project Results Indicators

The baseline survey was conducted from June 11th to June 20th 2014, just before the rains were expected to come at the beginning of the lean season. The most food insecure months of the year are July, August, and September, before the harvest, when villagers are running out of their food stock.

5.2.1 Average Household Coping Strategy Index

This indicator measures the weighted average CSI within the last seven days for all the project beneficiaries. Each of the nine strategies has been weighted according to the severity of the coping strategy, to reflect vulnerability of households to food insecurity.

The average CSI found was 26.9. This score alone doesn't say much about the severity of the situation. It is unknown whether it is too high or too low for the area. Yet, it indicates the necessity for respondents to use coping strategies, as they are experiencing a lack of food at the household level. Approximately 99% of the interviewed households affirmed that during the past seven days there was a time when they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, and had to use a coping strategy. This CSI measurement provides a reference to compare against post distribution monitoring and final evaluation results.

Table 9—Household Coping Strategy Index Average

Beneficiary Category	1 RR	2 HC Northern*	3 HC Southern*	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	65	66	194	26.9 (24.3-29.5)
Total Scores	1,766	1,619	1,824	5,209	
Result	28.0 (25.2-30.8)	24.9 (22.4-27.4)	27.6 (24.9-30.4)	26.9	

* Women that will be targeted later for gardening and nutrition activities are included in categories 2 and 3 (host

communities).

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis.

Figure 5—Coping Strategies

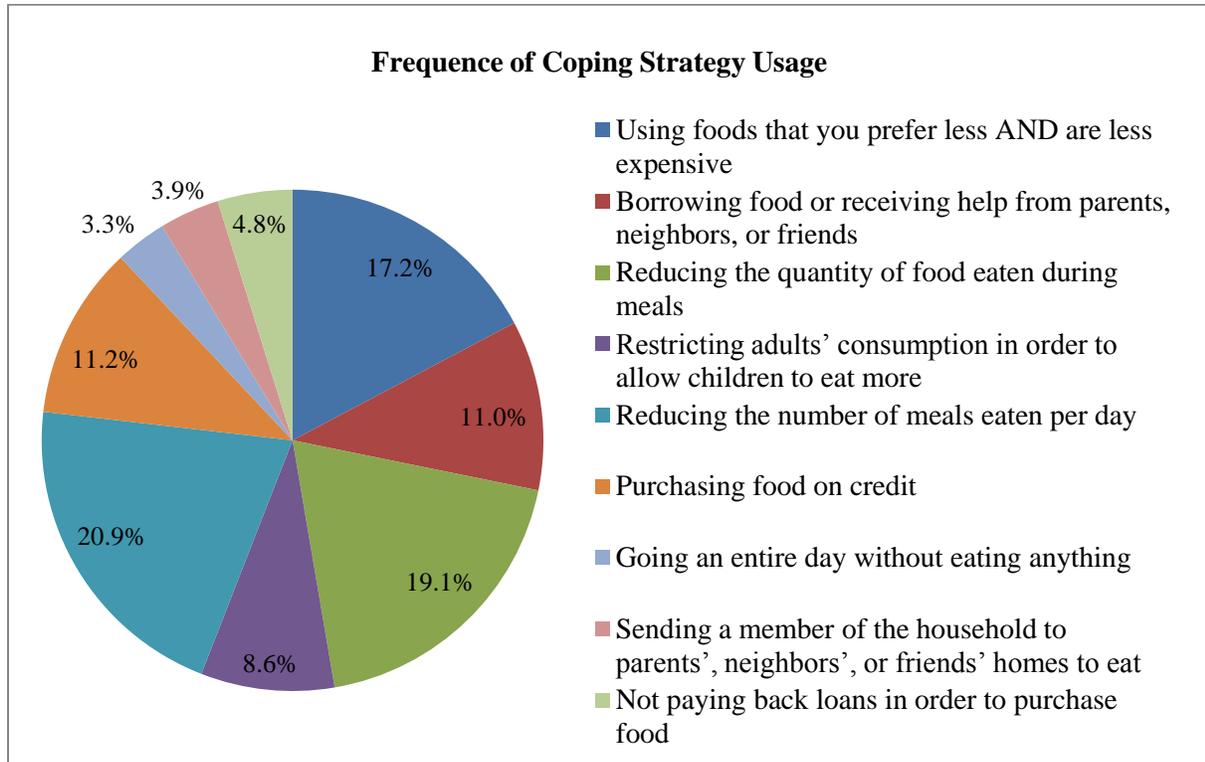
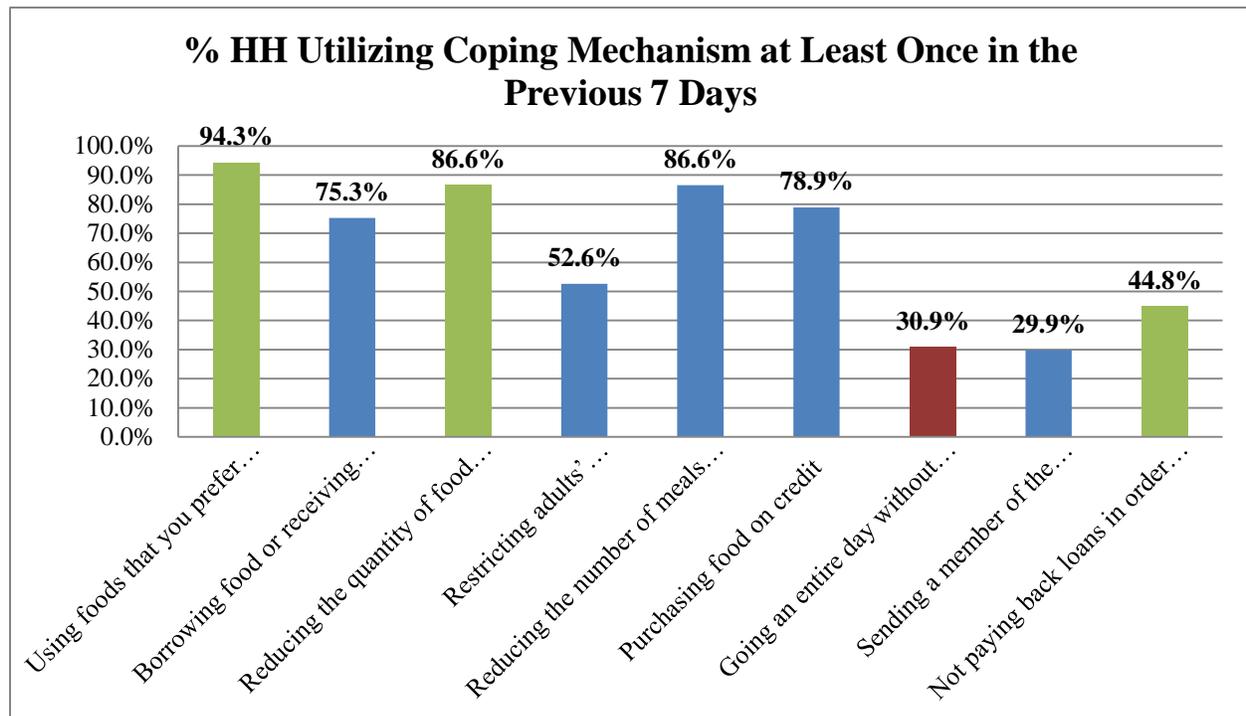


Figure 5 reveals that the most commonly used coping strategies are the reduction of the number of meals eaten a day, reduction of the quantity of food eaten during the meal, and the use of food that is less preferred and less expensive. For example, 20.9% of the time a strategy is used, the strategy used is the reduction of the number of meals per day.

Figure 6 shows that the same three coping strategies were used at least once in the previous week by more than 80% of the population.

Figure 6—Coping Strategies



Green, blue, and red colors show the three levels of severity, from the least to the most severe.

5.2.2 Prevalence of Households with Moderate or Severe Hunger (Hunger Scale)

This indicator measures the prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger during the previous week. As seen in the table below (Table 10), survey findings indicate that 57.7% of households experienced moderate or severe hunger during the seven days prior to the survey.

The fact that the percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger is lower within the beneficiary category 3 is noteworthy. While the measurement for the refugees and host communities in the northern villages are 63.5% and 63.11% respectively, the percentage is only 47% for the host communities in the southern villages along the Komadougou River and Lake Tchad. These water sources offer potential sources of income and food from gardening (pepper), planting maize, fishing, etc.

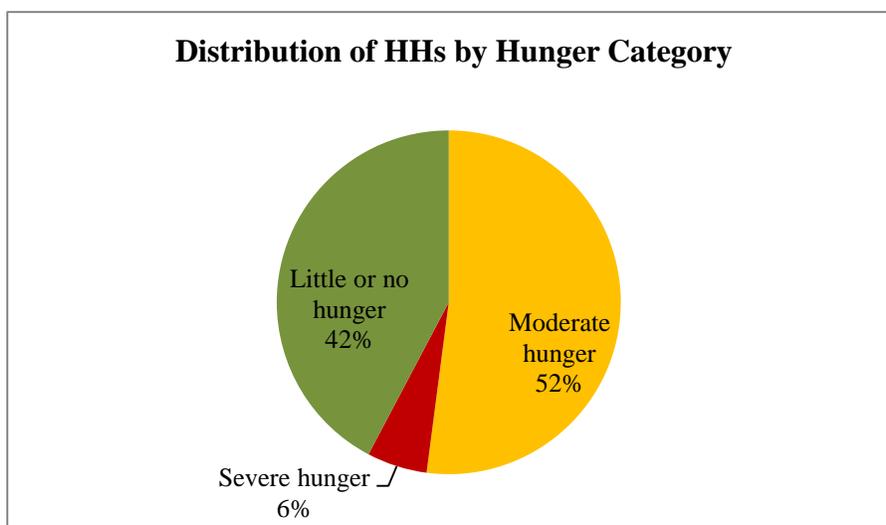
Table 10—Prevalence of Households with Moderate or Severe Hunger

Beneficiary Category	1 RR	2 HC Northern*	3 HC Southern*	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	65	66	194	57.7% (52.0%-63.5%)
# Correct	40	41	31	112	
Result	63.5% (57.1%-69.8%)	63.1% (56.8%-69.4%)	47.0% (42.3%-51.7%)	57.7%	
* Women that will be targeted later for gardening and nutrition activities are included in categories 2 and 3 (host communities).					

Variations considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

Figure 7 shows a breakdown of the percentages of households per hunger category.

Figure 7—Severity of Hunger



Approximately 52% of respondents have experienced moderate hunger during the past week, while 6% have experienced severe hunger. These figures may seem somewhat low compared to certain other parts of the country. For a long time, very few NGOs have worked in Diffa, so the population does not wait for assistance to receive food. Raising livestock, growing pepper, and fishing are income generation activities that help the population to face food insecurity. Along the river, almost everyone grows peppers to dry and then sell throughout the year for income to purchase food.

Moreover, it is important to remember that the worst period of the year (for food insecurity) is yet to come. Pressure from arriving refugees and returnees, and the advance of the lean season, will cause deterioration of the food security situation in coming months.

5.2.3 Household Dietary Diversity Score

The HDDS indicator measures the diversity of the household diet over the previous 24 hours. In order to have a more sensitive indicator, 16 different food groups were used.

Results of the survey show the HDDS for the targeted population to be 7.9. On average, a household within ARCAD targeted beneficiaries is eating food from slightly less than 8 out of the 16 food groups.

Again, a difference is seen between category 3 (host communities in southern villages) and categories 1 and 2, affirming that the river and lake proximity favor food diversity.

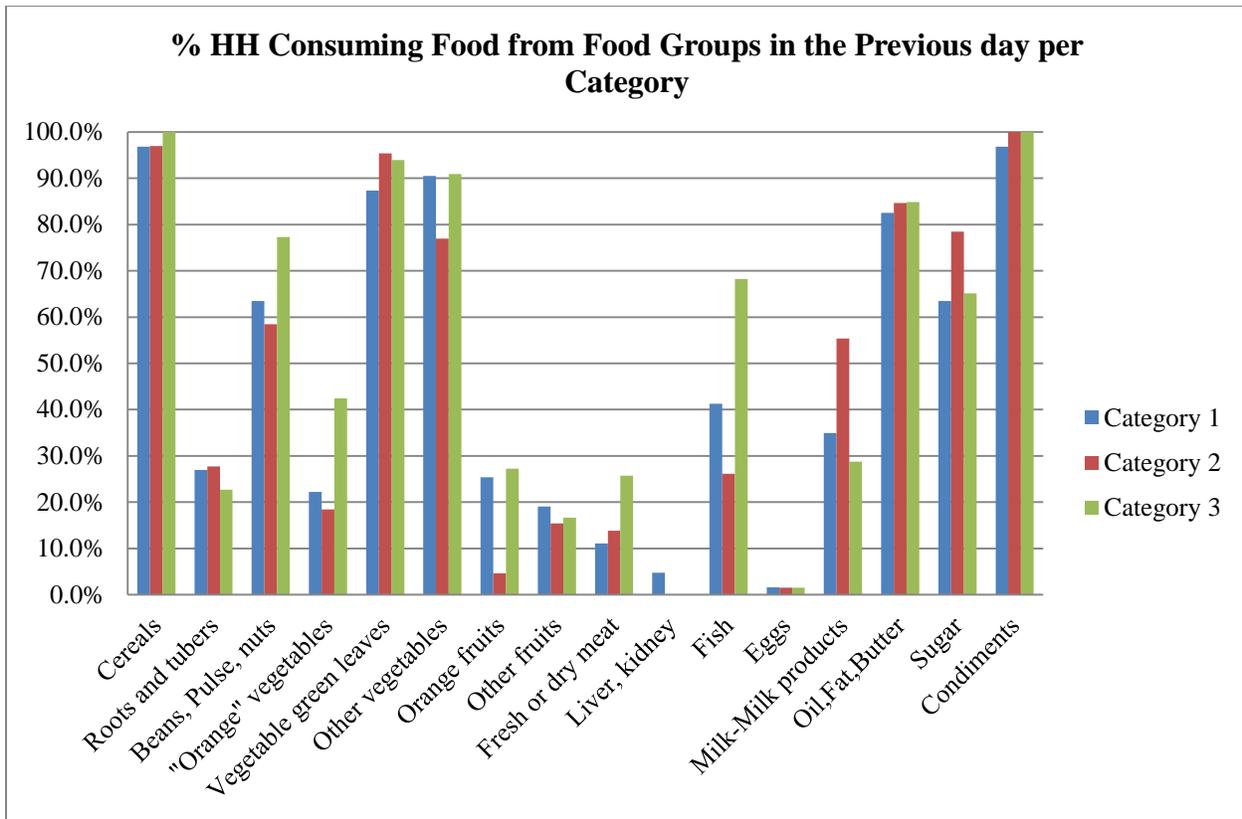
Table 11—Household Dietary Diversity Score Average

Beneficiary Category	1 RR	2 HC Northern*	3 HC Southern*	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	65	66	194	7.9 (7.1-8.7)
Total score	484	490	558	1,532	
Result	7.7 (6.9-8.5)	7.5 (6.8-8.3)	8.5 (7.6-9.3)	7.9	

** Women that will be targeted later for gardening and nutrition activities are included in categories 2 and 3 (host communities).*

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

Figure 8—Food Varieties Consumed per Category



The figure above shows that the five most consumed food groups are cereals, vegetables/green leaves, other vegetables, oil/fat/butter, and condiments (between 84% and 99%).

On average, more than half of the population eats beans/pulses/nuts and sugar.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of households eating fish is 68.2% for category 3 (host communities in southern villages), while it is 26.2% for host communities in the northern villages. This shows the impact of the river and lake on dietary diversity. Refugees and returnees are spread between villages located in the southern and northern areas, explaining why their consumption of fish is higher than the category 2. Consumption of orange vegetables, orange fruits, and pulses are much higher for the category 3 than the two other categories. Six of the ten villages where the displaced populations are located are within the southern villages along the

river and lake, thus explaining the category 1 consumption of fish, orange vegetables, and orange fruits.

5.2.4 Percentage of HHs with a Borderline or Poor Food Consumption Score

The FCS records the number of days when each food group has been consumed within the past seven days. In Niger, the World Food Programme is using the following thresholds when measuring FCS: a score of 28 or less is poor; over 28 and under 42.5 is borderline; and 42.5 or more is acceptable.

Survey findings show that 36.1% of households have a borderline or poor FCS (score under 42.5), with a big difference between beneficiary categories. For the displaced beneficiaries (category 1), the percentage is 47.6%; and it is only 22.7% for the beneficiaries from the host communities in southern villages along the river and Lake Tchad (category 3). Respondents from category 2, beneficiaries from northern targeted villages have a percentage of 38.5. This affirms that food security is worse for refugees and returnees than for the rest of the targeted population. Again, these results confirm that the river and lake (category 3) create economic opportunities and trade, mitigating negative impacts of the lean season on food security.

In communities that consume protein (meat and fish), milk products, and pulses, which have the highest weights in calculating FCS, the scores will be higher. Hence, this was the case with many ARCAD communities. Moreover, to have specific and accurate data, the same list of food groups that was used for HDDS was converted into the eight standard FCS food groups. It can be assumed that all foods consumed have been recorded, favoring accuracy but a high FCS. Furthermore, FCS doesn't measure the quantity of food consumed.

Table 12—Percentage of Households with Borderline or Poor Food Consumption Score

Beneficiary Category	1 -RR	2 HC Northern*	3 HC Southern*	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	65	66	194	36.1% (32.5%-39.7%)
# Correct	30	25	15	70	
Result	47.6% (42.9%-52.4%)	38.5% (34.6%-42.3%)	22.7% (20.5%-25.0%)	36.1%	

* Women that will be targeted later for gardening and nutrition activities are included in categories 2 and 3 (host communities).

Variations considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

Figure 9—Consumption Days per Food Group

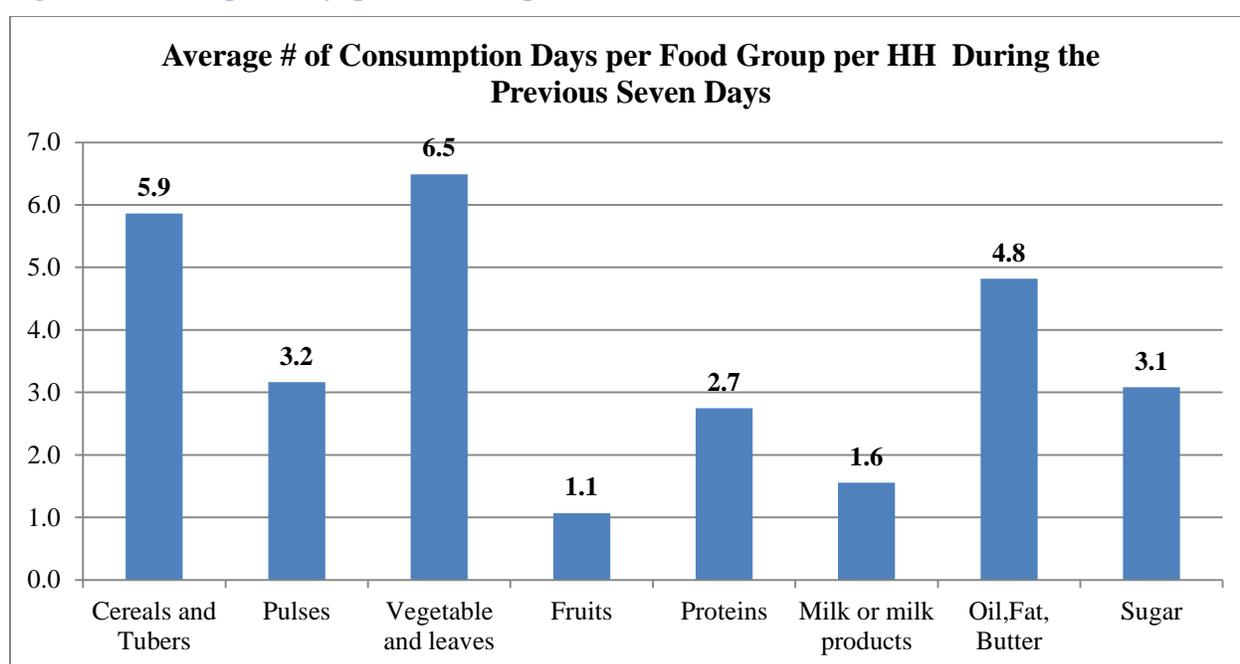


Figure 9 shows that the most common foods consumed are cereals and tubers, vegetables and leaves, and oil/fat. On average, for one week in June, respondents ate cereals 5.9 days, vegetables 6.5 days, oil/fat 4.8 days, pulses 3.2 days, and protein 2.7 days.

In June, in Niger, vegetable and fruits are still available. A decrease is seen during the lean season, unless assistance is provided, especially for refugees and returnees.

5.2.5 Prevalence of Children 6-23 Months Receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet

According to the survey, 55.7% of children within targeted households in the 10 villages selected for off-season gardening and nutrition activities received a minimum acceptable diet.

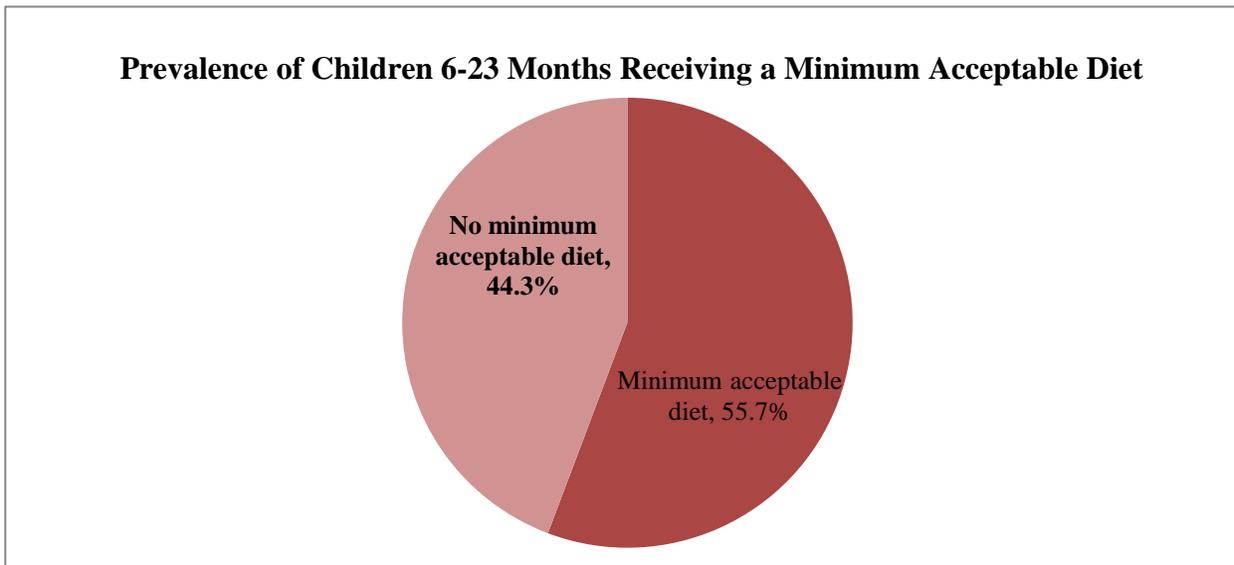
Table 13—Prevalence of Children 6-23 Months Receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet

Beneficiary Category	5-Women with Children 6-23 Months	Baseline Result
# Children 6-23 Months of Age	61	55.7% (50.2%-61.3%)
# Correct	34	
Result	55.7% (50.2%-61.3%)	

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

Thus, 44.3% of children 6-23 months did not receive the minimum acceptable diet necessary for growth, which can lead to malnutrition, diseases, and possibly even death.

Figure 10—Children Receiving Minimum Acceptable Diet



5.2.6 Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding of Children under Six Months of Age

Survey findings demonstrate a very low percentage of children under six months of age who were exclusively breastfed; only 23.7% of children under six months were given only breast milk. It was found that 74.6% of them were given water and 62.7% were given porridge during the past 24 hours.

Table 14—Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding of Children under Six Months of Age

Beneficiary Category	4-Women with Children Under 6 Months	Baseline Result
# Children under 6 Months of Age	59	23.7% (21.4%-26.1%)
# Correct	14	
Result	23.7% (21.4%-26.1%)	

Variations considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

It is always difficult to bring about lasting behavior change, especially with a one-year project. Thus, targets for behavior change indicators have not been set unrealistically high. Young mothers will be targeted for off-season gardening and nutrition activities to favor the expected behavior change.

5.2.7 Percentage of Beneficiaries Who Can Name at Least Six Household Nutritional and Hygiene Practices

As demonstrated in the table below, only 28.3% of the women knew at least six of the twelve nutritional and hygiene practices that will be taught during nutrition education sessions with the 400 targeted women.

Table 15—Percentage of Beneficiaries Who Can Name at Least 6 HH Nutritional and Hygiene Practices

Beneficiary Category	4-Women with child under 6 months	5-Women with child 6-23 months	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	59	61	120	28.3% (25.5%-31.2%)
# correct	12	22	34	
Result	20.3% (18.3%-22.4%)	36.1% (32.5%-39.7%)	28.3%	

Respondents are part of host communities in the 10 villages selected for gardening activities.

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

5.2.8 Average Production per Household per Crop

This indicator measures the average production per household for those beneficiaries who will be receiving seeds (millet and cowpeas or potatoes and maize), even if they didn't grow the selected crops last year. The purpose is to assess the impact of the SFT activities (seed distribution and trainings) and to measure the availability of these four crops after harvests next year.

Table 16—Average Production of Millet, Cowpeas, Potatoes, and Maize per Household

Indicators	Beneficiary Category	2 HC Northern*	3 HC Southern*	Total	Baseline Result
Average Production of Millet (kg)	Sample	65	N/A	65	22.0
	Total Production (kg)	1,428		1,428	
	Result per Beneficiary Category	22.0		22.0	
Average Production of Cowpeas (kg)	Sample	65	N/A	65	6.6
	Total Production (kg)	432		432	
	Result per Beneficiary Category	6.6		6.6	
Average Production of Potatoes (kg)	Sample	N/A	66	66	1.5
	Total Production (kg)		100	100	
	Result per Beneficiary Category		1.5	1.5	
Average Production of Maize (kg)	Sample	N/A	66	66	221.2
	Total Production (kg)		14,600	14,600	
	Result per Beneficiary Category		221.2	221.2	

Average productions for each crop per household were low, except for maize. The average production of maize for host communities in southern villages is 221.2 kg. A total of 53% of the respondents produced maize last season.

Only 3% of households grew and produced potatoes during the previous off season. That is why the average production of potatoes per household is only 1.5 kg. Only two households produced potatoes, 50 kg each. People in the area have water available to grow potatoes, and the functioning market will enable farmers to sell the potato crops they produce. For now, most of the potatoes consumed are not produced locally. Availability is low, especially in June, explaining why only 25.8% of the respondents consumed tuber/roots in the past 24 hours.

For millet and cowpeas, survey findings show that, while 92.3% of beneficiaries grew millet or cowpeas last season, average productions were very poor: 22 kg for millet and 6.6 kg for cowpeas. This is evidence of the last harvest's grain deficit in the area caused by an abrupt end to the rains before crops matured. A total of 47.7% of farmers that planted millet or cowpea seeds did not harvest anything last year, explaining the poor production of millet and cowpeas.

5.2.9 Percentage of Farmers Who Used at Least Two Sustainable Agriculture Practices in the Previous 12 Months

This indicator focuses on farmers' sustainable agriculture practices.

None of households that grew millet or cowpeas last season (beneficiary category 2) practiced at least two of the six techniques that will be taught to increase yields. The six techniques are natural regeneration, millet seed priming, timely planting (on wet ground, after a big rain), crop residue mulching, localized fertilization, and thinning (millet or cowpeas).

Approximately 14.3% of households that grew potatoes or maize last season practiced at least two of the five following techniques: thinning (maize), maize seed priming, use of compost, pre-germination (potatoes), and mounding (potatoes).

Of all the farmers, only 5.3% used at least two sustainable techniques. ARCAD's objective will be to improve usage of these techniques for a better production and yield in the short and long-term.

Table 17—Percentage of Farmers Who Used at Least Two Sustainable Agriculture Practices

Beneficiary Category	2 HC Northern	3 HC Southern	Total	Baseline Result
# HH Who Grew Millet or Cowpeas/Potatoes or Maize	60	35	95	5.3% (4.7%-7.8%)
# Correct	0	5	5	
Result	0%	14.3% (12.9%-15.7%)	5.3%	

Variations considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

The two figures below show the percentages of respondents using each of the sustainable agriculture practices.

For beneficiary category 2, 21.7% of farmers that grew millet or cowpeas used mulching. The other five practices were barely used at all.

For beneficiary category 3, thinning and seed priming were used by 20% and 11.4%, respectively, of the beneficiaries that grew potatoes or maize during the last off season.

Figure 11—Millet or Cowpeas—Agriculture Practices

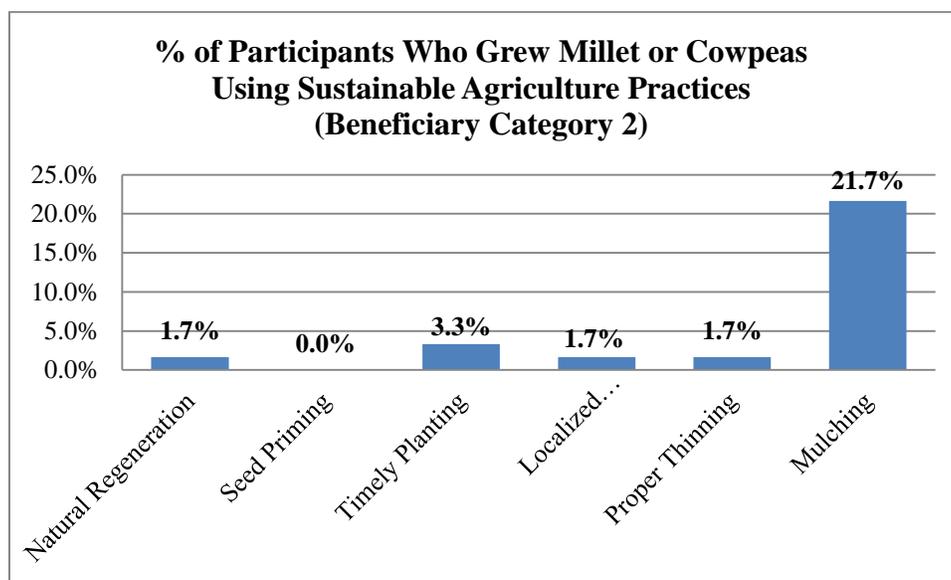
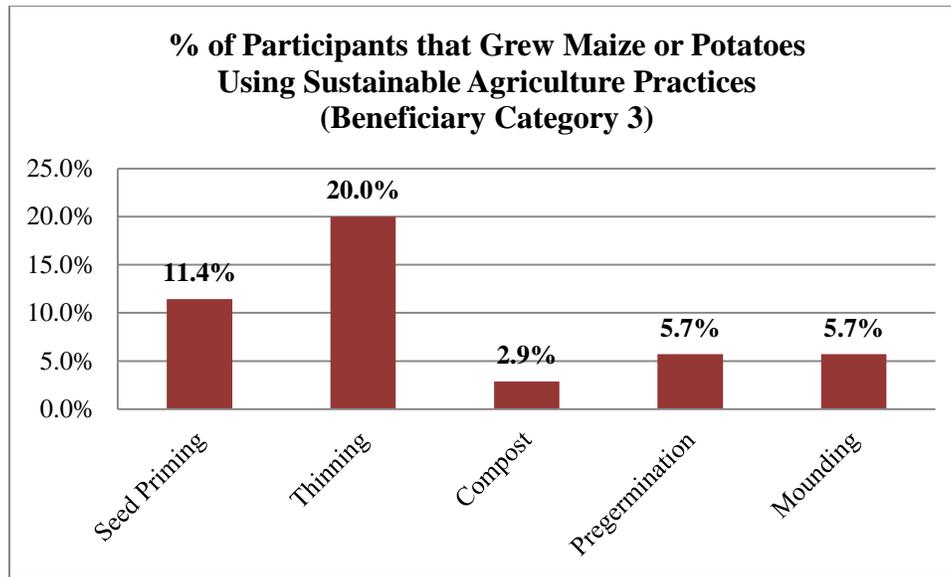


Figure 12—Maize or Potatoes—Agriculture Practices



5.2.10 Average Number of Crop Species Produced and/or Consumed

The average number of crop species produced and the average number of crop species consumed will help to understand the vegetable, leaves, and root supply and demand. For each crop, the percentage of people producing and then the percentage of people consuming the same crop will be compared. These two indicators will measure the impact of off-season gardening activities and SFT (potatoes and maize).

Seven out of the ten gardens will be established in villages that have access to water (ponds or rivers) in the southern host communities.

The table below shows that, on average, respondents produced 6.5 of 16 vegetable, leaves, and root-crop species during the last off-season. From the same list of crop species, during the same period, the average number of crop species consumed was 12.7. Limited availability of the remaining species explains why they were not being consumed. ARCAD beneficiaries themselves produced half of the vegetables, leaves, and roots crops consumed.

Table 18—Average Number of Crop Species Produced

Beneficiary Category	3-HC Southern*	4-Women with Children under 6 Months	5-Women with Children 6-23 Months	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	66	59	61	186	6.5 (5.8-7.1)
Total score	402	407	396	1,205	
Result	6.1 (5.5-6.7)	6.9 (6.2-7.6)	6.5 (5.8-7.1)	6.5	

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

Table 19—Average Number of Crop Species Consumed

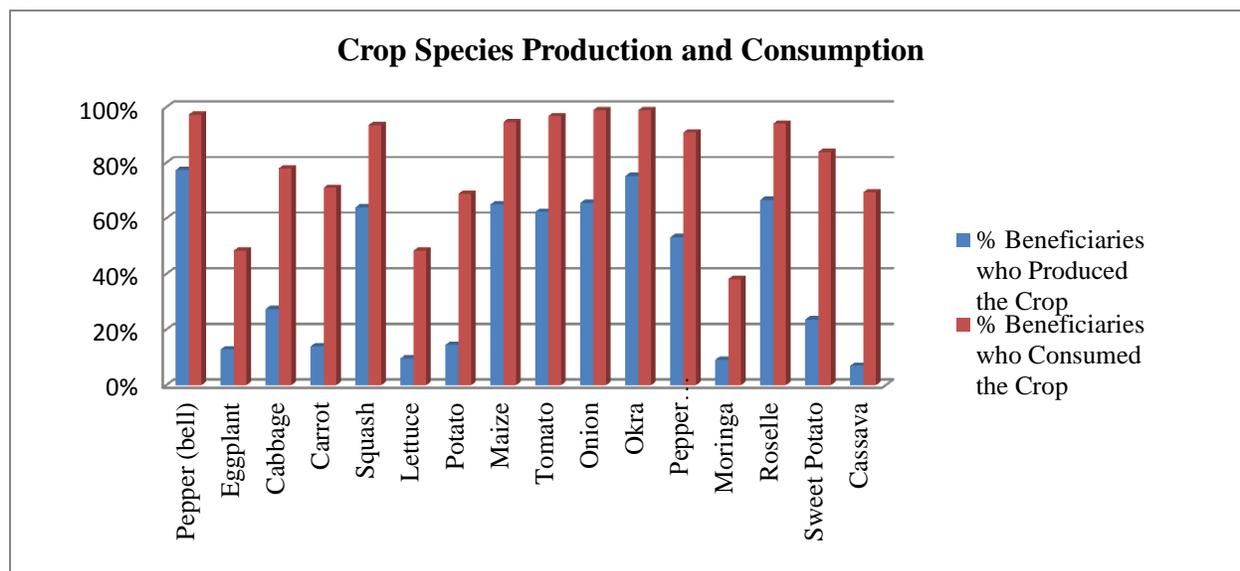
Beneficiary Category	3-HC Southern*	4-Women with Children under 6 Months	5-Women with Children 6-23 Months	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	66	59	61	186	12.7 (11.4-14.0)
Total score	773	770	821	2,364	
Result	11.7 (10.5-12.9)	13.1 (11.7-14.4)	13.5 (12.1-14.8)	12.7	

Variances considering a 90% confidence level are included in parenthesis

For each crop species, the figure below shows that the percentage of respondents that ate the crop is higher than the percentage of respondents that grew the crop. It is understandable that households cannot produce all the crop species that they consume. The figure demonstrates that the percentage of beneficiaries growing eggplant, cabbage, carrot, lettuce, potato, moringa, sweet potato, and cassava is much higher than the percentage of beneficiaries that are growing them. The percentage of households producing these vegetables and roots is very low. Off-season gardening activities with women should increase these rates. The project will focus on the crops that are produced less to increase the availability of those crop species and the frequency of their consumption.

For potatoes, while only 14.5% of respondents reported having grown potatoes during the last off season, 68.8% reported having consumed it. This means that the potato demand should correspond well with ARCAD beneficiaries who will be selling potatoes next year.

Figure 13—Comparison between the Percentage of Beneficiaries Producing and Consuming Listed Crop Species



5.3 Market Survey Results

The table below shows average prices per market for different commodities that will be distributed or could be affected by ARCAD intervention. Currency used is the area of intervention is the Nigerian Naira⁶, as opposed to the Franc CFA, due to proximity to Nigeria. This data was collected from six markets in Bosso and Toumour communes. In addition, the interviewed vendors were asked about the difference, for each commodity, between the current prices and the seasonal price norms. During the survey, surveyors were checking presence of each commodity to assure that it was being sold on the market.

Table 20—Market Survey Results

	Commodities	Commodity Unit	Baseline		
			Average Unit Price (in Naira)	Price in Relation with Seasonal Norms ⁷	Humanitarian Commodities on the Market ⁸
Commodities	Millet	Kg	131	3.1	1.0
	Cowpeas	Kg	192	3.3	1.0

⁶ Exchange rate: 1 USD = 162 NGN and 485 XOF

⁷ Much lower (1), Lower (2), About the same (3), Higher (4), Much higher (5)

⁸ No food aid (1), Small quantities: less than local (2), Large quantities: more than local (3), only aid commodities (4)

	Maize	Kg	82	3.0	1.0
	Vegetable Oil	Liter	244	3.1	1.0
	Millet Seed	Kg	190	3.7	1.0
	Cowpea Seed	Kg	203	3.1	1.0
	Potatoes	Kg	250	3.5	1.0
	Maize Seed	Kg	85	2.9	1.0
	Fuel	Liter	205	2.9	N/A
Source of Income	Pepper	Kg	598	3.2	N/A
	Daily Labor Wage-Agriculture Work	Day	568	2.6	N/A
	Goats	Goat	4,562	2.8	N/A
	Daily Labor Wage-Livestock Work	Day	245	1.8	N/A
Averages per Commodity				3.0	1.0

On average, according to the vendors, prices are normal for the season. However, goat prices and daily labor wages are lower than the seasonal norm, reducing the purchasing power of people in the area.

Terms of trade will help to monitor how the purchasing power of ARCAD beneficiaries is progressing.

Table 21—Terms of Trade—Baseline

Ratio Pepper (to average millet/maize price)	5.62
Ratio Daily Labor Wage—Agriculture Work (to average millet/maize price)	5.34
Ratio Goat (to average millet/maize price)	42.89
Ratio Daily Labor Wage—Livestock Work (staple food)	2.31
<i>Average Price between Millet and Maize: 106.4</i>	

These four indicators will be monitored regularly throughout the life of the project to track any effect of the intervention on the purchasing power of targeted communities.

6 Implications for Project Implementation, Performance Indicators, and Targets

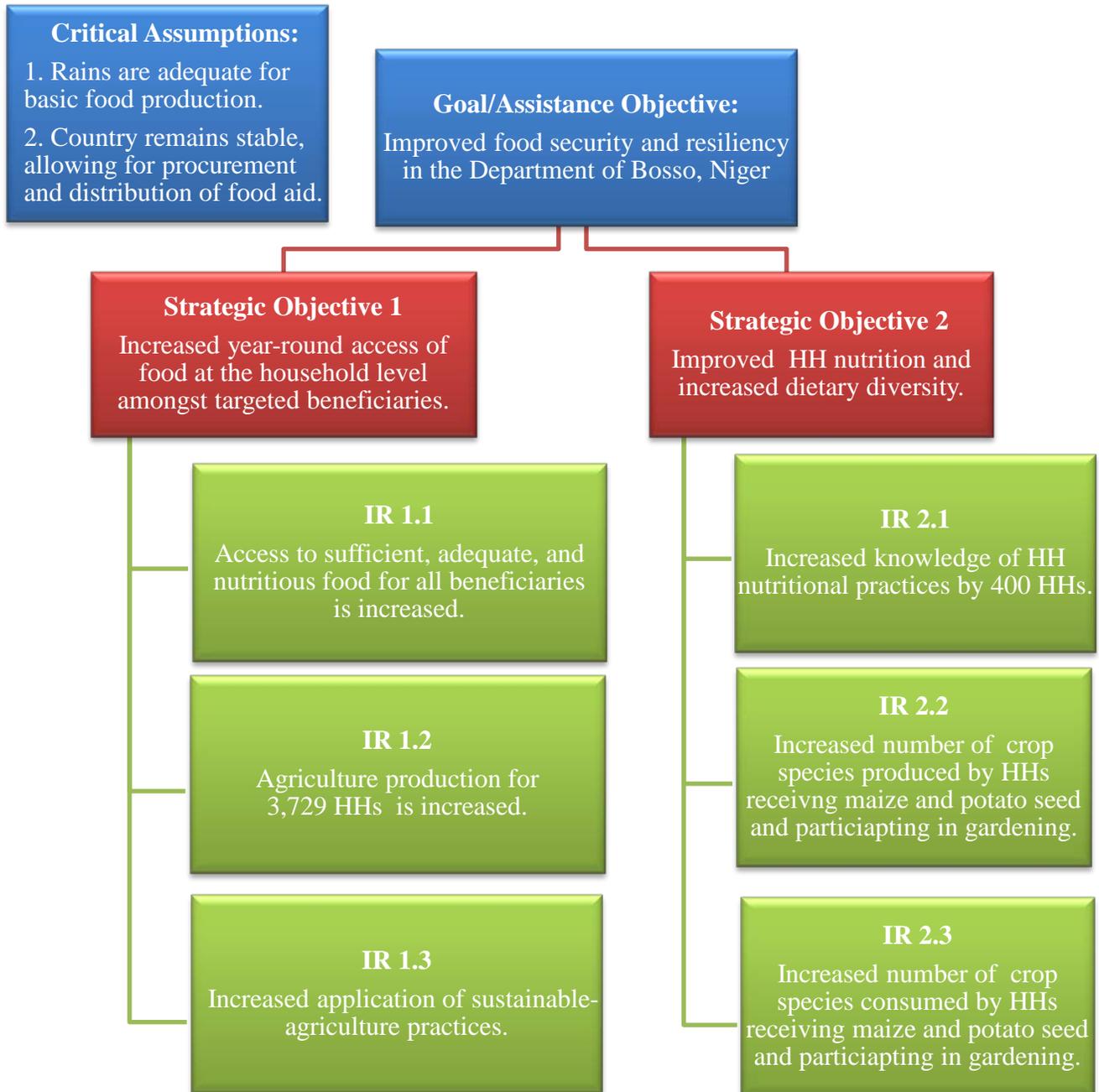
Beneficiaries have been identified, according to project criteria, for emergency targeted food distributions and seeds for training (millet/cowpeas) activities and are ready to participate in ARCAD activities.

As a result of the baseline survey information collected, the ARCAD result framework (Appendix C) and indicator tracking table (Appendix D) have been updated with the baseline data, and the targets have been set, providing clear goals and objectives for the life of the project.

Appendix A: ARCAD Beneficiaries per Village

Commune		Villages	Emergency TFD Host Community Beneficiaries				Emergency TFD Displaced Beneficiaries (Refugees/Returnees)				Total Emergency TFD Beneficiaries				SFT Millet-Cowpeas Beneficiaries			
			H	F	TT	# HHs	M	F	TT	# HHs	M	F	TT	# HHs	M	F	TT	# HHs
Bosso	1	Bosso	2,216	2,237	4,453	608	922	886	1,808	273	3,138	3,123	6,261	881				
	2	Mamouri	151	194	345	50	243	236	479	74	394	430	824	124	139	186	325	47
	3	Yebi	560	663	1,223	166	286	305	591	91	846	968	1,814	257	433	535	968	132
	4	Ngourgouram	118	152	270	38					118	152	270	38				
	5	Gamgara	927	1,077	2,004	279	121	113	234	32	1,048	1,190	2,238	311				
	6	Blagana	507	626	1,133	146	85	87	172	25	592	713	1,305	171				
	7	Abadam	667	670	1,337	195	122	135	257	36	789	805	1,594	231				
	8	Rille	248	286	534	85					248	286	534	85				
	9	Tchari Kari	264	284	548	91					264	284	548	91				
	10	Kindilam 1,2	332	333	665	100					332	333	665	100				
	11	N'Gama	27	22	49	7					27	22	49	7				
	12	Dagaya	973	1,169	2,142	331	129	150	279	50	1,102	1,319	2,421	381				
	13	Bague Kiessa	313	384	697	94					313	384	697	94				
	14	Bougil	53	61	114	17					53	61	114	17				
	15	Djaboullam	733	623	1,356	200					733	623	1,356	200				
	16	Nguirmaram	628	664	1,292	186					628	664	1,292	186				
	17	Billdjidi	65	62	127	21	15	20	35	4	80	82	162	25				
	18	Barwa	1,095	1,137	2,232	452	362	379	741	118	1,457	1,516	2,973	570	958	1015	1973	398
	19	Tchoukoudjani	504	554	1,058	150					504	554	1,058	150	481	528	1009	143
	20	Fie Boulwa Koura	187	185	372	66					187	185	372	66	156	155	311	57
	21	Wario	69	54	123	23					69	54	123	23	64	52	116	21
	22	Djarawa	113	127	240	46					113	127	240	46	100	115	215	41
	23	Mille	113	137	250	35					113	137	250	35				
	24	Borbouyari	83	98	181	42					83	98	181	42	77	85	162	38
SUB TOTAL			10,946	11,799	22,745	3,428	2,285	2,311	4,596	703	13,231	14,110	27,341	4,131	2,408	2,671	5,079	877
Toumour	25	Gagorce	266	324	590	95					266	324	590	95	266	352	618	95
	26	Garaou	163	152	315	49					163	152	315	49	167	148	315	49
	27	N'Gouba	130	118	248	43					130	118	248	43	121	110	231	39
	28	Toumour	528	557	1,085	163	309	298	607	108	837	855	1,692	271	446	473	919	139
	29	Fourdi	351	422	773	124					351	422	773	124	351	429	780	124
	30	Karo	365	297	662	101					365	297	662	101	245	231	476	72
SUB TOTAL			1,803	1,870	3,673	575	309	298	607	108	2,112	2,168	4,280	683	1,596	1,743	3,339	518
TOTAL			12,749	13,669	26,418	4,003	2,594	2,609	5,203	811	15,343	16,278	31,621	4,814	4,004	4,414	8,418	1,395

Appendix B: ARCAD Results Framework Flow Chart



Appendix C: ARCAD Results Framework

Assistance Objective								
Improved food security and resiliency in the Department of Bosso								
Strategic Objectives								
Expected Results	Indicators	Base-line Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
SO1: Increased year-round access to food at the household level amongst targeted beneficiaries	Household (HH) Coping Strategy Index Prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger	26.9 57.7 %	13.6 (lean season & end of the project) 25% (lean season and end of project)	Surveys	Field reports Surveys Post distribution monitoring	Baseline Final survey	All beneficiaries (31,621 emergency targeted food distribution beneficiaries, including 5,519 refugees/returnees; 3,790 seeds for training (STF) HHs; 3,729 FFA HHs; 400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs)	Field Supervisors Coordinators Project Manager

SO2: Improved HH nutrition and increased dietary diversity	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	55.7%	60%	Surveys	Field reports Surveys Observation	Baseline Final survey	400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Field Supervisors Coordinators Project Manager
	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	23.7%	30%				400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	
	HH Dietary Diversity Score	7.9	9.5				All beneficiaries (31,621 emergency targeted food distribution beneficiaries, including 5,519 refugees/returnees; 3,790 SFT HHs; 3,729 FFA HHs; 400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs)	

Intermediate Results

Expected Results	Indicators	Base-line Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
IR 1.1: Access to sufficient, adequate and nutritious food for all beneficiaries is increased	Percentage of HH with a borderline or poor food consumption score (< 42.5)	36.1%	30% (lean season) 20% (end of project)	Surveys	Field reports Surveys Post distribution monitoring	Baseline Final survey	All beneficiaries (31,621 emergency targeted food distribution beneficiaries, including 5,519 refugees/returnees; 3,790 STF HHs; 3,729 FFA HHs; 400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs)	Food Assistance Coordinator Project Manager
IR 1.2 Agriculture production for 3,790 seeds for training HHs is increased	Average production per HH in kg (millet and cowpea/potatoes and maize)	Millet: 22 Cowpeas: 6.6 Potatoes: 1.5 Maize: 221.2	Millet: 700 Cowpeas: 65 Potatoes: 25 Maize: 300	Surveys	Surveys	Baseline Final surveys (after the different harvests)	3,790 SFT HHs	Agriculture Supervisors Field Coordinator
IR 1.3 Increased application of sustainable agriculture practices	Percentage of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months	5.3%	60%	Survey Project reports	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	3,790 SFT HHs	Agriculture Supervisors Food Assistance Supervisors Field Coordinator

IR 2.1 Increased knowledge of 400 HHs on nutritional practices	Percentage of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices	28.3%	80%	Surveys	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Nutrition Supervisor Nutrition Coordinator
IR 2.2 Increased number of crop species produced by HHs receiving maize and potato seed and participating in gardening	Average number of crop species produced	6.5	8 (SFT) 9 (gardening)	Surveys	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	2,395 maize and potato SFT HHs; 400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Agriculture and Nutrition Supervisors
IR 2.3 Increased number of crop species consumed by HHs receiving maize and potato seed and participating in gardening	Average number of crop species consumed	12.7	13.5 (SFT) 14 (gardening)	Survey	Survey	Baseline Final survey	2,395 maize and potato SFT HHs; 400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Agriculture and Nutrition Supervisors

Outputs

Expected Results	Indicators	Base-line Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
1.1.1 Locally-procured food distributed	# of metric tons (MT) of commodities distributed	N/A	2,435.9 MT	Project reports	Distribution reports	Monthly	31,621 emergency targeted food distribution beneficiaries, including 5,519 refugees/returnees; 3,729 FFA HHs	Food Assistance Supervisors and Coordinator
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG assistance (food distributions)		4,814 HHs					
	# of people benefitting from USG-supported social assistance programming (disaggregated by sex)		31,621 beneficiaries					
1.1.2 FFA activities completed	# of men's/women's days	N/A	149,160	Project reports	Field report	Monthly	3,729 FFA HHs	Food Assistance Supervisors
	# of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (disaggregated sex)		3,729 beneficiaries					

1.1.3 Livelihood assets developed, built, or restored by targeted communities and HHs	# of hectares of land rehabilitated through FFA activities # of meters of dikes fortified # of meters of canals built # of meters ² of dunes stabilized	N/A	(Targets will be set after site identification)	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	3,729 FFA HHs	Project staff
1.2.1 Seed distributed (millet, cowpea, maize, potatoes)	# of MT of millet, cowpeas, maize, and potatoes # of HHs benefitting directly from USG interventions (seed distributions)	N/A	14 MT millet; 7 MT cowpeas; 24 MT maize; 12 MT potatoes 3,790 HHs	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	3,790 SFT HHs	Project staff
1.3.1 Education on sustainable agriculture practices	# of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	N/A	3,790	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	3,790 SFT HHs	Agriculture coordinator and supervisor
2.1.1 Nutrition education	# of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	N/A	2,000 (400 women x 5 sessions)	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Project staff

2.2.1 Seeds, tools, and inputs procured and distributed for gardening activities	# of beneficiaries receiving seeds, tools and inputs for gardening	N/A	400	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Project staff
2.2.2 Garden sites established and installed with an irrigation system	# of hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance	N/A	10	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	400 off-season gardening/nutrition education HHs	Agriculture coordinator and supervisor

Appendix D: ARCAD Indicator Tracking Table

	Indicator	Baseline Results	Average PDM Results Targets	Final Results Targets
Strategic Objective 1	HH Coping Strategy Index	26.9	13.6	13.6
	Prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger	57.7%	25%	25%
Strategic Objective 2	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	55.7%	N/A	60%
	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age	23.7%	N/A	30%
	HH Dietary Diversity Score	7.9	N/A	9.5
Intermediate Result 1.1	% of HHs with a borderline or poor Food Consumption Score (<42.5)	36.1%	30%	20%
Intermediate Result 1.2	Average production per HH (millet, cowpeas, potatoes, and maize)	Millet 22 kg Cowpeas: 6.6 kg Potatoes: 1.5 kg Maize: 221.2 kg	N/A	Millet: 700 kg Cowpeas: 65 kg Potatoes: 25 kg Maize: 300 kg
Intermediate Result 1.3	% of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months	5.3%	N/A	60%
Intermediate Result 2.1	% of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices	28.3%	N/A	80%
Intermediate Result 2.2	Average number of crop species produced	6.5	N/A	8 (SFT) 9 (gardening)
Intermediate Result 2.3	Average number of crop species consumed	12.7	N/A	13.5 (SFT) 14 (gardening)
Output 1.1.1	# of MT of commodities distributed	N/A	N/A	2,435.9 MT
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG assistance (food distributions)	N/A	N/A	4,814 HHs
	# of people benefitting from USG-supported social assistance programming	N/A	N/A	31,621 beneficiaries

Output 1.1.2	# of men's/women's days	N/A	N/A	149,160
	# of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	N/A	N/A	3,729 beneficiaries
Output 1.1.3	# of hectares of land rehabilitated through FFA activities	N/A	N/A	TBD after site identification
	# of meters of dikes fortified	N/A	N/A	
	# of meters of canals built	N/A	N/A	
	# of meters ² of dunes stabilized	N/A	N/A	
Output 1.2.1	# of MT of millet, cowpeas, maize, and potatoes	N/A	N/A	14 MT millet; 7 MT cowpeas; 24 MT maize; 12 MT potatoes
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG interventions (seed distributions)	N/A	N/A	3,790 HHs
Output 1.3.1	# of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	N/A	N/A	3,790
Output 2.1.1	# of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	N/A	N/A	2,000 (400 women x 5 sessions)
Output 2.2.1	# of beneficiaries receiving seeds, tools, and inputs for gardening	N/A	N/A	400
Output 2.2.2	# of hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services as a result of USG assistance	N/A	N/A	10

Appendix E: ARCAD Baseline Questionnaires



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Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD)¹ Baseline Questionnaire

Targeted Refugees and Returnees

<p><i>To be filled out by the surveyor:</i></p> <p>Commune _____ Village _____</p> <p>Name of the Surveyor: _____</p> <p>Ration Card Number: _____</p> <p>Date of the Survey: (day/month/year) ____ / ____ / ____</p>
<p><i>To be filled out by the team leader:</i></p> <p>Respondent Number: _____</p> <p>Date of Verification (verification that the questionnaire was correctly filled out): ____ / ____ / ____</p> <p>Signature of Verification from the Team Leader: _____</p>

INTRODUCTION:

Greetings! My name is _____, and I work for **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, an NGO that is responsible for conducting the ARCAD project. I am here to ask a few questions about your family's situation. Have you already been interviewed today? *If the respondent has already been interviewed as part of this survey, do not interview him/her again. Explain to him/her that you cannot interview him/her a second time. Thank him/her, and move on. If the respondent has not been interviewed, continue with the following questions.*

Confidentiality and Consent:

We are here to learn more about your family's and village's situation. This will help us to better understand the results of the Samaritan's Purse intervention. Your responses are entirely confidential. You are not obligated to respond to questions that you do not wish to answer, and you can end this interview at any time you want. We appreciate your collaboration in responding to the questions in this interview. The interview should take approximately 20 minutes; would you like to participate?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Do you have any questions concerning the interview?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Thank You!

Surveyor's Signature: _____ Date: _____
(The respondent attests to having verbally consented to the interview)

¹ "Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa" in French

Section 1 and 2: Respondent Identification (circle or indicate the correct response in the “Code” column)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Code
1.1	Respondent’s sex	Male Female	1 2
1.2	Respondent’s age	<i>Write the age in calendar dates</i>	—
1.3	Marital status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4
2.1	Number of people in the household	2.1.1 Men 2.1.2 Women 2.1.3 Girls 2.1.4 Boys 2.1.5 TOTAL	— — — — -----
2.2	What is your status?	Refugee (from Nigeria) Returnee Resident	1 2 3
2.3	What made you decide to leave Nigeria?		
2.4	How long have you been in Niger?		
2.5	How long do you think that you will stay in Niger? <i>Write out the response</i>		
2.6	What is your primary barrier to achieving food security? What is the main cause for lack of food at the household level?	Drought/poor distribution of rainfall Insecurity Lack of inputs (i.e. seeds) Physical inaccessibility to the market	1 2 3 4

Section 3: Coping Strategy Index (mention the number of days)

N ^o	Questions	Code	Skip
	During the past 7 days, in order to adapt to the lack of food at the household level, how many DAYS did your household adopt the following strategies?	Number of days within the past 7 days (0 – 7)	
3.1	Using foods that you prefer less AND are less expensive.	.....Days	
3.2	Borrowing food or receiving help from parents, neighbors, or friends.	.....Days	
3.3	Reducing the quantity of food eaten during meals.	.....Days	
3.4	Restricting adults’ consumption in order to allow children to eat more.	.....Days	
3.5	Reducing the number of meals eaten per day.	.....Days	
3.6	Purchasing food on credit.	.....Days	
3.7	Going an entire day without eating anything.	.....Days	

3.8	Sending a member of the household to parents', neighbors', or friends' homes to eat.	.....Days	
3.9	Not paying back loans in order to purchase food.	.....Days	
3.10	During the past 7 days, was there a time when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?	No 0 Yes.....1	

Section 4: Moderate or Severe Hunger (Hunger Index) (circle yes or no)

N°	Questions	Responses	Skip
4.1	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you had absolutely no food (of any kind) in your home due to lack of available resources? <i>Absolutely no food in the home.</i>	No 0 >>>>>> Yes.....1	Skip to 4.3
4.2	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.3	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you OR a member of your household went to bed hungry due to lack of food? <i>Going to bed hungry due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>>> Yes..... 1	Skip to 4.5
4.4	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.5	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you OR a member of your household had nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food? <i>Nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>>> Yes 1	Skip to section 5
4.6	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	

Section 5 and 6: Household Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Scores

DIRECTIONS: Read the list of foods.

Complete all of Section 5 before completing Section 6.

- **For Section 5 (Household Dietary Diversity Score): Concerning the last 24 hours**—Circle “1” in column if the respondent responds that, yes, he/she OR a member of his/her household has eaten one of the foods in that food group. Circle “0” in the column if the respondent responds that, no, neither he/she NOR a member of his/her household have eaten any of the foods in that food group as part of a meal or snack.
- **For Section 6 (Food Consumption Score): Concerning the past 7 days**—Write the number of DAYS out of the past 7 days, that the respondent OR a member of his/her household has consumed at least one of the foods of that food group.

The foods considered in this list must be those that were prepared and eaten within the household or taken elsewhere to eat. Do not include foods that were prepared and consumed outside of the household.

Verify to be sure that yesterday was not a special day (festival, party, funeral, etc. when the majority of the members of the household were absent). If it was a special day, end the interview.

		SECTION 5 Household Dietary Diversity Score		SECTION 6 Food Consumption Score
Food Products		Did you OR a member of your household consume the following foods during the past 24 hours? (0=No; 1=Yes)		Number of DAYS that you OR a member of your household consumed the following foods during the past 7 days? (0 - 7)(meals or snacks)
1. Cereals: sorghum, millet, maize, wheat, rice, pasta, bread, fried cakes, couscous, or other food prepared with a cereal base	5.1	No 0 Yes.....1	6.1	..... Days
2. Roots and Tubers: cassava, potato, yam, sweet potato, “gari,” or other food prepared with a root or tuber base	5.2	No 0 Yes.....1	6.2	..... Days
3. Beans, Pulses, and Nuts: cowpea, beans, peanut, lentils, sesame, Bambara groundnut, other nuts/beans/pulses	5.3	No 0 Yes.....1	6.3	..... Days
4. Orange Vegetables (Vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red peppers, squash, pumpkin	5.4	No 0 Yes.....1	6.4	..... Days
5. Vegetables (Green Leaves): moringa, boabab, roselle, Chinese senna, balanites flower, shona cabbage, Yoddo, Mollohia, other dark-green leaves	5.5	No 0 Yes.....1	6.5	..... Days
6. Other Vegetables: onion, tomato, cucumber, radish, green beans, green peas, pepper, cabbage, lettuce, okra	5.6	No 0 Yes.....1	6.6	..... Days
7. Orange Fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango or papaya, tangelo	5.7	No 0 Yes.....1	6.7	..... Days
8. Other Fruits: banana, pineapple, apple, mandarin, lemon, orange, guava, cantaloupe, watermelon, green mango	5.8	No 0 Yes.....1	6.8	..... Days
9. Meat: goat, lamb, beef, chicken, camel, guinea fowl, duck, turkey, pork, bush meat, pigeon, other meat (or dried meat)	5.9	No 0 Yes.....1	6.9	..... Days
10. Liver, Kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	5.10	No 0 Yes.....1	6.10	..... Days
11. Fish: fresh fish, canned tuna/sardines, and other seafood	5.11	No 0 Yes.....1	6.11	..... Days
12. Eggs	5.12	No 0 Yes.....1	6.12	..... Days
13. Milk and Milk Products: fresh milk, yogurt (Solani), sour milk, powdered milk (at least one glass), cheese, other milk products EXCEPT margarine, butter, or small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.13	No 0 Yes.....1	6.13	..... Days
14. Oil/Fats/Butter: food prepared with cooking oil, peanut oil, palm oil, butter, margarine, shea butter, animal fat, other oils/fats	5.14	No 0 Yes.....1	6.14	..... Days
15. Sugar: honey, jam, candy, cookies, cakes, sugar, sugar cane, powdered drink mix, other sugar products	5.15	No 0 Yes.....1	6.15	..... Days
16. Spices/Condiments: tea, coffee, salt, garlic, spices, bouillon cube, yeast, tomato sauce, other condiments, including small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.16	No 0 Yes.....1	6.16	..... Days

I’ve finished with all the questions that I have to ask, but I am going to verify to make sure that I have not forgotten anything. (Verify the questionnaire).

Thank you for your cooperation and time during this interview.
Good bye!!!

*This questionnaire was originally created in French and will be administered in local languages.



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Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD)² Baseline Questionnaire:

Targeted Host Community Members (from the 14 northern villages where SFT beneficiaries will receive **millet and cowpeas**)

<p><i>To be filled out by the surveyor:</i></p> <p>Commune _____ Village _____</p> <p>Name of the Surveyor: _____</p> <p>Ration Card Number: _____</p> <p>Date of the Survey: (day/month/year) ____ / ____ / ____</p>
<p><i>To be filled out by the team leader:</i></p> <p>Respondent Number: _____</p> <p>Date of Verification (verification that the questionnaire was correctly filled out): ____ / ____ / ____</p> <p>Signature of Verification from the Team Leader: _____</p>

INTRODUCTION:

Greetings! My name is _____, and I work for **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, an NGO that is responsible for conducting the ARCAD project. I am here to ask a few questions about your family's situation. Have you already been interviewed today? *If the respondent has already been interviewed as part of this survey, do not interview him/her again. Explain to him/her that you cannot interview him/her a second time. Thank him/her, and move on. If the respondent has not been interviewed, continue with the following questions.*

Confidentiality and Consent:

We are here to learn more about your family's and village's situation. This will help us to better understand the results of the Samaritan's Purse intervention. Your responses are entirely confidential. You are not obligated to respond to questions that you do not wish to answer, and you can end this interview at any time you want. We appreciate your collaboration in responding to the questions in this interview. The interview should take approximately 40 minutes; would you like to participate?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Do you have any questions concerning the interview?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Thank You!

Surveyor's Signature: _____ Date: _____
(The respondent attests to having verbally consented to the interview)

² "Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa" in French

Section 1 and 2: Respondent Identification (circle or indicate the correct response in the “Code” column)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Code
1.1	Respondent’s sex	Male Female	1 2
1.2	Respondent’s age	<i>Write the age in calendar dates</i>	—
1.3	Marital status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4
2.1	Number of people in the household	2.1.1 Men 2.1.2 Women 2.1.3 Girls 2.1.4 Boys 2.1.5 TOTAL	— — — — -----
2.2	What is your status?	Refugee (from Nigeria) Returnee Resident	1 2 3
2.3	Do you have refugees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.3.1. Men 2.3.2. Women 2.3.3. Girls 2.3.4. Boys 2.3.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.4	Do you have returnees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.4.1. Men 2.4.2. Women 2.4.3. Girls 2.4.4. Boys 2.4.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.5	What is your primary barrier to achieving food security? What is the main cause for lack of food at the household level?	Drought/poor distribution of rainfall Insecurity Lack of inputs (i.e. seeds) Physical inaccessibility to the market	1 2 3 4

Section 3: Coping Strategy Index (mention the number of days)

N ^o	Questions	Code	Skip
During the past 7 days, in order to adapt to the lack of food at the household level, how many DAYS did your household adopt the following strategies?		Number of days within the past 7 days (0 – 7)	
3.1	Using foods that you prefer less AND are less expensive.	.....Days	
3.2	Borrowing food or receiving help from parents, neighbors, or friends.	.....Days	
3.3	Reducing the quantity of food eaten during meals.	.....Days	
3.4	Restricting adults’ consumption in order to allow children to eat more.	.....Days	
3.5	Reducing the number of meals eaten per day.	.....Days	

3.6	Purchasing food on credit.	.....Days	
3.7	Going an entire day without eating anything.	.....Days	
3.8	Sending a member of the household to parents', neighbors', or friends' homes to eat.	.....Days	
3.9	Not paying back loans in order to purchase food.	.....Days	
3.10	During the past 7 days, was there a time when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?	No 0 Yes.....1	

Section 4: Moderate or Severe Hunger (Hunger Index) (circle yes or no)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Skip
4.1	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you had absolutely no food (of any kind) in your home due to lack of available resources? <i>Absolutely no food in the home.</i>	No 0 >>>>>> Yes.....1	Skip to 4.3
4.2	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.3	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or a member of your household went to bed hungry due to lack of food? <i>Going to bed hungry due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>>> Yes.....1	Skip to 4.5
4.4	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.5	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or a member of your household had nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food? <i>Nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>> Yes 1	Skip to section 5
4.6	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2).....1 Sometimes (3-10).....2 Often (>10).....3	

Section 5 and 6: Household Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Scores

DIRECTIONS: Read the list of foods.

Complete all of Section 5 before completing Section 6.

- **For Section 5 (Household Dietary Diversity Score): Concerning the last 24 hours**—Circle “1” in column if the respondent responds that, yes, he/she OR a member of his/her household has eaten one of the foods in that food group. Circle “0” in the column if the respondent responds that, no, neither he/she NOR a member of his/her household have eaten any of the foods in that food group as part of a meal or snack.
- **For Section 6 (Food Consumption Score): Concerning the past 7 days**—Write the number of DAYS out of the past 7 days, that the respondent OR a member of his/her household has consumed at least one of the foods of that food group.

The foods considered in this list must be those that were prepared and eaten within the household or taken elsewhere to eat. Do not include foods that were prepared and consumed outside of the household.

Verify to be sure that yesterday was not a special day (festival, party, funeral, etc. when the majority of the members of the household were absent). If it was a special day, end the interview.

		SECTION 5 Household Dietary Diversity Score		SECTION 6 Food Consumption Score
Food Products		Did you OR a member of your household consume the following foods during the past 24 hours? (0=No; 1=Yes)		Number of DAYS that you OR a member of your household consumed the following foods during the past 7 days? (0 - 7)(meals or snacks)
1. Cereals: sorghum, millet, maize, wheat, rice, pasta, bread, fried cakes, couscous, or other food prepared with a cereal base	5.1	No 0 Yes.....1	6.1	..... Days
2. Roots and Tubers: cassava, potato, yam, sweet potato, “gari,” or other food prepared with a root or tuber base	5.2	No 0 Yes.....1	6.2	..... Days
3. Beans, Pulses, and Nuts: cowpea, beans, peanut, lentils, sesame, Bambara groundnut, other nuts/beans/pulses	5.3	No 0 Yes.....1	6.3	..... Days
4. Orange Vegetables (Vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red peppers, squash, pumpkin	5.4	No 0 Yes.....1	6.4	..... Days
5. Vegetables (Green Leaves): moringa, boabab, roselle, Chinese senna, balanites flower, shona cabbage, Yoddo, Mollohia, other dark-green leaves	5.5	No 0 Yes.....1	6.5	..... Days
6. Other Vegetables: onion, tomato, cucumber, radish, green beans, green peas, pepper, cabbage, lettuce, okra	5.6	No 0 Yes.....1	6.6	..... Days
7. Orange Fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango or papaya, tangelo	5.7	No 0 Yes.....1	6.7	..... Days
8. Other Fruits: banana, pineapple, apple, mandarin, lemon, orange, guava, cantaloupe, watermelon, green mango	5.8	No 0 Yes.....1	6.8	..... Days
9. Meat: goat, lamb, beef, chicken, camel, guinea fowl, duck, turkey, pork, bush meat, pigeon, other meat (or dried meat)	5.9	No 0 Yes.....1	6.9	..... Days
10. Liver, Kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	5.10	No 0 Yes.....1	6.10	..... Days
11. Fish: fresh fish, canned tuna/sardines, and other seafood	5.11	No 0 Yes.....1	6.11	..... Days
12. Eggs	5.12	No 0 Yes.....1	6.12	..... Days
13. Milk and Milk Products: fresh milk, yogurt (Solani), sour milk, powdered milk (at least one glass), cheese, other milk products EXCEPT margarine, butter, or small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.13	No 0 Yes.....1	6.13	..... Days
14. Oil/Fats/Butter: food prepared with cooking oil, peanut oil, palm oil, butter, margarine, shea butter, animal fat, other oils/fats	5.14	No 0 Yes.....1	6.14	..... Days
15. Sugar: honey, jam, candy, cookies, cakes, sugar, sugar cane, powdered drink mix, other sugar products	5.15	No 0 Yes.....1	6.15	..... Days
16. Spices/Condiments: tea, coffee, salt, garlic, spices, bouillon cube, yeast, tomato sauce, other condiments, including small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.16	No 0 Yes.....1	6.16	..... Days

Section 7: Average Production per Household Millet and Cowpeas

7.1 During the 2013-2014 off season, did you plant millet and/or cowpeas?

Yes No

7.2 What was the production that you obtained for each crop?

Crop	Production		Quantity Obtained					Unit of Measure
	Yes	No	bundles	50 kg sack	100 kg sack	Tia (bowl)	Other (specify)	1 50kg sack =bundles 1 bundle =.....Tia(s)
Millet	1	0						
Cowpeas	1	0						

Section 8: Application of Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Millet and Cowpeas (Rain-Fed Cultivation 2013)

8.1 Natural Regeneration

8.1.1	How did you clear your field(s) before the 2013 season? (choose one response)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning.....1 • Cutting down small trees .....2 • Intentionally leaving and caring for small, useful trees .....3
--------------	---	---

8.2 Millet Seed Priming

8.2.1	Did you prepare your millet seed before planting during the 2013 rainy-season? Did you do a special treatment?	No 0 >>>> Yes 1	Skip to paragraph 8.4
	If yes, describe how you prepare the millet seed before planting (<i>Write out the response</i>).		
8.2.2	According to the response, did the respondent soak at least a portion of the maize seeds in water for 8 hours before planting?	No 0 Yes 1	

8.3 Timely Planting

8.3.1	Do you usually plant millet or cowpeas before the rain?	Yes 1 >>>> No 0	Skip to paragraph 8.4
	If you plant after the rain, what depth of moisture do you need before deciding to plant? <i>Write out the response</i>		
8.3.2	According to the response, did the respondent wait until the soil was wet between 7 and 15 cm deep?	No 0 Yes 1	

8.4 Thinning (Millet and Cowpeas)

8.4.1	After germination of the millet and cowpea, do you usually reduce the number of shoots that are sprouting?	No 0 >>>>> Yes 1	Skip to paragraph 8.5
8.4.2	If yes, how many days after planting do you do so?	Before the 15 th day..... 1 Between the 15 th and 20 th day.....2 After the 20 th day.....3	
8.4.3	If you use this practice: how many shoots do you usually leave for the millet?	5 or more.....0 Between 3 and 4.....1	
8.4.4	How many shoots do you usually leave for the cowpeas?	1 shoot.....1 2 shoots.....2 More than 2 shoots..... 3	

8.5 Localized Fertilization

8.5.1	Do you use manure OR compost on your field(s)?	No 0 >>>>> Yes 1	Skip to paragraph 8.7
	If yes, explain how you apply it.		
8.5.2	According to the response, did the respondent place the manure/compost in a small pile per seed hole?	No 0 Yes 1	

8.6 Crop Residue Mulching

8.6.1	After the 2013 harvest, what did you do with the residue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Left the stalks standing .....1 • Left the cut stalks on the ground in the field.....2 • Gathered and removed the stalks from the field.....3
--------------	---	---

I've finished with all the questions that I have to ask, but I am going to verify to make sure that I have not forgotten anything. (Verify the questionnaire).

Thank you for your cooperation and time during this interview.
Good bye!!!

*This questionnaire was originally created in French and will be administered in local languages.



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Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD)³ Baseline Questionnaire:
Targeted Host Community Members (from the 16 southern villages where SFT beneficiaries will receive **potatoes and maize**)

<p><i>To be filled out by the surveyor:</i></p> <p>Commune _____ Village _____</p> <p>Name of the Surveyor: _____</p> <p>Ration Card Number: _____</p> <p>Date of the Survey: (day/month/year) ____ / ____ / ____</p>
<p><i>To be filled out by the team leader:</i></p> <p>Respondent Number: _____</p> <p>Date of Verification (verification that the questionnaire was correctly filled out): ____ / ____ / ____</p> <p>Signature of Verification from the Team Leader: _____</p>

INTRODUCTION:

Greetings! My name is _____, and I work for **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, an NGO that is responsible for conducting the ARCAD project. I am here to ask a few questions about your family's situation. Have you already been interviewed today? *If the respondent has already been interviewed as part of this survey, do not interview him/her again. Explain to him/her that you cannot interview him/her a second time. Thank him/her, and move on. If the respondent has not been interviewed, continue with the following questions.*

Confidentiality and Consent:

We are here to learn more about your family's and village's situation. This will help us to better understand the results of the Samaritan's Purse intervention. Your responses are entirely confidential. You are not obligated to respond to questions that you do not wish to answer, and you can end this interview at any time you want. We appreciate your collaboration in responding to the questions in this interview. The interview should take approximately 40 minutes; would you like to participate?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Do you have any questions concerning the interview?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Thank You!

Surveyor's Signature: _____ Date: _____
(The respondent attests to having verbally consented to the interview)

³ "Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa" in French

Section 1 and 2: Respondent Identification (circle or indicate the correct response in the “Code” column)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Code
1.1	Respondent’s sex	Male Female	1 2
1.2	Respondent’s age	Write the age in calendar dates	_____
1.3	Marital status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4
2.1	Number of people in the household	2.1.1 Men 2.1.2 Women 2.1.3 Girls 2.1.4 Boys 2.1.5 TOTAL	_____ _____ _____ _____ -----
2.2	What is your status?	Refugee (from Nigeria) Returnee Resident	1 2 3
2.3	Do you have refugees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.3.1. Men 2.3.2. Women 2.3.3. Girls 2.3.4. Boys 2.3.5. TOTAL	_____ _____ _____ _____ -----
2.4	Do you have returnees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.4.1. Men 2.4.2. Women 2.4.3. Girls 2.4.4. Boys 2.4.5. TOTAL	_____ _____ _____ _____ -----
2.5	What is your primary barrier to achieving food security? What is the main cause for lack of food at the household level?	Drought/poor distribution of rainfall Insecurity Lack of inputs (i.e. seeds) Physical inaccessibility to the market	1 2 3 4

Section 3: Coping Strategy Index (mention the number of days)

N ^o	Questions	Code	Skip
	During the past 7 days, in order to adapt to the lack of food at the household level, how many DAYS did your household adopt the following strategies?	Number of days within the past 7 days (0 – 7)	
3.1	Using foods that you prefer less AND are less expensive.	.....Days	
3.2	Borrowing food or receiving help from parents, neighbors, or friends.	.....Days	
3.3	Reducing the quantity of food eaten during meals.	.....Days	
3.4	Restricting adults’ consumption in order to allow children to eat more.	.....Days	
3.5	Reducing the number of meals eaten per day.	.....Days	

3.6	Purchasing food on credit.	.....Days	
3.7	Going an entire day without eating anything.	.....Days	
3.8	Sending a member of the household to parents', neighbors', or friends' homes to eat.	.....Days	
3.9	Not paying back loans in order to purchase food.	.....Days	
3.10	During the past 7 days, was there a time when you did not have enough food or enough money to buy food?	No 0 Yes.....1	

Section 4: Moderate or Severe Hunger (Hunger Index) (circle yes or no)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Skip
4.1	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you had absolutely no food (of any kind) in your home due to lack of available resources? <i>Absolutely no food in the home.</i>	No 0 >>>>> Yes.....1	Skip to 4.3
4.2	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1–2).....1 Sometimes (3–10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.3	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or a member of your household went to bed hungry due to lack of food? <i>Going to bed hungry due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>> Yes.....1	Skip to 4.5
4.4	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1–2).....1 Sometimes (3–10).....2 Often (>10).....3	
4.5	During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or a member of your household had nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food? <i>Nothing to eat for an entire day and night due to lack of food.</i>	No..... 0 >>>>> Yes 1	Skip to section 5
4.6	How many times did this occur within the past 30 days?	Rarely (1–2).....1 Sometimes (3–10).....2 Often (>10).....3	

Section 5 and 6: Household Dietary Diversity and Food Consumption Scores

DIRECTIONS: Read the list of foods.

Complete all of Section 5 before completing Section 6.

- **For Section 5 (Household Dietary Diversity Score): Concerning the last 24 hours**—Circle “1” in column if the respondent responds that, yes, he/she OR a member of his/her household has eaten one of the foods in that food group. Circle “0” in the column if the respondent responds that, no, neither he/she NOR a member of his/her household have eaten any of the foods in that food group as part of a meal or snack.
- **For Section 6 (Food Consumption Score): Concerning the past 7 days**—Write the number of DAYS out of the past 7 days, that the respondent OR a member of his/her household has consumed at least one of the foods of that food group.

The foods considered in this list must be those that were prepared and eaten within the household or taken elsewhere to eat. Do not include foods that were prepared and consumed outside of the household.

Verify to be sure that yesterday was not a special day (festival, party, funeral, etc. when the majority of the members of the household were absent). If it was a special day, end the interview.

		SECTION 5 Household Dietary Diversity Score		SECTION 6 Food Consumption Score
Food Products		Did you OR a member of your household consume the following foods during the past 24 hours? (0=No; 1=Yes)		Number of DAYS that you OR a member of your household consumed the following foods during the past 7 days? (0 - 7)(meals or snacks)
1. Cereals: sorghum, millet, maize, wheat, rice, pasta, bread, fried cakes, couscous, or other food prepared with a cereal base	5.1	No 0 Yes.....1	6.1	..... Days
2. Roots and Tubers: cassava, potato, yam, sweet potato, “gari,” or other food prepared with a root or tuber base	5.2	No 0 Yes.....1	6.2	..... Days
3. Beans, Pulses, and Nuts: cowpea, beans, peanut, lentils, sesame, Bambara groundnut, other nuts/beans/pulses	5.3	No 0 Yes.....1	6.3	..... Days
4. Orange Vegetables (Vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red peppers, squash, pumpkin	5.4	No 0 Yes.....1	6.4	..... Days
5. Vegetables (Green Leaves): moringa, boabab, roselle, Chinese senna, balanites flower, shona cabbage, Yoddo, Mollohia, other dark-green leaves	5.5	No 0 Yes.....1	6.5	..... Days
6. Other Vegetables: onion, tomato, cucumber, radish, green beans, green peas, pepper, cabbage, lettuce, okra	5.6	No 0 Yes.....1	6.6	..... Days
7. Orange Fruits (Fruits rich in Vitamin A): ripe mango or papaya, tangelo	5.7	No 0 Yes.....1	6.7	..... Days
8. Other Fruits: banana, pineapple, apple, mandarin, lemon, orange, guava, cantaloupe, watermelon, green mango	5.8	No 0 Yes.....1	6.8	..... Days
9. Meat: goat, lamb, beef, chicken, camel, guinea fowl, duck, turkey, pork, bush meat, pigeon, other meat (or dried meat)	5.9	No 0 Yes.....1	6.9	..... Days
10. Liver, Kidney, heart and/or other organ meats	5.10	No 0 Yes.....1	6.10	..... Days
11. Fish: fresh fish, canned tuna/sardines, and other seafood	5.11	No 0 Yes.....1	6.11	..... Days
12. Eggs	5.12	No 0 Yes.....1	6.12	..... Days
13. Milk and Milk Products: fresh milk, yogurt (Solani), sour milk, powdered milk (at least one glass), cheese, other milk products EXCEPT margarine, butter, or small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.13	No 0 Yes.....1	6.13	..... Days
14. Oil/Fats/Butter: food prepared with cooking oil, peanut oil, palm oil, butter, margarine, shea butter, animal fat, other oils/fats	5.14	No 0 Yes.....1	6.14	..... Days
15. Sugar: honey, jam, candy, cookies, cakes, sugar, sugar cane, powdered drink mix, other sugar products	5.15	No 0 Yes.....1	6.15	..... Days
16. Spices/Condiments: tea, coffee, salt, garlic, spices, bouillon cube, yeast, tomato sauce, other condiments including small quantities of milk with tea or coffee	5.16	No 0 Yes.....1	6.16	..... Days

Section 7: Average Production per Household Maize and Potatoes

7.3 During the 2013-2014 off season, did you plant maize or potatoes?

Yes

No

7.4 What was the production that you obtained for each crop?

Crop	Production		Quantity Obtained			
	Yes	No	kg	50 kg sack	Tia (bowl)	Other (specify)
Maize	1	0				
Potato	1	0				

Section 8: Application of Sustainable Agriculture Practices for Maize and Potatoes (Off Season 2013-2014)

8.1 Have you planted maize in the off season before?	No..... 0 >>>> Yes..... 1	Skip to paragraph 8.4
--	------------------------------	-----------------------

8.2 Maize Seed Priming

8.2.1 If yes, do you usually prepare your maize seeds before planting them? Do you do a special treatment?	No..... 0 >>>> Yes..... 1	Skip to paragraph 8.3
If yes, describe how you prepare the maize seeds before planting (<i>Write out the response</i>).		
8.2.2 According to the response, did the respondent soak at least a portion of the maize seeds in water for 12 hours before planting?	No 0 Yes 1	

8.3 Thinning (Maize)

8.3.1 After germination of the maize, do you usually reduce the number of shoots that are sprouting?	No..... 0 >>>> Yes 1	Skip to paragraph 8.4
8.3.2 If yes, how many days after planting do you do so?	Before the 15 th day..... 1 Between the 15 th and 20 th day.....2 After the 20 th day.....3	
8.3.3 If you use this practice: how many shoots do you usually leave for the maize?	2 shoots .....1 Other response.....0	

8.4 Compost

8.4.1 Do you know about composting?	No 0 >>>>> Yes 1	Skip to paragraph 8.5
8.4.2 Did you make compost for 2013-2014 off-season activities?	No 0 Yes 1	
8.4.3 If yes, did you use it?	No 0 Yes 1	
8.4.5 If you did not prepare compost, did you still use it?	No.....0 Yes.....1	Indicate where it came from:

8.5 Pre-Germination (Potatoes)

8.5.1 Have you planted potatoes before?	No 0 >>>> Yes 1	Skip to section 9
---	--------------------------------	-------------------

8.5.2 If yes, how did you plant the potato seeds? Describe the process.	
According to the respondent's response, did he pre-germinate and divide the seeds before planting?	No 0 Yes 1

8.6 Mounding (Potatoes)

8.6.1 Do you usually build-up soil around the potato plant when it starts to flower?	No 0 >>>> Yes 1	
--	--	--

Section 9 and 10: Production and Consumption

- First Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **PRODUCE/HARVEST** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops produced first.*
- Second Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **CONSUME** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops consumed after the produced/harvested section has been completed.*

		PRODUCTION/HARVEST			CONSUMPTION	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
9.1	Pepper (Bell)	1	0	10.1	1	0
9.2	Eggplant	1	0	10.2	1	0
9.3	Cabbage	1	0	10.3	1	0
9.4	Carrot	1	0	10.4	1	0
9.5	Squash	1	0	10.5	1	0
9.6	Lettuce	1	0	10.6	1	0
9.7	Potato	1	0	10.7	1	0
9.8	Maize	1	0	10.8	1	0
9.9	Tomato	1	0	10.9	1	0
9.10	Onion	1	0	10.10	1	0
9.11	Okra	1	0	10.11	1	0
9.12	Pepper (small spicy)	1	0	10.12	1	0
9.13	Moringa	1	0	10.13	1	0
9.14	Roselle	1	0	10.14	1	0
9.15	Sweet Potato	1	0	10.15	1	0
9.16	Cassava			10.16		
9.17	Other 1:.....	1	0	10.17	1	0
9.18	Other 2:.....	1	0	10.18	1	0

I've finished with all the questions that I have to ask, but I am going to verify to make sure that I have not forgotten anything. (Verify the questionnaire).

Thank you for your cooperation and time during this interview.
Good bye!!!

*This questionnaire was originally created in French and will be administered in local languages.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD)⁴ Baseline Questionnaire:
**Women from the 10 Targeted Villages for Off-Season Gardening and Nutrition Activities
with Children under Six Months Old**

To be filled out by the surveyor:

Commune _____ Village _____

Name of the Surveyor: _____

Ration Card Number: _____

Date of the Survey: (day/month/year) ____ / ____ / ____

Confirm that the mother has a child under 6 months old: Yes No
IF NO, END THE INTERVIEW

To be filled out by the team leader:

Respondent Number: _____

Date of Verification (verification that the questionnaire was correctly filled out): ____ / ____ / ____

Signature of Verification from the Team Leader: _____

INTRODUCTION:

Greetings! My name is _____, and I work for **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, an NGO that is responsible for conducting the ARCAD project. I am here to ask a few questions about your family's situation. Have you already been interviewed today? *If the respondent has already been interviewed as part of this survey, do not interview him/her again. Explain to him/her that you cannot interview him/her a second time. Thank him/her, and move on. If the respondent has not been interviewed, continue with the following questions:*

Confidentiality and Consent:

We are here to learn more about your family's and village's situation. This will help us to better understand the results of the Samaritan's Purse intervention. Your responses are entirely confidential. You are not obligated to respond to questions that you do not wish to answer, and you can end this interview at any time you want. We appreciate your collaboration in responding to the questions in this interview. The interview should take approximately 10 minutes; would you like to participate?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Do you have any questions concerning the interview?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Thank You!

Surveyor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

(The respondent attests to having verbally consented to the interview)

⁴ « Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa » in French

Section 1 and 2: Respondent Identification (circle or indicate the correct response in the “Code” column)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Code
1.1	Respondent’s sex	Male Female	1 2
1.2	Respondent’s age	<i>Write the age in calendar dates</i>	—
1.3	Marital status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4
2.1	Number of people in the household	2.1.1 Men 2.1.2 Women 2.1.3 Girls 2.1.4 Boys 2.1.5 TOTAL	— — — — -----
2.2	What is your status?	Refugee (from Nigeria) Returnee Resident	1 2 3
2.3	Do you have refugees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.3.1. Men 2.3.2. Women 2.3.3. Girls 2.3.4. Boys 2.3.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.4	Do you have returnees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.4.1. Men 2.4.2. Women 2.4.3. Girls 2.4.4. Boys 2.4.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.5	What is your primary barrier to achieving food security? What is the main cause for lack of food at the household level?	Drought/poor distribution of rainfall Insecurity Lack of inputs (i.e. seeds) Physical inaccessibility to the market	1 2 3 4

Section 3: Knowledge of Household Nutritional and Hygiene Practices

No	Questions	Codes		Skip
3.1	Do you know some of the essential family practices concerning nutrition or hygiene? <i>The surveyor must not mention the practices himself/herself.</i>	No.....0 >>>>> Yes.....1		Skip to section 4
	<i>If yes, which ones?</i>	Yes	No	
3.2	Begin breastfeeding within the first 30 minutes following childbirth	1	0	
3.3	Exclusive breastfeeding from 0-6 months	1	0	
3.4	Continued breastfeeding up to 24 months	1	0	
3.5	Complementary feeding starting at 7 months	1	0	
3.6	Preparation of enriched porridge	1	0	
3.7	Diversification of foods consumed	1	0	

3.8	Provide adequate quantities of food for each household member	1	0	
3.9	Hand washing with water and soap or ashes at the 5 key moments: before eating, before cooking, before feeding children, after defecation, and after cleaning children's stools. <i>(need to list all 5 for the answer to be correct)</i>	1	0	
3.10	Know at least 3 methods of diarrhea prevention from the following list: <i>use of clean water (whenever possible), hand washing with water and soap or ashes, exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months, good food hygiene, correct use of latrines or dig and bury method, hygienic disposal of children's stools, measles immunization.</i>	1	0	
3.11	Know a method of water purification (filter and boil at least 10 minutes, Aquatabs/Chlorine)	1	0	
3.12	Know the symptoms of diarrhea, Malaria, and respiratory infections	1	0	
3.13	Use of preventative and curative health services	1	0	

Section 4: Exclusive Breastfeeding

4.1	Are there one or more children under 6 months in your household?	No.....0 >>> Yes.....1	Skip to section 5	
4.2	If yes, what is their gender? <i>(record the number of boys and girls)</i>	_____ Boys	_____ Girls	

	During the past 24 hours, what did they/he/she consume?		
		Yes	No
4.3	Breast milk	1	0
4.4	Water	1	0
4.5	Porridge	1	0
4.6	Other:	1	0

According to the response, answer the following question:

		Yes	No
4.7	Did the mother practice exclusive breastfeeding? (Did she ONLY give the child breast milk during the past 24 hours?)	1	0

Section 5 and 6: Production and Consumption

- First Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **PRODUCE/HARVEST** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops produced first.*
- Second Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **CONSUME** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops consumed after the produced/harvested section has been completed.*

		PRODUCTION/HARVEST			CONSUMPTION	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
5.1	Pepper (Bell)	1	0	6.1	1	0
5.2	Eggplant	1	0	6.2	1	0
5.3	Cabbage	1	0	6.3	1	0
5.4	Carrot	1	0	6.4	1	0
5.5	Squash	1	0	6.5	1	0
5.6	Lettuce	1	0	6.6	1	0
5.7	Potato	1	0	6.7	1	0
5.8	Maize	1	0	6.8	1	0
5.9	Tomato	1	0	6.9	1	0
5.10	Onion	1	0	6.10	1	0
5.11	Okra	1	0	6.11	1	0
5.12	Pepper (small spicy)	1	0	6.12	1	0
5.13	Moringa	1	0	6.13	1	0
5.14	Roselle	1	0	6.14	1	0
5.15	Sweet Potato	1	0	6.15	1	0
5.16	Cassava			6.16		
5.17	Other 1:.....	1	0	6.17	1	0
5.18	Other 2:.....	1	0	6.18	1	0

I've finished with all the questions that I have to ask, but I am going to verify to make sure that I have not forgotten anything. (Verify the questionnaire).

Thank you for your cooperation and time during this interview.
Good bye!!!

*This questionnaire was originally created in French and will be administered in local languages.



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Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa (ARCAD)⁵ Baseline Questionnaire:

Women from the 10 Targeted Villages for Off-Season Gardening and Nutrition Activities with Children 6-23 Months Old

To be filled out by the surveyor:

Commune _____ Village _____

Name of the Surveyor: _____

Ration Card Number: _____

Date of the Survey: (day/month/year) ____ / ____ / ____

Confirm that the mother has a child 6-23 months old: Yes No

IF NO, END THE INTERVIEW

To be filled out by the team leader:

Respondent Number: _____

Date of Verification (verification that the questionnaire was correctly filled out): ____ / ____ / ____

Signature of Verification from the Team Leader: _____

INTRODUCTION:

Greetings! My name is _____, and I work for **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, an NGO that is responsible for conducting the ARCAD project. I am here to ask a few questions about your family's situation. Have you already been interviewed today? *If the respondent has already been interviewed as part of this survey, do not interview him/her again. Explain to him/her that you cannot interview him/her a second time. Thank him/her, and move on. If the respondent has not been interviewed, continue with the following questions.*

Confidentiality and Consent:

We are here to learn more about your family's and village's situation. This will help us to better understand the results of the Samaritan's Purse intervention. Your responses are entirely confidential. You are not obligated to respond to questions that you do not wish to answer, and you can end this interview at any time you want. We appreciate your collaboration in responding to the questions in this interview. The interview should take approximately 20 minutes; would you like to participate?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Do you have any questions concerning the interview?

Yes: _____ No: _____

Thank You!

Surveyor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

(The respondent attests to having verbally consented to the interview)

⁵ "Appui à la Résilience des Communautés à Diffa" in French

Section 1 and 2: Respondent Identification (circle or indicate the correct response in the “Code” column)

N ^o	Questions	Responses	Code
1.1	Respondent’s sex	Male Female	1 2
1.2	Respondent’s age	<i>Write the age in calendar dates</i>	—
1.3	Marital status	Single Married Divorced Widowed	1 2 3 4
2.1	Number of people in the household	2.1.1 Men 2.1.2 Women 2.1.3 Girls 2.1.4 Boys 2.1.5 TOTAL	— — — — -----
2.2	What is your status?	Refugee (from Nigeria) Returnee Resident	1 2 3
2.3	Do you have refugees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.3.1. Men 2.3.2. Women 2.3.3. Girls 2.3.4. Boys 2.3.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.4	Do you have returnees in your household?	If yes, how many: 2.4.1. Men 2.4.2. Women 2.4.3. Girls 2.4.4. Boys 2.4.5. TOTAL	----- ----- ----- ----- -----
2.5	What is your primary barrier to achieving food security? What is the main cause for lack of food at the household level?	Drought/poor distribution of rainfall Insecurity Lack of inputs (i.e. seeds) Physical inaccessibility to the market	1 2 3 4

Section 3: Knowledge of Household Nutritional and Hygiene Practices

No	Questions	Codes		Skip
3.1	Do you know some of the essential family practices concerning nutrition or hygiene? <i>The surveyor must not mention the practices himself/herself.</i>	No.....0 >>>>> Yes.....1		Skip to section 4
	<i>If yes, which ones?</i>	Yes	No	
3.2	Begin breastfeeding within the first 30 minutes following childbirth	1	0	
3.3	Exclusive breastfeeding from 0-6 months	1	0	
3.4	Continued breastfeeding up to 24 months	1	0	
3.5	Complementary feeding starting at 7 months	1	0	
3.6	Preparation of enriched porridge	1	0	
3.7	Diversification of foods consumed	1	0	

3.8	Provide adequate quantities of food for each household member	1	0	
3.9	Hand washing with water and soap or ashes at the 5 key moments: before eating, before cooking, before feeding children, after defecation, after cleaning children's stools. (need to list all 5 for the answer to be correct)	1	0	
3.10	Know at least 3 methods of diarrhea prevention from the following list: use of clean water (whenever possible), hand washing with water and soap or ashes, exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months, good food hygiene, correct use of latrines or dig and bury method, hygienic disposal of children's stools, measles immunization.	1	0	
3.11	Know a method of water purification (filter and boil at least 10 minutes, Aquatabs/Chlorine)	1	0	
3.12	Know the symptoms of diarrhea, Malaria, and respiratory infections	1	0	
3.13	Use of preventative and curative health services	1	0	

Section 4: Children 6-23 Months Receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet

	Do you have a child between 6-23 months old?	No..... 0>>>> Yes..... 1	If no, skip to section 5.6
	What is his/her name?		
4.1	How many months old is (name)? Record Age	_____ months	
4.2	How many times did (name) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods <u>other than</u> liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	_____ times	
4.3	How many times was (name) breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	Not breastfed..... 0 One or more times 1	
4.4	If the child was not breastfed, did (name) consume infant formula, animal milk, powdered milk, yogurt, or dried/fermented milk yesterday during the day or night?	No..... 0>>>> Yes..... 1	If no, skip to section 4.6
4.5	If yes, how many times?	_____ times	

N°	I would like to ask a few questions concerning the liquids or foods that (name) consumed yesterday during the day or night.		
	Did (name) consume the following:		
		YES	NO
4.6	-- porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made from grains	1	0
4.7	-- pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	1	0
4.8	-- white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	1	0
4.9	-- any dark-green leafy vegetables	1	0
4.10	-- ripe mangoes or papayas	1	0
4.11	-- any other fruits or vegetables (onion, tomato, cabbage, eggplant, pepper, lettuce)	1	0
4.12	-- liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	1	0
4.13	-- any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	1	0
4.14	-- eggs	1	0
4.15	-- fresh or dried fish	1	0

4.16	-- any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts (cola nuts) or seeds	1	0
4.17	-- cheese, yogurt, powdered milk, sour or dried milk, or other milk products	1	0
4.18	-- any oil, fats, butter, or foods made with any of these	1	0
4.19	-- any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1	0
4.20	-- condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder, bouillon, salt, pepper	1	0
4.21	-- grubs, snails, or insects	1	0
4.22	-- foods made with red palm oil, red-palm nut, or red-palm nut-pulp sauce	1	0

Section 5 and 6: Production and Consumption

- First Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **PRODUCE/HARVEST** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops produced first.*
- Second Column: **During the past off season (September 2013-April 2014)**, did your household **CONSUME** the following vegetable/leaf/root crops: *fill in the answers for all the crops consumed after the produced/harvested section has been completed.*

		PRODUCTION/HARVEST		CONSUMPTION		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
5.1	Pepper (Bell)	1	0	6.1	1	0
5.2	Eggplant	1	0	6.2	1	0
5.3	Cabbage	1	0	6.3	1	0
5.4	Carrot	1	0	6.4	1	0
5.5	Squash	1	0	6.5	1	0
5.6	Lettuce	1	0	6.6	1	0
5.7	Potato	1	0	6.7	1	0
5.8	Maize	1	0	6.8	1	0
5.9	Tomato	1	0	6.9	1	0
5.10	Onion	1	0	6.10	1	0
5.11	Okra	1	0	6.11	1	0
5.12	Pepper (small spicy)	1	0	6.12	1	0
5.13	Moringa	1	0	6.13	1	0
5.14	Roselle	1	0	6.14	1	0
5.15	Sweet Potato	1	0	6.15	1	0
5.16	Cassava			6.16		
5.17	Other 1:.....	1	0	6.17	1	0
5.18	Other 2:.....	1	0	6.18	1	0

I've finished with all the questions that I have to ask, but I am going to verify to make sure that I have not forgotten anything. (Verify the questionnaire).

Thank you for your cooperation and time during this interview.
Good bye!!!

*This questionnaire was originally created in French and will be administered in local languages.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Questionnaire: Monthly Market-Price Monitoring Survey

Surveyor's Name		Commune	
Market Name		Village	
		Survey Date	

Start date of the last distribution in the closest villages:

End date of the last distribution in the closest villages:

MILLET

Availability (0 no, 1 yes)

Vendor's Name	Unit	Equivalence in kg	Unit Price (Naira)	Price in Relation to Seasonal Norm (circle)					Quantity of Food Aid on Market (circle)				Indicate the Donor if Possible: WFP-USAID?
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	
	Tia (bowl) or			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	
	Tia (bowl) or			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	
	Tia (bowl) or			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	
	Tia (bowl) or			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	
	Tia (bowl) or.....			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	

Comments:

Price		Presence of Commodity/Food Aid	
Much Lower	1	No food aid on market	1
Lower	2	Small Quantities: less than local	2
About the Same	3	Large Quantities: more than local	3
Higher	4	Only Food-Aid Commodities: no local	4
Much Higher	5		