



**FEED**<sup>THE</sup>**FUTURE**

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

# **Feed the Future Zimbabwe Program Baseline Report**

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## List of Acronyms

CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
EA	Enumeration area
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFP	Food for Peace
FTF	Feed the Future
FTFZ	Feed the Future Zimbabwe
FTFZ-CD	Feed the Future Zimbabwe—Crop Development
FTFZ-LD	Feed the Future Zimbabwe—Livestock Development
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
LEAD	Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAD	Minimum acceptable diet
ME&A	Mendez England and Associates
NR	Natural Regions
PBS	Population-based survey
SD	Standard deviation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

## Executive Summary

This document reports the baseline study findings of the Feed the Future Zimbabwe (FTFZ) Program. The FTFZ program's target is to reach at least 62,500 poor households in Natural Regions (NR) III, IV, and V over a five-year period through two mechanisms: (1) Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crop Development Program (FTFZ-CD), implemented by Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Trust and partners; and (2) Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Program (FTFZ-LD), implemented by Fintrac Inc. and partners.

The baseline study was conducted by Mendez England & Associates and ICF International, which was responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the baseline study with its local partner, PROBE Market Research. The fieldwork for the baseline study was conducted in March and April 2016. The study area included a sample of 1,520 households across 76 clusters.

The survey collected data on key FTFZ indicators: average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS); prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger according to the Household Hunger Scale (HHS); prevalence of poverty based on the percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90 per day; per capita expenditures, as a proxy for income, of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries and mean depth of poverty; prevalence of stunted, wasted, and underweight children under five years of age; prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age; prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD); percentage of households that consistently practice at least four out of six good hygiene practices; percentage of population that agrees to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women; and percentage of farmers in contract-farming and out-grower schemes.

The sampling selection yielded 1,520 households of which 1,423 met the criteria of smallholder farmer, as defined by FTFZ. Of these 1,352 were included in the analyses. Overall, 77 percent of these smallholder farming households include male and female adults, and 21 percent of these households have female adults only. Education levels for the head of household were lower than national levels reported in the 2015 DHS; with 37.5 percent of heads of households attending secondary school or higher. Survey data on water, sanitation, and hygiene indicate that 2.6 percent of households consistently practice at least four out of six good hygiene practices (2.7 percent in the FTFZ-CD program and 3.3 percent in the FTFZ-LD program).

Overall, 99 percent of households reported cultivating land and 93 percent of households reported raising some type of livestock, mainly chickens, goats and cattle. A total of 3 percent of households are enrolled as beneficiaries in one of the two FTFZ projects, and 6 percent of households reported that they are currently engaged in a contract farming or out-grower scheme.

The majority of the population in the project areas (73.2 percent) live in extreme poverty, defined as less than USD \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per capita per day, with average daily per capita expenditures of constant 2010 USD \$1.49. The mean depth of poverty or the average consumption shortfall of overall sample population relative to the poverty line, with non-poor's shortfall being 0, is 29.8 percent. It is notable that households with an adult female and no adult male have more incidence of poverty (77.5 percent) when compared with other gender type households. More than one-third of the households (37.5 percent) experienced moderate hunger, and 7.8 percent experienced severe hunger in the month

preceding the survey. The overall HDDS in the FTFZ project areas is 4.6 indicating that on average, households accessed and consumed 4.6 of 12 food group categories.

Overall, 62 percent of infants under six months of age in all households are exclusively breastfed in the project areas, but only 5 percent of children 6-23 months of age receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). Non-breastfed children are less likely to receive a MAD and they have lower meal frequency and lower dietary diversity, compared to breastfed children. Approximately 27 percent of children under five years of age are considered to be short for their age or stunted. Stunting is more prevalent in the FTFZ-CD project area (29.5 percent), compared to the FTFZ-LD project area (25 percent), although these differences are not statistically significant.

Data on gender perceptions were asked of the self-identified primary male and female decision makers in the household and show that 26.9 percent of male primary decision makers and 40.9 percent of female primary decision makers agree with the concept of equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women. More than half of men (55.1 percent) and 69.8 percent of women agree or strongly agree with the statement, “Women should have equal rights and treatment as men;” however, 52.6 percent of men and 37.1 percent of women agree or strongly agree that men should have more rights to jobs than women during a scarcity of jobs.

# I Background

## I.1 Feed the Future Zimbabwe Overview

Feed the Future (FTF) is a U.S. Government initiative that seeks to reduce poverty, hunger, and under-nutrition among women and children and to increase income, women’s empowerment, dietary diversity, and appropriate feeding practices in 19 FTF focus countries, 15 aligned countries, and three strategic partner countries. Regional missions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean support FTF,<sup>1</sup> which addresses global food insecurity by supporting agriculture sector growth and improving nutritional status of the target populations. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for leading United States Government (USG) interagency efforts to implement the FTF initiative.

The FTF Zimbabwe (FTFZ) program is a USD \$20 million program that is being implemented over five years from 2015 to 2020. The overall objectives of the FTFZ program are (1) to reduce rural poverty and improve food security of targeted smallholder agricultural producers through increased agricultural production, productivity, and market linkages; (2) to improve the nutrition and hygiene practices leading to improved nutrition status of the beneficiary households; and (3) to strengthen local capacity to implement agricultural development programs.

## I.2 Feed the Future Zimbabwe Profile

The target for the FTFZ program is to reach at least 62,500 poor households in Natural Regions (NR) III, IV, and V over a five-year period through two mechanisms: (1) Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crop Development project (FTFZ-CD), implemented by Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Trust; and (1) Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development project (FTFZ-LD), implemented by Fintrac Inc.

### I.2.2 Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crop Development Project

FTFZ-CD is a five-year project implemented by LEAD, a registered local private voluntary organization. The project, started in June 2015, has a goal to reduce rural poverty and improve food security of targeted smallholder producers in NR III, IV, and V through increased agricultural productivity and market linkages. Its objectives are (1) to increase household income, (2) to create new jobs, (3) to increase value of sales and volume of marketable agricultural products, (4) to improve dietary diversity and quality for pregnant and lactating women and children during the first 1,000 days (from start of a woman’s pregnancy to till her child’s second birthday), and (5) to improve hygiene practices.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Focus countries are Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal, Rwanda, Uganda, Tajikistan, Tanzania, and Zambia. Aligned countries are Burma, Dominican Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Georgia, Guinea, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Yemen, and Zimbabwe. Strategic partner countries are Brazil, India, and South Africa. Aligned and strategic partner countries are subject to change.

<sup>2</sup> Feed the Future Zimbabwe Crop Development Program, Annual Work Plan 2015–2016, USAID/LEAD.

These objectives are being achieved through activities that are implemented under three interlinked core components:

- **Component I, High-value Crops:** This component targets 7,500 beneficiary households on irrigation schemes in NR III, IV, and V. Under this component, FTFZ-CD aims to (1) increase net agricultural income per participant by an average of USD \$1,000 per year by Year 5 for 7,500 farmers, of which 50 percent are women; and (2) double crop yields of horticultural produce and ensure that at least 70 percent of the beneficiary households have access to appropriate finance and credit facilities. FTFZ-CD will facilitate access of farmers to essential services, strengthen farmer structures and support institutions, and develop farmers' marketing capacity.
- **Component II, Staple Foods and Pulses:** This component aims to (1) commercialize smallholder farming practices by doubling crop yields, (2) increase net average household agricultural income to USD \$500 per year by Year 5, (3) teach improved agronomic practices to 50,000 households and provide training, and (4) ensure that at least 70 percent of the beneficiary households have access to appropriate finance and credit facilities.

For Components I and II, FTFZ-CD aims to create 500 new market linkages and 5,000 new jobs.

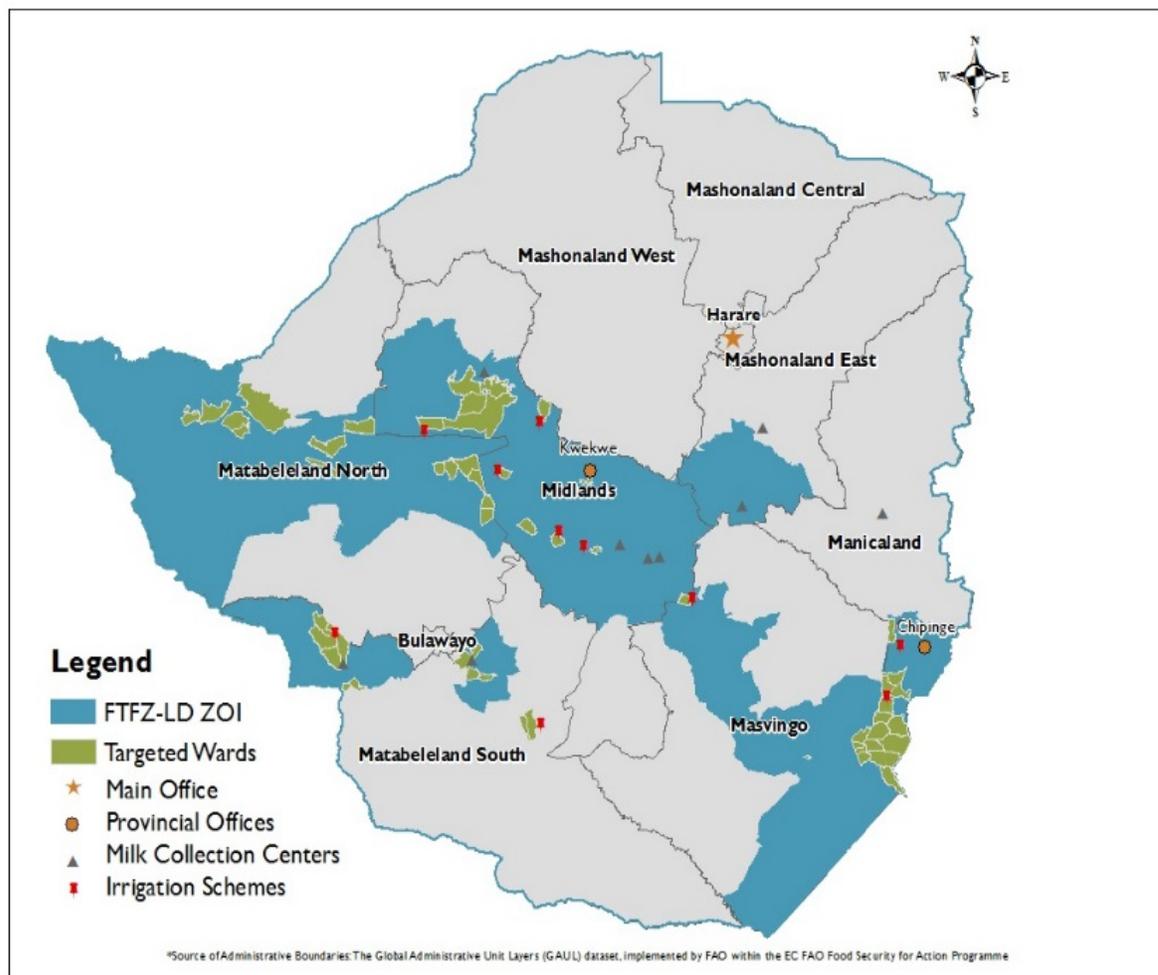
- **Component III, Nutrition and Hygiene:** This cross-cutting component focuses on improving family nutrition and health by increasing consumption of diverse diets to provide acceptable nutrition and by promoting recommended hygiene practices. Its objectives are to (1) improve dietary diversity and quality among pregnant and lactating women and children during the first 1,000 days; (2) improve home and community care practices for women and children during the first 1,000 days, and (3) improve hygiene behaviors and practices. Some activities planned for this component are to promote production of nutritious crops, train women on healthy harvests, deliver health and nutrition messages, form community hygiene clubs, and train communities on recommended hygiene practices.

FTFZ-CD Year I activities have been initiated in selected districts and wards in all five selected provinces in NR III, IV, and V: Mashonaland West, Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, and Midlands. Component II activities will be implemented in the districts of Gokwe South, Lower Gweru and Shurugwi in Midlands, Buhera in Manicaland, Mhondoro-Ngezi and Sanyati in Mashonaland West (Figure 1). A detailed list of FTFZ-CD project areas is presented in Annex C.



FTFZ-LD will work with local private companies, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), the Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services, and other government departments involved with the beef and dairy value chains, in the context of U.S. Government policies in Zimbabwe.<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 2. Geographic focus areas for the FTFZ-LD project.**



### 1.3 Purpose of this Report

The analyses in this report, based on primary data collected in the population-based survey (PBS) in the FTFZ project areas, provide baseline information on key impact and outcome indicators and the socioeconomic status of beneficiary and beneficiary-like smallholder farming households. This information will help FTFZ set targets for the indicators and provide a baseline for comparing progress toward nutrition, poverty, sanitation and health, and gender integration targets in the agriculture sector over time. The data and findings will also help triangulate data from the implementing partners Fintrac Inc. and LEAD.

<sup>3</sup> Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Workplan 2016, USAID/Fintrac.

## 2 Methodologies for Obtaining Baseline Values for Feed the Future Indicators

All baseline values for the FTFZ indicators in the project target areas were derived from primary data collected during the baseline PBS. This section describes the methods used to obtain the baseline indicator values.

### 2.1 Indicators Reported in the Baseline Survey

The baseline survey reports on nine FTFZ program indicators on agriculture, children's health and nutrition, food security, gender, poverty, and sanitation and hygiene. The survey collected data for the following indicators:

1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
2. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger, Household Hunger Scale (HHS)
3. Prevalence of poverty, a percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90 per day
4. Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age
5. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age
6. Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)
7. Percentage of households that consistently practice at least four out of six good hygiene practices
8. Percentage of the population that agrees to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women
9. Percentage of farmers in contract-farming and out-grower schemes

The survey also collected information for additional indicators.

1. Per capita expenditures, as a proxy for income, of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries to provide an estimate of per capita daily expenditures on food and non-food expenses. The information is also used to determine the prevalence of poverty and depth of poverty indicators.
2. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age to indicate chronic and acute malnutrition. The result is often used to monitor changes in nutritional status longitudinally.
3. Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age as a robust predictor of under-five mortality. Wasting is often a consequence of acute and dire food shortage or disease.

## 2.2 Review of Standard Questionnaire Modules

The baseline survey questionnaire<sup>4</sup> was developed, in consultation with the USAID/Zimbabwe Mission, to follow the baseline survey guidelines from Volume 8 of the FTF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Guidance series.<sup>5</sup> The questionnaire covered the following topics in separate modules:

- Module A: Household identification and informed consent
- Module B: Household roster
- Module C: Household food diversity and hunger
- Module D: Children’s nutrition and health
- Module E: Children’s anthropometry
- Module F: Household water, sanitation, and hygiene practices
- Module G: Agriculture
- Module H: Household expenditures
- Module J: Gender equality

Questions for Modules A through F were adapted from Volume 8 of the FTF M&E Guidance Series, the Food for Peace *Standard Indicators Handbook*, and the Demographic and Health Surveys questionnaire.<sup>6</sup> Questions that involved foods as part of Modules C and D and types of water sources and sanitation facilities as part of Module F were adapted to the local context. Questions for Module H were adapted from the Zimbabwe Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey.<sup>7</sup> The gender equality questions were adapted from the Office of U.S. Foreign Assistance Resources (F) standard cross-cutting performance indicator reference sheets (GENDER-4).

To understand whether sampled households were similar to potential beneficiary households, four questions were added to the agriculture module to capture the criteria the two FTFZ projects use for beneficiary selection:

- Whether agriculture is the primary source of livelihood and income, at least 50 percent of household income
- Whether baseline annual agricultural income is less than USD \$500
- Whether the household controls no more than 5 hectares of land
- Whether the household owns no more than 10 head of cattle or equivalent-value small livestock.

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<sup>4</sup> The complete Zimbabwe Baseline Population Based-Survey (2016) questionnaire is included in Annex A.

<sup>5</sup> Available at

[http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf\\_vol8\\_populationbasedsurveyinstrument\\_oct2012.pdf](http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> DHS Model Questionnaire—Phase 6. (2008–2013). (English, French) Available at

<http://www.measuredhs.com/publications/publication-dhsq6-dhs-questionnaires-and-manuals.cfm>.

<sup>7</sup> Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditures Survey. (2013). Available at

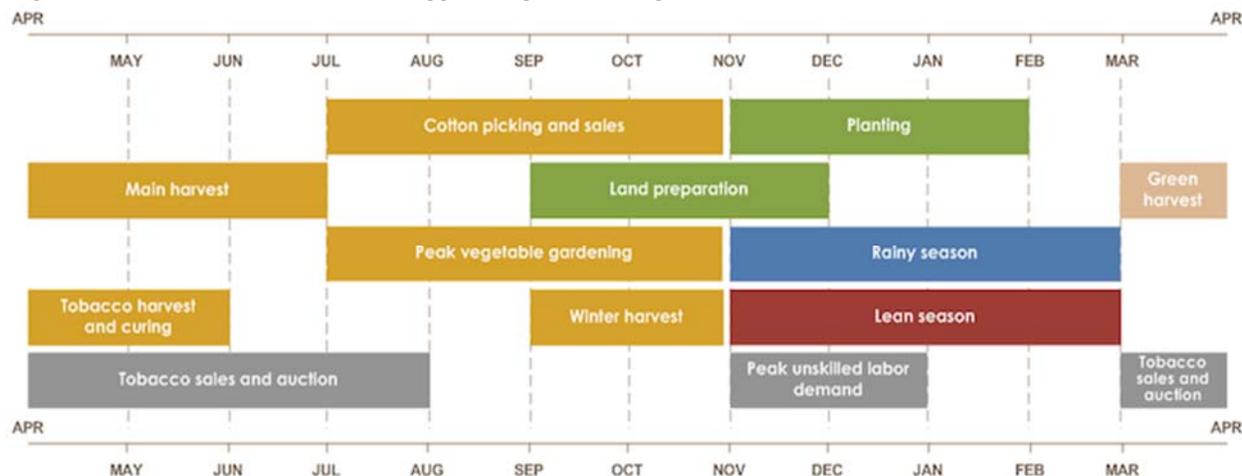
<http://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/library/poverty/poverty-income-consumption-and-expenditure-and-survey-2011-12/>.

Additional questions sought to determine whether the household had enrolled in either of the FTFZ projects and whether the household was involved in a contract-farming or out-grower scheme.

## 2.3 Timing of Survey Data Collection

Data for the FTFZ baseline survey were collected in March and April 2016,<sup>8</sup> which overlaps with the first year of the FTFZ program implementation. Data collection directly followed the typical lean season, which in Zimbabwe is from November–February (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Seasonal calendar for a typical agricultural year in Zimbabwe.**



Source: FEWS NET (February to September 2016)

In February 2016, however, the President of Zimbabwe declared a state of national disaster as a result of the El Niño-induced poor rains and escalating food insecurity in the country (Famine Early Warning Systems Network [FEWS NET] February to September 2016). The 2015–2016 lean period was expected to last longer than normal because the start of the rains was delayed by about a month. In normal conditions, the lean season peak ends around March, but this year it was expected to extend to April, especially in the northern regions. The below-normal seasonal rains constrained food access in the typically marginal production areas in the south, including Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland, and Midlands provinces, operational areas for the FTFZ project. “Many households in these areas faced food gaps from April onward due to little or no access to the green harvest in March–April, the end of food assistance programming in March, and very poor harvests in May” (FEWS NET, 2016).<sup>9</sup> Some households in the baseline survey target areas, especially in the south, were either in crises due to low levels of food assistance or stressed, even with food assistance, during the baseline survey fieldwork from March to April 2016.

## 2.4 Survey Sample Design

<sup>8</sup> See Annex B for a detailed description of the fieldwork and data management procedures.

<sup>9</sup> Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Zimbabwe Food Security Outlook, February to September, 2016 ([http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fewsnet\\_-\\_zimbabwe\\_food\\_security\\_outlook\\_-\\_feb-sept\\_2016.pdf](http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/fewsnet_-_zimbabwe_food_security_outlook_-_feb-sept_2016.pdf))

The survey sample design included three important steps: (1) construction of the sampling frame, (2) determination of the sample size and (3) selection of the sample.

### 2.4.1 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame for the baseline survey comprised all households in the defined FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD project target areas. Each project provided a list of selected districts and wards that defined the project implementation area (Appendix C). The sampling frame comprised all households in the census enumeration areas (EAs) in the selected project districts and wards, based on 2012 Zimbabwe Census data from the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. The PBS approach ensured that all project target areas were included and that estimates derived from the survey sample are statistically representative of the project area. To restrict the survey sample to beneficiary-like households, the survey included a series of questions to identify the household attributes that defined an eligible beneficiary. The analysis excluded households that were selected, but that did not meet the beneficiary criteria.

### 2.4.2 Sample Size

Sample size estimation was based on three key indicators: (1) prevalence of poverty, (2) prevalence of stunting, and (3) prevalence of moderate to severe hunger. The sample size was calculated to measure a point estimate for each indicator, with a 4.5 percent margin of error. Based on sample calculations for the three indicators, a sample size of 1,516 households, including a 10 percent nonresponse adjustment, was determined to be sufficient for point estimates for these indicators across the two project areas.

To ensure representation for the program beneficiary strata—staple crops, high value crops, dairy cattle, and beef cattle—the sample clusters were allocated based on the proportion of targeted beneficiary households for each stratum, as shown in Table 1. This allocation did not follow a direct mathematical algorithm because the staple food crop stratum would include the majority of households and few households would be allotted to the high value crops, beef and dairy cattle strata. To more evenly distribute the households, a minimum of 280 households were allotted to the beef and dairy cattle strata and the remainder of households were allotted to the high-value and staple food crops strata with almost twice as many households in the staple food crop stratum.

**Table 1. Sample Allocation of Clusters**

Component	Activity	Expected Beneficiaries	Baseline Survey Households	Baseline Survey Clusters (20 households per cluster)
High-value crops	FTFZ-CD	7,500	360	18
Staple food crops	FTFZ-CD	50,000	600	30
Beef cattle	FTFZ-LD	3,000	280	14
Dairy cattle	FTFZ-LD	2,000	280	14
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>62,500</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>76</b>

### 2.4.3 Sample Selection

The baseline study team used a two-stage probability sampling methodology. In the first stage, 76 clusters were selected from all clusters, which are EAs, included in the sampling frame. Clusters were selected using the probability proportional to size method. In the second stage, a sample of

20 households per cluster was randomly selected from all households in each cluster (or EA), with the final sample size of 1,520 households. See Appendix D, Sampling and Weighting, for further details.

## 2.5 Challenges, Limitations, and Lessons Learned

In this section we describe challenges encountered during the study implementation and some limitations of the study design, followed by lessons learned with implications for future studies.

### 2.5.1 Fieldwork Challenges

Although field work was successfully completed (see Appendix B, Fieldwork Procedures), the baseline study team did encounter several challenges in gaining permission and clearances, which resulted in delays.

- *Permissions and Clearances:* The process of gaining permissions from local authorities and getting the official letters from the appropriate government authorities was more time consuming than anticipated, which delayed fieldwork startup and resulted in a need for refresher training.
- *Delays in Chipinge District:* Further delays in obtaining clearance for the Chipinge district resulted in a need to restructure the field teams and their movement plans, which resulted in downtime for field teams and challenges in maintaining moral.

### 2.5.2 Design Limitations

- *Beneficiary Identification:* The initial survey sampling plan was to select a sample of participants from lists of targeted beneficiaries that were already identified by the implementing partners; however, the beneficiary lists available at the time of the survey included only a fraction of the total expected beneficiaries for each project. The lists also lacked important information needed to find the beneficiary households in the field. To overcome this challenge, a population-based survey approach was adopted (see Section 2.4). This survey design includes beneficiary and beneficiary-like households and provides population-based estimates of survey indicators that are representative of those households in the project area with characteristics similar to those used for beneficiaries to qualify for enrollment in the projects.
- *Self-selection Bias:* We tried to capture households with the same characteristics as those that will qualify to participate in either the LD or CD project based on the selection criteria required by the projects. Although all of the surveyed households will likely not become beneficiaries of either project, they still represent the type of household at baseline that could have qualified. Self-selection of households into the projects may introduce a bias but we know that at least we have captured those households that might self-select by eliminating those that would not qualify to enroll in the projects.
- *Sample Attrition:* Although the survey response rate was high, with a total of 1,540 completed household interviews, the final analytic sample was reduced to 1,352 households. Of the 1,540 households, 70 did not include farmers<sup>10</sup> and 47 farming households did not meet the smallholder farming household criteria for a project beneficiary, with either too much land or

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<sup>10</sup> Farmers were defined as those who had access to a plot of land or have animals over which they made decisions.

too many cattle or small livestock.<sup>11</sup> An additional 71 households that did not raise livestock were excluded from the FTFZ-LD project area. The sample size calculation built in a 10 percent nonresponse adjustment, and therefore, this reduction in the total number of households had a minimal effect on the precision the estimates.

- *Small Sample Sizes for Minimum Acceptable Diet and Exclusive Breastfeeding:* The sample sizes for children 6-23 months of age for the minimum acceptable diet (MAD) indicator and for children under six months of age for the exclusive breastfeeding indicator are small, compared with the sample sizes for all other indicators because a small portion of households typically include a child under two years of age (approximately 20 percent). The small sample sizes did not allow for separate indicator estimates for each FTFZ project area, and subgroup estimates for these children should be interpreted with caution.
- *Validity and Reliability of Self-reported Data:* Other than anthropometry measurements, the data collected for the indicators rely on self-reporting. Self-reporting has several limitations, such as the possibility of exaggeration or omission of information, inaccurate recollection of experiences or events, social-desirability bias and reporting of untruthful information, and reduced validity when respondents do not fully understand a question. Interviewers were trained to ask questions in a non-judgmental, objective manner and to fully explain questions and responses to reduce self-reporting bias as much as possible.

### 2.5.3 Lessons Learned

- *Permissions and Clearances:* The process of gaining permissions and clearance, especially in Zimbabwe, can be time consuming. Although it is important to allow adequate time for the processes, contingencies should also be put into place for unforeseen circumstances. These include allowing more time for national and local clearances, advance contact with the local authorities and sensitization of the local communities.
- *Implementing Partners Involvement and Buy-in:* Although baseline studies are to be independent evaluations and assessments of the project areas at the start of implementation, buy-in and support from the implementing partners are critical. Implementing partners should be involved in all phases of the study. They should provide input on the study design and support the data collection process. Often the implementing partners have established relationships in the study communities, and the baseline study team should work through these existing relationships to avoid tension or extra burden on the study communities.
- *Sampling and Study Design:* This study was designed as a population-based survey because a complete list of beneficiaries was not available to implement a beneficiary-based survey. Although this was not a limiting factor for the baseline data collection, future survey samples for measuring change from baseline should consider the approach of selecting from project beneficiary lists to capture the full effects of the FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD projects. Project beneficiary households at endline may not necessarily be comparable to those that were selected for the baseline survey; however, the attempt to limit the population-based survey to households with similar characteristics as those that would qualify to enroll in the projects will

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<sup>11</sup> Only the criteria for land holdings and cattle were used to define smallholders because the two criteria where income is a factor were less likely to be accurate based on the complexity of the concept of income.

maximize comparability. It will be important for implementing partners of these projects to keep a detailed list of beneficiaries with identifying information to enable survey implementers to find these households in the field.

- As stipulated in the statement of work for the baseline study, the study sample size was determined based on a specified level of precision for a point estimate. Because this baseline study data will be used later to compare with endline results, a sample size calculation for a specified difference between baseline and endline would have been more appropriate to capture desired levels of change over the life of the project. At endline, the sample size calculation should take the expected change in indicators into account.
- The sample attrition rate after removing households that did not meet the smallholder selection criteria was 12 percent (188 households), which is 2 percent over the 10 percent nonresponse adjustment built into the sample calculations. For future baseline surveys that target smallholder farmers, we recommend using the smallholder criteria to screen households first, and then complete the survey in only those households that meet the criteria. This would require oversampling in each EA to account for households that do not meet the criteria but would ensure that all households interviewed meet the criteria for a beneficiary household. Interviewers would need to make contact with more households, which would increase the overall time and budget needed for data collection.

### 3 Descriptive Findings

This section provides the findings for household characteristics and 13 indicators in the following categories: water, sanitation and hygiene; agriculture; poverty; food security; children’s nutrition; and gender. The baseline values for the FTFZ indicators are shown in Table 2, followed by a detailed description of each indicator for the overall FTFZ project area and for the FTFZ-CD and FTF-LD projects separately. Indicator estimates for households in the high-value crop areas and staple-crop areas of the FTFZ-CD project are provided in Table F.1 of Appendix F, and indicator estimates for households in the beef and dairy cattle areas of the FTFZ-LD project are provided in Table F.2 of Appendix F. Refer to Appendix G for Performance Indicator Reference Sheets.

**Table 2. Population-based Indicators Used in the 2016 Feed the Future Zimbabwe Program Baseline Survey**

	Unweighted (n)	Weighted Baseline Value	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect (DEFF)
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>						
Percentage of households that consistently practice at least four out of six good hygiene practices	1,352	2.6	0.6	1.4	3.8	2.0
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Percentage of smallholder farming households in contract-farming and out-grower schemes	1,352	5.9	1.7	2.6	9.2	6.8
Crop Development Project	964	7.4	2.7	1.8	12.9	10.6
Livestock Development Project	486	5.4	2.2	1.0	9.9	4.5
<b>Poverty</b>						

	Unweighted (n)	Weighted Baseline Value	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect (DEFF)
<b>Per capita expenditures, as a proxy for income, of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>\$1.49</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Male and female adults	1,008	\$1.50	0.05	1.40	1.60	4.1
Female adults only	300	\$1.45	0.06	1.33	1.58	1.8
Male adults only*	41	\$1.50	0.17	1.16	1.84	1.3
Child only**	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Prevalence of poverty, percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90 a day</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Male and female adults	1,008	72.2	2.3	67.7	76.7	2.6
Female adults only	300	77.5	2.7	72.2	82.9	1.1
Male adults only*	41	69.8	7.8	54.2	85.4	1.1
Child only**	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Mean depth of poverty</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Male and female adults	1,008	29.4	1.65	26.1	32.6	4.3
Female adults only	300	30.9	2.15	26.6	35.1	2.2
Male adults only*	41	33.4	5.74	21.9	44.8	1.6
Child only**	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Food Security</b>						
<b>Average Household Dietary Diversity Score</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Male and female adults	986	4.7	0.12	4.5	4.9	4.0
Female adults only	294	4.4	0.13	4.2	4.7	1.6
Male adults only*	41	3.6	0.38	2.8	4.4	1.5
Child only**	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger, Household Hunger Score</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Male and female adults	1,008	45.6	3.12	39.4	51.8	4.0
Female adults only	300	42.7	3.54	35.6	49.7	1.5
Male adults only*	41	55.6	9.48	36.7	74.5	1.5
Child only**	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Children's Nutrition</b>						
<b>Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Male*	33	58.2	13.9	30.3	86.0	2.5
Female*	48	66.5	8.2	50.1	82.9	1.4
<b>Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Male	119	6.5	2.0	1.9	11.1	1.0
Female	110	3.8	2.2	0.0	8.1	1.4
<b>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (total)</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Male	437	11.9	1.5	8.8	15.1	1.0
Female	406	8.6	1.8	5.1	12.2	1.6
<b>Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (total)</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Male	437	29.0	2.7	23.6	34.4	1.6
Female	406	24.9	2.5	19.9	30.0	1.4
<b>Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (total)</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>

	Unweighted (n)	Weighted Baseline Value	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect (DEFF)
Male	437	2.2	0.8	0.6	3.7	1.2
Female	406	4.9	1.4	2.1	7.7	1.7
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Percentage of men and women that agree to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women</b>						
Male	856	26.9	1.9	23.2	30.7	1.6
Female	1,292	40.9	2.9	35.0	46.7	4.6

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

\* Results should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of observations (N<50).

\*\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

### 3.1 Household Characteristics

The survey questionnaire Module B—Household Roster asked respondents about age, sex, level of education, and other characteristics of household members. Household members included anyone who resided in the home for at least 6 of the last 12 months at the time of the survey and who “eat from the same pot.” All households included in the analysis met the criteria for a smallholder farmer, as defined by FTF.

Data on the size of the household, number of females in the household, number of children in the household, education level, and household composition are provided in Table 3.

The survey data represents approximately 97,466 smallholder farming households and 529,567 people in the project areas. In these households, the average number of household members is 5.4, with 2.8 female members per household. On average, households have 1.9 school-aged children (5-17 years of age) who are attending school; on average overall, households have 2.2 school-aged children per household. The distribution of gendered household types indicates that about 77 percent of households are composed of male and female adults, and 21 percent include female adults only. Very few households (2.7 percent) include male adults but no female adults.

**Table 3. Smallholder Farming Household Demographic Indicators**

	Overall	Crop Development	Livestock Development
<b>Average number per household</b>			
Number of household members	5.4	5.2	5.7
Number of female household members	2.8	2.6	2.9
Number of children 5-17 years of age	2.2	2.0	2.4
Number of children 5-17 years of age attending school	1.9	1.7	2.0
Number of children under five years of age	0.7	0.7	0.7
Number of children under two years of age	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Education of head of household, highest level attended (%)</b>			
No formal education	10.1	7.9	12.4
Primary	51.4	50.2	54.0
Secondary	37.2	40.1	32.7
Higher	1.3	1.8	0.9
<b>Gendered household type (%)</b>			
Male and female adults	76.5	74.7	78.6
Female adults only	20.6	21.3	19.4
Male adults only	2.7	3.7	2.1
Child only	0.2	0.3	0.0
<b>Unweighted (n)</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>Weighted (n)</b>	<b>97,466</b>	<b>54,071</b>	<b>55,072</b>

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

Education is an important factor in influencing an individual's attitude and outlook on various aspects of life. Generally, educational attainment in Zimbabwe is high; the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey shows that most Zimbabweans reach the secondary level of schooling: 73 percent of women and 77 percent of men attended secondary school or higher. Education levels of heads of households in the project areas are not quite as high. About 42 percent of heads of households in the FTFZ-CD area and 36 percent in the FTFZ-LD area attended secondary school or higher. About half of heads of households in the overall project areas attended primary school, and 10 percent had no formal education.

### 3.2 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

The 2016 FTFZ baseline survey collected information on WASH practices. Clean water, basic toilets and good hygiene practices are essential for the survival and development of children. Poor WASH practices are associated with increased morbidity and mortality, particularly for diarrheal diseases.

Table 4 shows the percentage of households that consistently practice at least four of the six hygiene practices<sup>12</sup> as a measure of good hygiene. Data show that overall, only 2.6 percent of households consistently practice at least four of six good hygiene practices (2.7 percent in FTFZ-CD project areas and 3.3 percent in FTFZ-LD project areas). This low level of good hygiene practices was primarily driven by lack of knowledge of the four critical moments of handwashing and the lack of a handwashing station within 10 paces of the latrine. The most common good hygiene practice is disposal of solid waste in a protected pit or container, practiced by 75 percent of all households, with a higher proportion among households in FTFZ-CD areas (81.9 percent) than in the FTFZ-LD areas (71.0 percent). More

<sup>12</sup> The six hygiene practices are listed in Table 4.

than half of all households (56 percent) store water in safe storage containers, with no differences by project area.

**Table 4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Practices in the FTFZ Project Areas**

	Overall	Crop Development	Livestock Development
<b>Percentage of households that consistently practice at least four of six good hygiene practices:</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
1. Percentage of households with handwashing station with cleansing agent and water within 10 paces of latrine	4.1	4.1	4.7
2. Percentage of households with knowledge of the four critical moments for handwashing <sup>a</sup>	2.6	3.1	2.8
3. Percentage of households that dispose of solid household waste in a protected pit or container	75.0	81.9	71.0
4. Percentage of households that practice correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies <sup>b</sup>	8.0	11.2	5.2
5. Percentage of households that store water in safe storage containers <sup>c</sup>	56.0	56.5	56.5
6. Percentage of households that dispose of feces, including children's feces, in an improved toilet or latrine	16.2	13.7	18.7
<b>Percentage of households that use an improved drinking water source<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>Percentage of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.8</b>
<b>Percentage of households that use improved sanitation facilities<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>35.6</b>
<b>Percentage of households in target areas that practice open defecation</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>45.1</b>
<b>Number of responding households</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>486</b>

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

<sup>a</sup> Critical moments for handwashing are: after defecating, after handling diapers and cleaning a child, and before preparing food and eating.

<sup>b</sup> Recommended water treatment technologies include boiling, filtration, chlorination, and solar disinfection.

<sup>c</sup> Safe storage containers include sealed buckets with spigot, narrow-necked jerry cans, and covered containers with a ladle.

<sup>d</sup> Improved drinking water sources include water piped into the home, yard, or standpipe; tube well or borehole; protected well; and protected spring.

<sup>e</sup> Improved sanitation facilities are not shared with other households and include flush or pour-and-flush facilities connected to a piped sewer system or septic tank and pit latrine, pit latrines with a slab, or ventilated improved pit latrines.

Table 4 shows that 51 percent of all households use an improved drinking water source (43.5 percent in the FTFZ-CD project areas and 54.2 percent in FTFZ-LD project areas). About 6 in 10 households obtain drinking water in 30 minutes or less round trip. If people in rural places can reach a source of water and get back within 30 minutes, most of them fetch at least enough drinking water to satisfy their basic needs for direct ingestion, cooking and hygiene.

More than one-third of all households (36.2 percent) use improved sanitation facilities, and 44.2 percent of households practice open defecation.

### 3.3 Agriculture

This PBS survey represents 97,466 smallholder farming households (54,071 households in the FTFZ-CD area and 55,072 in the FTFZ-LD area). The agriculture module was designed primarily to gather information about whether farmers were engaged in contract-farming or out-grower schemes. Both

projects focus primarily on increasing the number of farmers engaged in these schemes, which ultimately will contribute to achieving the strategic objective of increased agricultural production and productivity.

Data collected on whether the smallholder farming household cultivates land or raises livestock, beneficiary status, and number of farming households engaged in a contract-farming or out-grower scheme are provided in Table 5.

**Table 5. Agricultural Characteristics of Smallholder Farming Households**

	Cultivate Land (%)	Raise Livestock (%)	Project Beneficiaries (%)	Contract Farming, Out-grower Schemes (%)	Unweighted (n)
<b>Overall FTFZ Project Areas</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1,352</b>
Male and female adults	99.0	93.4	3.6	5.8	1,008
Female adults only	98.8	92.1	1.4	7.1	300
Male adults only*	100.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	41
Child only**	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Crop Development Project Area</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>964</b>
Male and female adults	99.8	87.9	5.8	7.1	705
Female adults only	100.0	86.2	1.8	9.6	222
Male adults only*	100.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	34
Child only**	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Livestock Development Project Area</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>486</b>
Male and female adults	98.4	100.0	1.3	4.7	373
Female adults only	87.8	100.0	0.6	9.2	103
Male adults only*	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	10
Child only**	--	--	--	--	0

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

\* Results should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of observations (N<50).

\*\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

Overall, 99 percent of households reported cultivating land and 92.9 percent of households reported raising some type of livestock. Overall in both project areas, 3 percent of households are enrolled as beneficiaries in one of the two FTFZ projects, and 5.9 percent of households are engaged in a contract-farming or out-grower schemes. It is notable that almost all surveyed beneficiary households were in the FTFZ-CD project areas. Of the surveyed households in the FTFZ-CD, 4.7 percent are beneficiaries. Of the surveyed households in the FTFZ-LD areas, 1.1 percent are beneficiaries. One possible explanation for this difference is that the number of expected beneficiaries for the FTFZ-CD project is 10 times greater than the expected number of beneficiaries for the FTFZ-LD project, and more of these beneficiaries had already enrolled in the FTFZ-CD project when the survey took place.

Overall, 5.9 percent of households reported that they were currently engaged in a contract-farming or out-grower scheme. In both project areas, households with at least one female adult and no adult males were more likely to be engaged in these schemes than households with male and female adults. Most

farmers in a contract-farming or out-grower scheme reported cultivating beans, groundnuts, or maize, either alone or in combination with other crops.

### 3.4 Household Poverty Levels

Poverty indicators are based on household expenditures, which are used as a proxy for income. Income in most developing countries and rural areas is difficult to measure, and expenditure data are typically less prone to recall error and more smoothly distributed over time than income data.

The three FTF poverty indicators are (1) daily per capita expenditures, (2) percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90 per day,<sup>13</sup> and (3) mean depth of poverty. Consumption data are collected through a series of three modules related to food, durable assets, and frequent and non-frequent non-food expenses, which are aggregated to compute a daily per capita expenditure estimate. The prevalence of poverty and mean depth of poverty are, in turn, computed using the daily per capita expenditure figure. Appendix E provides definitions of these indicators and the methodology used to compute them. The results for these indicators are provided in Table 6.

A total of 73.2 percent of the population in the project areas lives in extreme poverty, defined as less than the international poverty line of USD \$1.90 at 2011 PPP (purchasing power parity), with average daily per capita expenditures of constant 2010 USD \$1.49.<sup>14,15</sup> The prevalence of poverty in the FTFZ-CD program area is slightly lower (70 percent) than in the FTFZ-LD project area (74.9 percent), which is also reflected in the average daily per capita expenditures (USD \$1.54 for FTFZ-CD and USD \$1.45 for FTFZ-LD, respectively).

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<sup>13</sup> The World Bank announced a new international poverty line of USD \$1.90 at 2011 PPP per capita per day in October 2015. Although the Feed the Future indicator is defined using the previous USD \$1.25 at 2005 PPP poverty line, it is not possible to compute poverty estimates for the USD \$1.25 at 2005 PPP poverty line in Zimbabwe because of the absence of 2005 purchasing power parity rates. Discussions in this section are based on the USD \$1.90 at 2011 PPP threshold.

<sup>14</sup> Zimbabwe 2016 local currency units (LCU) was converted equivalent in 2011 by dividing Zimbabwe CPI for March/April 2016 by Zimbabwe CPI for 2011. The resulting unit was converted 2011 LCU to 2011 USD by dividing by 2011 PPP. The resulting 2011 USD was converted to 2010 USD by dividing by 2011 US CPI since the US CPI is indexed to 2010 prices.

<sup>15</sup> Note that the distribution of household expenditures appears to be skewed heavily toward the lower end in most developing societies, with a long tail of outlying households on the higher end. The average is strongly affected by these outliers, making it less reliable as a summary statistic. A more reliable measure is the median. Median daily per capita expenditures in the project areas were equivalent to constant 2010 USD \$1.34, indicating that 50 percent of all individuals in the project area had a daily per capita expenditure of less than USD \$1.34.

**Table 6. Poverty Indicators by Gendered Household Type**

	Overall	Crop Development	Livestock Development
<b>Per capita expenditures, as a proxy for income, of U.S. Government-assisted areas<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>\$1.49</b>	<b>\$1.54</b>	<b>\$1.45</b>
Male and female adults	\$1.50	\$1.55	\$1.46
Female adults only	\$1.45	\$1.54	\$1.42
Male adults only*	\$1.50	\$1.47	\$1.45
Child only**	--	--	--
<b>Prevalence of poverty: Percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90 (2011 PPP)/day</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>
Male and female adults	72.2	69.1	73.7
Female adults only	77.5	70.8	80.9
Male adults only*	69.8	72.2	65.5
Child only**	--	--	--
<b>Mean depth of poverty<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Male and female adults	29.4	28.1	30.3
Female adults only	30.9	29.6	30.0
Male adults only*	33.4	35.7	33.7
Child only**	--	--	--
<b>Number of household members (unweighted)</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>486</b>
Male and female adults	1,008	705	373
Female adults only	300	222	103
Male adults only*	41	34	10
Child only**	3	3	--

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

<sup>a</sup> Daily expenditures expressed in constant 2010 USD.

<sup>b</sup> Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

\* Results should be interpreted with caution because of the low number of observations (N<50).

\*\* Values are not reported because of the low number of observations (N<25).

Some important differences by gendered household type are worth noting. Households with an adult female and no adult male on average have a higher poverty rate (77.5 percent) than the other gender type households; however, a statistical test of proportion did not indicate that the differences are significant. An examination of the household composition can provide some background to understand these differences. Households with an adult female and no adult male are generally larger, with an average household size of 4.3 members, compared to households with an adult male and no adult female, with an average household size of 2 members. Households with an adult female and no adult male also have a larger number of dependents than households with an adult male and no adult female. Everything else being equal, a greater number of household members means that the same income is shared across more individuals, and therefore per capita expenditures will be lower, on average, in households with a greater number of household members.

On average, food is the main consumption category, representing 71 percent of total average consumption. Of the 117 food groups included, maize and rice are clearly the main staples, with average per capita food consumption—which includes foods consumed through purchase, self-production, and received as gifts—representing about 28.1 percent (maize) of total food expenditures. Other important food items included in the daily food consumption are brown sugar (5.8 percent), okra (5.5 percent), chicken (4.4 percent), beef (3 percent), and green mealies or corn on the cob (3.1 percent).

After food consumption, non-food expenditures (27 percent) and assets (2 percent) are the second and third most important consumption categories of total expenditures. The main non-food and non-asset expenditures, as a share of per capita consumption, include public transportation (4.3 percent), laundry soap (1.9 percent), and cell phone charges and airtime (1.8 percent). Education-related expenses represent 5.6 percent of total daily per capita consumption. Health care costs, which include both modern and traditional treatment and care, represent approximately 2.4 percent of total daily per capita consumption.

Mean depth of poverty is defined as the average shortfall of per capita consumption and the poverty line for the whole population, with the shortfall of the non-poor equal to zero. It can range from 0 to 100, with 0 representing the lowest and 100 representing the highest possible depth of poverty. The average shortfall if multiplied by the total population gives the amount of money needed to bring all the poor to the poverty line if perfectly targeted to the poor. Mean depth of poverty is 29.8 percent. A very similar depth of poverty situation is observed in both project areas. The average shortfall only among the poor was 38.3 percent. This means that the individuals living below the poverty line have an average consumption equivalent to 61.7 percent of the poverty line, which is USD \$1.17 per person per day.

The prevalence of poverty in the project areas (73.2 percent) is similar to the latest available figures reported by the World Bank, which estimated that nationally, 72.3 percent of the Zimbabwe population lived below the national poverty line in 2010.<sup>16</sup> The Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey 2012, conducted by Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency, reported an overall national poverty of 62.6 percent, and 76 percent for rural areas. However, note that the World Bank 2010 estimates and ZIMSTAT 2012 estimates were calculated based on national poverty lines. The national poverty line used for the World Bank estimates could not be found on the Bank's website. ZIMSTAT's total consumption poverty line for the entire country was USD \$76.7 per person per month.<sup>17</sup> The national poverty lines are calculated by combining the cost of a food bundle considered to be adequate to provide a nutritional diet for average poor adults and their non-food expenditures. The poverty line for the FTFZ is based on the international poverty threshold of USD \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per capita per day that is required to acquire essential goods and services to sustain adults in a poor country.

### 3.5 Household Dietary Diversity Score

The FTFZ baseline survey collected information on household consumption of 12 major food groups in the 24 hours prior to the survey. The set of 12 food groups is derived from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The data are used to calculate the HDDS, defined as the number of food groups consumed by household members in a 24 hour period. The HDDS ranges in value from 0 to 12, with lower numbers indicating less dietary diversity. This indicator has been validated as a useful approach to measure household food access, particularly if resources to conduct this measurement are scarce.<sup>18</sup>

The HDDS is an indicator of socioeconomic status rather than diet quality, and it is used to indicate the ability of households to access and consume foods from each of the 12 food groups as shown in Table 7.

<sup>16</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/country/zimbabwe>; <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/poverty-headcount-ratio-at-national-poverty-line-percent-of-population-wb-data.html>

<sup>17</sup> ZIMSTAT, 2013. Poverty and Poverty Datum Line Analysis in Zimbabwe 2011/12, p. 39, Harare, Zimbabwe.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS\\_v2\\_Sep06\\_0.pdf](http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS_v2_Sep06_0.pdf).

The overall HDDS in the FTFZ project areas is 4.6 with little difference between the FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LC project areas. Consumption of specific food groups by all households are relatively similar for both project areas, and results range from 3.5 percent for roots and tubers to 97.3 percent for cereals.

**Table 7. Household Dietary Diversity Food Groups**

	Overall	Crop Development	Livestock Development
<b>Household Dietary Diversity Score</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Percentage of households consuming food group in the last 24 hours</b>			
Cereals	97.3	97.3	97.6
Root and tubers	3.5	3.1	4.0
Vegetables	87.4	86.5	89.1
Fruits	37.3	40.1	34.0
Meat, poultry, organ meat	13.8	14.1	13.1
Eggs	5.3	5.6	5.0
Fish and seafood	8.7	8.7	8.5
Pulses, legumes, nuts	12.5	14.6	10.8
Milk and milk products	20.6	22.8	19.1
Oil, fats	63.1	65.1	61.5
Sugar, honey	54.4	54.1	54.6
Miscellaneous, tea, coffee, condiments	57.5	61.8	55.1
<b>Unweighted (n)</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>477</b>

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

Household access to diverse foods and consumption may depend on the ability to spend resources on food consumption. A simple linear regression between the HDDS and per capita expenditure on food consumption showed a strong positive association ( $p < 0.000$ ) between these two variables. This suggests that, all being equal, an increase in per capita expenditures on food consumption leads to access and consumption of more diverse foods.

### 3.6 Household Hunger

The household hunger score is a household-level indicator that measures the percentage of households in the FTFZ project areas experiencing “moderate or severe hunger,” as defined by the FTF Indicator Handbook (see Appendix F). This indicator, along with the HDDS, should always be measured at the same time each year, ideally during the most vulnerable time of year.

Table 8 shows the three categories of household hunger: little to no household hunger (HHS score 0–1); moderate household hunger (HHS score 2–3); and severe household hunger (HHS score 4–6). Values are shown for all households and by gendered household type.

More than half of the households (54.7 percent) report little to no hunger. About 4 in 10 (37.5 percent) of all households experience moderate hunger, and less than 1 in 10 (7.8 percent) report experiencing severe hunger.

There are no striking differences between the FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD areas with regard to the percentage of households experiencing the three different categories of hunger.

Household hunger is driven by households not having adequate resources to spend on food consumption. A simple bivariate test was conducted between households experiencing moderate to

severe hunger and per capita expenditures for food consumption. As expected, a statistically significant ( $p < 0.000$ ) inverse relationship was found; indicating that moderate to severe hunger decreases as per capita expenditure on food consumption increases.

**Table 8. Household Hunger Scale**

	Little to no Hunger	Moderate Hunger	Severe Hunger	Moderate and Severe Hunger	Unweighted (n)
<b>Overall FTFZ Project Area</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>1,352</b>
Male and female adults	54.4	38.0	7.6	45.6	1,008
Female adults only	57.3	35.9	6.8	42.7	300
Male adults only*	44.4	34.0	21.6	55.6	41
Child only**	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Crop Development Project Area</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>964</b>
Male and female adults	56.0	35.1	8.9	44.0	705
Female adults only	59.0	31.9	9.2	41.1	222
Male adults only*	39.5	32.3	28.2	60.6	34
Child only**	--	--	--	--	3
<b>Livestock Development Project Area</b>					
<b>All households</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>486</b>
Male and female adults	54.2	39.1	6.7	45.8	373
Female adults only	58.8	37.3	3.9	41.2	103
Male adults only*	51.9	21.3	26.8	48.1	10
Child only**	--	--	--	--	0

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

\* Results should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of observations ( $N < 50$ ).

\*\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations ( $N < 25$ ).

## 3.7 Children's Nutrition

Children's nutritional indicators assessed in the FTFZ project areas included exclusive breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding practices and anthropometry indicators of stunting, underweight and wasting.

### 3.7.1 Exclusive Breastfeeding

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed (no other liquid, solid food or plain water) during the first six months of life, and that children be given solid or semi-solid complementary food, in addition to continued breastfeeding beginning when the child is six months of age and continuing to two years of age and beyond. Introducing breast milk substitutes to infants before six months of age can contribute to limiting breastfeeding, which has negative implications for a child's health and development. Substitutes, such as formula, other kinds of milk and porridge, are often watered down, easily contaminated during preparation and provide too few calories. The lack of appropriate complementary feeding may lead to malnutrition, frequent illnesses and possibly death.

The exclusive breastfeeding indicator is defined as the percentage of infants under six months of age (0–5 months of age) who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive

breastfeeding means that the infant received only breast milk, including expressed breast milk fed by spoon or cup or breast milk from a wet nurse, and no other liquids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration salts, vitamins, minerals and medicines. The limited age range—infants under six months of age—results in small sample sizes for this indicator.

Table 9 shows the exclusive breastfeeding indicator for all households, disaggregated by gendered household type. Overall in the project areas, 62.3 percent of infants under six months of age are exclusively breastfed. More infants in male and female adult households (72 percent) are exclusively breastfed than in all other household gender types.

**Table 9. Prevalence of Exclusive Breastfeeding of Children under Six Months of Age**

	Baseline value	unweighted (n)
<b>All Households</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Type of Household</b>		
Male and female adults	72.0	61
Female adults only*	--	20
Male adults only	--	0
Child only	--	0

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

Note: Percentage of children exclusively breastfed in the last 24 hours serves as a proxy for long-term breastfeeding behavior, which is difficult to measure due to recall issues.

\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

### 3.7.2 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Adequate nutrition during the period from birth to two years of age is critical for a child’s optimal growth, health and development. This period is one marked for growth faltering, micronutrient deficiencies and common childhood illnesses, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infection. Adequate nutrition requires a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum feeding frequency (i.e., the number of times the child is fed) including the consumption of other types of milk or milk products apart from breast milk for non-breastfed children. All three dimensions are aggregated in the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator. The MAD indicator measures the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for: (1) breastfed children 6-8 months, (2) breastfed children 9-23 months, and (3) non-breastfed children 6-23 months. A child is considered to receive a MAD if he/she meets minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for his or her age group and breastfeeding status.

Minimum feeding or meal frequency, one component of this indicator, varies by breastfeeding status and age. For children who are breastfed and 6-8 months of age, minimum meal frequency is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft food. For children who are breastfed and 9-23 months of age, minimum meal frequency is defined as three or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft food. Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfeeding children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semisolid, or soft foods, with at least two of these feedings as milk feeds.

Minimum dietary diversity, the second component of this multidimensional indicator, also varies by breastfeeding status, but not by age. For breastfeeding children, minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving four or more food groups from a total of seven food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers;

(2) legumes and nuts; (3) dairy products; (4) flesh foods, such as meat, fish, poultry, and liver and organ meats; (5) eggs; (6) vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and (7) other fruits and vegetables. A minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfeeding children is defined as four or more of six food groups (dairy products are excluded).

Table 10 shows the MAD indicator for all households, disaggregated by gendered household type. Overall in all households, only 5.1 percent of children 6-23 months of age receive a MAD. Children in female adult only households are slightly less likely to receive a MAD (3.2 percent) than those in households with male and female adults (5.3 percent).

**Table 10. Prevalence of Children 6-23 Months of Age Receiving a Minimum Acceptable Diet**

	Baseline value	Unweighted (n)
<b>All Households</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>Type of Household</b>		
Male and female adults	5.3	194
Female adults only*	3.2	34
Male adults only**	--	1
Child only	--	0

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

\*Results should be interpreted with caution due to the low number of observations (N<50).

\*\*Values are not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

Table 11 shows the MAD indicator disaggregated by component and breastfeeding status. Data show that non-breastfed children are somewhat less likely to receive a MAD (3.9 percent) than breastfed children (5.7 percent). Compared to breastfed children, non-breastfed children are particularly disadvantaged in the dietary diversity component (7.6 percent), that is, receiving four or more food groups, and in meal frequency (6.4 percent), that is, the minimum number of times or more.

Among all children 6-23 months of age in the FTFZ project areas, only about 1 in 10 (9.5 percent) receive the minimum dietary diversity of four or more food groups, and 16.8 percent receive the minimum meal frequency.

**Table 11. Components of Minimum Acceptable Diet among Children 6-23 Months of Age**

	Baseline value	N (unweighted)
<b>Breastfed children 6-23 months of age</b>		
Four or more food groups	10.4	150
Minimum times or more	22.3	150
Minimum acceptable diet	5.7	150
<b>Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age</b>		
Milk or milk products	31.7	79
Four or more food groups	7.6	79
Minimum times or more	6.4	79
Minimum acceptable diet	3.9	79
<b>All children 6-23 months of age</b>		
Breastmilk, milk, or milk products	76.6	229
Four or more food groups	9.5	229
Minimum times or more	16.8	229
Minimum acceptable diet	5.1	229

Source: FTFZ Program Areas, 2016.

A child must meet the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity requirements for his or her age group and breastfeeding status to be considered as receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6-8 months of age and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 9-23 months of age.

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6-23 months of age, with at least two of these feedings being milk feeds.

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6-23 months of age is defined as four or more food groups out of seven food groups.

Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of six food groups.

### 3.7.3 Nutritional Status of Children

Anthropometric indicators for children under five years of age provide outcome measures of nutritional status. Height (length) and weight measurements are taken using standardized procedures and compared with the 2006 WHO child growth standards, which are based on an international sample of ethnically, culturally and genetically diverse healthy children living under optimum conditions that are conducive to achieving a child's full genetic growth potential.<sup>19</sup> Use of the 2006 WHO child growth standards is based on the finding that well-nourished children of all population groups for which data exist follow similar growth patterns before puberty.

The anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the FTFZ program baseline study provides the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in the FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD project areas.

Weight measurements were taken using a lightweight electronic seca scale, which is designed and manufactured under the guidance of UNICEF. The scale can weigh very young children through an automatic mother-child adjustment that eliminates the mother's weight. Height measurements were taken with a ShorrBoard® Portable Height-Length Measuring Board, which also is produced under

<sup>19</sup> World Health Organization (WHO) Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. (2006). WHO Child Growth Standards: Length/height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-length, weight-for-height and body mass index-for-age: Methods and development. Geneva: World Health Organization.

UNICEF guidance. Children younger than 24 months of age were measured for length in a recumbent position; older children were measured for height in a standing position.

Three internationally accepted indices were constructed based on these measurements to reflect the nutritional status of children: (1) height-for-age index (stunting), (2) weight-for-height index (wasting), and (3) weight-for-age index (underweight).

### 3.7.4 Measures of Nutritional Status

Overall in the FTFZ baseline survey, a total of 874 children under five months of age were eligible to be measured for weight and height, and 843 (96.5 percent) had complete and valid anthropometric data collected (Figure 4 and Table 12). Of the 843 children with valid measurements, 437 were male and 406 were female.

In the FTFZ-CD project area, measurements were taken for 584 children. In the FTFZ-LD project area, measurements were taken for 322 children. Overall, stunting, wasting, and underweight are somewhat lower in the FTFZ-CD areas than in the FTFZ-LD areas (Figure 4), however these differences are not statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ). None of the observed differences in the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight by sex are statistically significant.

#### ***Underweight, Weight-for-Age***

The weight-for-age indicator (measuring underweight) takes into account both chronic and acute malnutrition and is often used to monitor nutritional status longitudinally. Children who are below minus two standard deviations (SDs) from the median of the WHO child growth standards population for weight-for-age are considered underweight. The prevalence of underweight among children under five is a strong indicator of undernourishment and food insecurity.

Table 12 shows data for FTFZ project areas. Overall in both project areas, 10.4 percent of children under five years of age are underweight, with more male children (12.4 percent) being underweight, compared to female children (8.7 percent). Although the differences are not statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ), the results also show that children in the FTFZ-CD project area (12.1 percent) have a slightly higher prevalence of underweight, compared to children in the FTFZ-LD project area (9.9 percent).

#### ***Stunting, Height-for-Age***

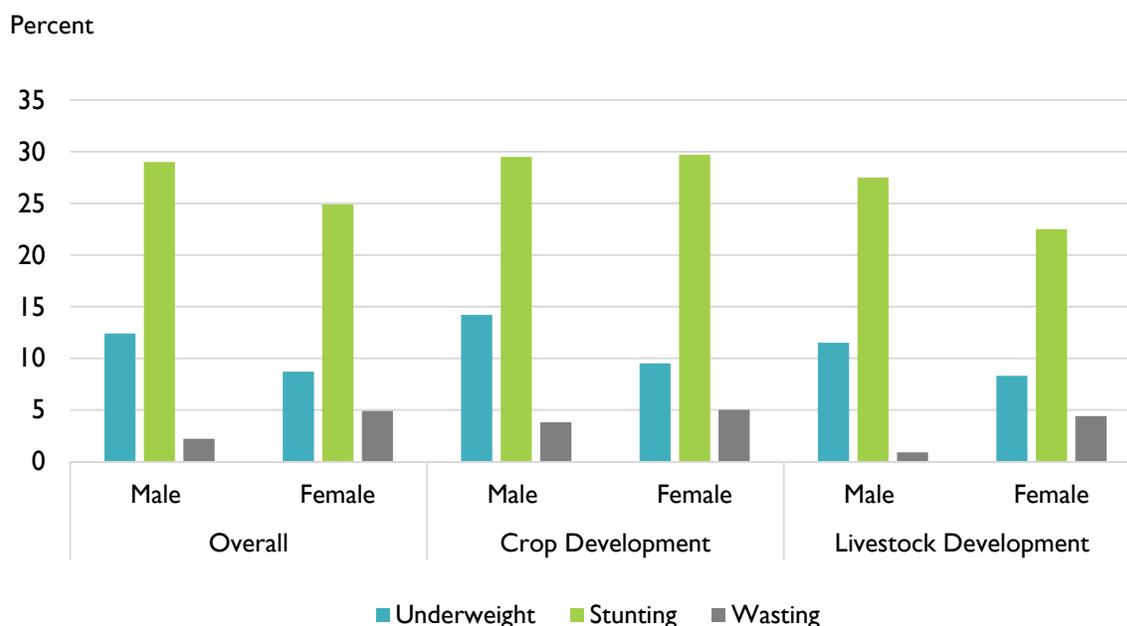
The height-for-age index is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children with a height-for-age Z-score<sup>20</sup> below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the mean of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted) and are chronically malnourished. Stunting reflects a failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time and is worsened by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for-age, therefore, reflects the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and does not vary appreciably according to recent dietary intake.

The data in Table 12 show that 27 percent of children under five years of age are considered to be short for their age or stunted. Stunting is more prevalent in the FTFZ-CD project area (29.5 percent) compared with the FTFZ-LD project area (25 percent). These differences were not statistically significant ( $p < .05$ ).

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<sup>20</sup> The Z-score is how many standard deviations an element is from the mean. A **z-score** can be calculated from the following formula:  $z = (X - \mu) / \sigma$ , where **z** is the **z-score**, **X** is the value of the element,  $\mu$  is the population mean, and  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation.

**Figure 4. Nutritional status of children under five years of age**



**Table 12. Children's Nutritional Status by FTFZ Program Areas, 2016**

	Overall	p-value	FTFZ-CD	p-value	FTFZ-LD	p-value
<b>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>10.4</b>		<b>12.1</b>		<b>9.9</b>	
Male	12.4	0.16	14.2	0.14	11.5	0.31
Female	8.7		9.5		8.3	
<b>Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>27.0</b>		<b>29.5</b>		<b>25.0</b>	
Male	29.0	0.25	29.5	0.97	27.5	0.32
Female	24.9		29.7		22.5	
<b>Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>3.5</b>		<b>4.3</b>		<b>2.7</b>	
Male	2.2	0.09	3.8	0.65	0.9	0.09
Female	4.9		5.0		4.4	
<b>Number of children under five years of age with valid measurements</b>	<b>843</b>		<b>584</b>		<b>322</b>	
Male	437		312		158	
Female	406		272		164	

Note: No differences across the male and female subgroups are statistically significant, at the 0.05 level.

NOTE: For all measures, children must have valid height AND weight measurements to be included. Children with biologically implausible measurements according to WHO criteria are excluded from the calculations but remain in the dataset.

<sup>a</sup> Percentage of children whose weight-for-age is below two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO 2006 reference population.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage of children whose height-for-age is below two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO 2006 reference population.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage of children whose weight-for-height is below two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the WHO 2006 reference population.

### 3.8 Gender Perceptions

To gauge perceptions on gender equality, the FTFZ baseline survey asked eligible men and women, age 15 and over, who self-identified themselves as primary male and female decisionmakers about their opinions on two statements: (1) When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women, and (2) Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do.

Table 13 shows the results by FTFZ project area. Overall, about 4 in 10 men (39.5 percent) and more than half of women (51.9 percent) strongly disagree or disagree with the statement “When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women.” A relatively high percentage of men (52.6 percent), compared to women (37.1 percent) agree or strongly agree with the statement, which indicates support for gender inequality.

Data further show that 55.1 percent of men and 69.8 percent of women agree or strongly agree with the statement “Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do,” which indicates support for gender equality. More than one-third of men (37.1 percent) and about one-fourth of women (22.3 percent) strongly disagree or disagree with this statement.

The results for these two statements were combined to produce the overall gender indicator: percentage of men and women that agree on equal access to social and economic opportunities (see Annex F for a description of how this indicator was calculated). Overall, 40.9 percent of women and 26.9 percent of men agreed on equal access to social and economic opportunities. Perceptions of gender equality in the FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD project areas were not significantly different.

**Table 13. Percentage of Men and Women That Agree on Equal Access to Social and Economic Opportunities by FTFZ Program Areas, 2016**

	Overall		FTFZ-CD		FTFZ-LD	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women.<sup>1</sup></b>						
Strongly disagree (%)	12.1	21.1	15.3	24.2	9.5	18.0
Disagree (%)	27.4	30.8	28.8	27.8	29.1	32.4
Neither agree nor disagree (%)	6.9	10.2	4.3	8.0	8.0	12.3
Agree (%)	29.0	26.2	23.1	26.1	32.8	27.6
Strongly agree (%)	23.6	10.9	26.6	12.6	20.3	9.4
Don't know (%)	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do.</b>						
Strongly disagree (%)	12.2	5.6	12.0	6.3	12.2	4.7
Disagree (%)	24.9	16.7	24.9	18.3	26.6	18.1
Neither agree nor disagree (%)	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.5	7.9	8.5
Agree (%)	42.8	45.2	41.4	42.5	42.8	47.1
Strongly agree (%)	12.3	24.6	13.6	26.1	10.2	21.2
Don't know (%)	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Unweighted (n)</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>468</b>

<sup>1</sup> To derive the gender indicator, the results for this question were reversed because agreement indicates support for inequality rather than equality.

## 4 Summary and Conclusions

This report on the baseline study findings of the FTFZ program will provide a basis for comparison in later studies of the FTFZ program areas. The FTFZ program target is to reach at least 62,500 poor households in their target areas over a five-year period through two mechanisms: (1) FTFZ-CD, implemented by Linkages for Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (LEAD) Trust and partners; and (2) FTFZ-LD, implemented by Fintrac Inc. and partners. This report presents baseline values using primary data collected from a PBS in the FTFZ project areas. The fieldwork took place between March and April 2016.

The FTFZ project area currently covers select districts and wards in the provinces of Manicaland, Mashonaland West, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, and Midlands. Interviews were completed in 1,540 households across 76 clusters in the target area. The data analyses included 1,352 smallholder farming households.

The baseline survey reports on 13 indicators of food security, poverty, sanitation and hygiene, agriculture, gender and children's health and nutrition.

The survey results indicate that, on average, each household has 5.4 members; the majority of households (76.5 percent) have male and female adults, and 20.6 percent of households have adult females only. The majority of heads of household (89.9 percent) have a primary education or higher.

Data on WASH practices indicate that very few households (2.6 percent) consistently practice at least four of six good hygiene practices. Of the six good hygiene practices, the survey found that the most common practice was household solid waste disposal in a protected pit or container (75 percent). The least common practice (2.6 percent) was the knowledge of the four critical moments for handwashing—after defecating, after cleaning a child or handling diapers, before preparing food, and before eating. More than half of households use an improved drinking water source (51 percent) and 61.9 percent can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes. Just over one-third of households (36.2 percent) use an improved sanitation facility, and 44.4 percent reported practicing open defecation.

Overall, 5.9 percent of households reported that they were engaged in contract-farming or out-grower schemes. These agreements were generally for cultivating beans, groundnuts, or maize, either alone or in combination with other crops.

The poverty indicators are based on household expenditures as a proxy for income because it is difficult to measure income in most developing countries, particularly in rural areas. The majority of the population (73.2 percent) in the project areas live in extreme poverty, at less than the international poverty line of USD \$1.90 at 2011 prices, with the average daily per capita expenditure of constant 2010 USD \$1.49. Food is the main consumption category, representing 71 percent of total average consumption. The mean depth of poverty is 29.8 percent which means that individuals living below the poverty line of USD \$1.90 per day have an average consumption expenditures equivalent to 70.2 percent (i.e.,  $100 - 29.8$ ) of the poverty line, or USD \$1.33 per day.

Overall, 45.3 percent of households in the project areas reported experiencing moderate (37.5 percent) or severe hunger (7.8 percent). On average, households accessed and consumed 4.6 of 12 food groups that make up the household dietary diversity score, indicating relatively low food access.

The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months of age in FTFZ project areas is 62.3 percent; however, only 5.1 percent of children 6-23 months of age receive a MAD, which measures dietary diversity and feeding frequency among breastfed and non-breastfed children.

Overall, 27.6 percent of children under five years of age in the project areas were stunted or considered short for their age, an indication of chronic malnourishment. Overall, 3.5 percent of children under five years of age are wasted, an indication of acute or recent nutritional deficit. Overall, 10.4 percent of children under five years of age are underweight, an indication of acute and chronic malnutrition.

To gauge perceptions on gender equality, the FTFZ baseline survey collected data to assess the percent of women and men in the study population that agrees to equal access to social and economic opportunities. Results indicate more support for gender equality in social opportunities than for economic opportunities. More women (51.9 percent) than men (39.5 percent) strongly disagree or disagree with the statement “when jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women.” However, 52.6 percent of men and 37.1 percent of women agree or strongly agree with the statement indicating support for gender inequality. Further, more women (69.8 percent) than men (55.1 percent) strongly agree or agree with the statement “women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do” indicating support for gender equality.

In conclusion, these findings can be used as a reference point for measuring changes in nutrition, poverty, and gender integration in the FTF-Z project areas. Although the sample was not designed to measure a targeted level of change in nutrition, poverty, and gender integration in the FTF-Z project areas, the data can serve as a baseline for comparison of indicators collected at endline after the projects have been completed. This comparison of change over time will be descriptive, and will not support conclusions about attribution or causality.

## **Annex A. Feed the Future Zimbabwe Questionnaire**



# INFORMED CONSENT

**START TIME**

		:		
Hour			Minute	

**IT IS NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE THE HOUSEHOLD TO THE SURVEY AND OBTAIN THE CONSENT OF ALL RESPONDENTS. FIRST IDENTIFY THE PRIMARY MALE AND FEMALE DECISION MAKERS AND CONDUCT THE INFORMED CONSENT WITH THEM. THEN BEGIN THE INTERVIEW. AS YOU IDENTIFY NEW RESPONDENTS FOR SUBSEQUENT MODULES, RETURN TO THIS PAGE AND OBTAIN THEIR CONSENT BEFORE INTERVIEWING THEM.**

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with ICF/PROBE. We are conducting a survey to learn about food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in Zimbabwe. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 1 to 1.5 hours. We can return tomorrow if you don't have time to finish all the questions today. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If i ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

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

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

1. Who is the main male adult (15 years or older) decision-maker in the household?  
 [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey?  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_
2. Who is the main female adult (15 years or older) decision-maker in the household?  
 [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey?  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_
3. PRIMARY CAREGIVERS FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE  
 [NAME], do you agree to participate in the survey and allow your child to be weighed and measured?  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_  
 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT AGREED \_\_\_\_ RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE \_\_\_\_

**ADDITIONAL ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

	RESPONDENT AGREED	RESPONDENT DID NOT AGREE
4. NAME _____ Do you agree to participate in the survey?	___	___
5. NAME _____ Do you agree to participate in the survey?	___	___
6. NAME _____ Do you agree to participate in the survey?	___	___

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

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

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY MONTH YEAR  
        .         . 2 0 1 6

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

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY MONTH YEAR  
        .         . 2 0 1 6

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

SIGNATURE AND DATE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY MONTH YEAR  
        .         . 2 0 1 6

END TIME

		:		
Hour			Minute	

Program	Province	District	DistCode	Ward	EA	EACODE
CROPS	Matabeleland North	Binga	501	5	120	501
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	33	30	502
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	33	100	503
CROPS	Manicaland	Chimanimani	102	4	51	504
CROPS	Manicaland	Chimanimani	102	4	120	505
CROPS	Midlands	Gweru	704	8	130	506
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	3	20	507
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	3	60	508
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	8	40	509
CROPS	Manicaland	Mutare	105	12	20	510
CROPS	Manicaland	Mutare	105	12	70	511
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	8	50	512
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	7	50	513
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	19	30	514
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	20	31	515
CROPS	Midlands	Zvishavane	708	5	30	516
CROPS	Midlands	Zvishavane	708	11	20	517
CROPS	Midlands	Zvishavane	708	11	40	518
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	1	90	519
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	3	30	520
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	4	70	521
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	5	80	522
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	6	11	523
CROPS	Manicaland	Buhera	101	6	130	524
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	5	190	525
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	14	170	526
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	15	170	527
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	21	100	528
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	22	150	529
CROPS	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	25	170	530
CROPS	Midlands	Gweru	704	2	30	531
CROPS	Midlands	Gweru	704	3	70	532
CROPS	Midlands	Gweru	704	8	61	533
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	1	40	534
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	1	120	535
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	3	50	536
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	5	50	537
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	5	110	538
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	403	5	180	539
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	8	20	540
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	9	50	541
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	10	80	542
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	11	50	543
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	11	140	544
CROPS	Mashonaland West	Sanyati	407	12	80	545
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	19	11	546
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	24	10	547
CROPS	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	24	60	548

Program	Province	District	DistCode	Ward	EA	EACODE
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	1	11	601
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	3	61	602
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	4	81	603
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	16	201	604
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	20	122	605
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	21	40	606
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	22	81	607
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	24	52	608
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	25	20	609
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	26	10	610
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	26	300	611
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	27	90	612
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	28	110	613
LIVESTOCK	Manicaland	Chipinge	103	29	60	614
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Chirumanzu	701	7	70	615
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	15	40	616
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Gokwe South	703	19	130	617
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Gweru	704	2	20	618
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland North	Hwange	503	14	30	619
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Kwekwe	705	18	10	620
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland North	Lupane	504	8	20	621
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland North	Lupane	504	27	10	622
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland North	Nkayi	505	18	10	623
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland North	Nkayi	505	27	60	624
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	12	11	625
LIVESTOCK	Midlands	Shurugwi	707	20	21	626
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	607	13	20	627
LIVESTOCK	Matabeleland South	Umzingwane	607	18	50	628

MODULE B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (HEAD OF HH OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT)										HOUR		MINUTE							
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ELIGIBILITY					MARRITAL STATUS	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		
					IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF AGE IS UNDER 5 YEARS	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS	
					MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	PRIMARY CAREGIVER	MODULE F, H2-H5	MODULE G		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Please tell me the name of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that live together and eat from the "same pot". It should include anyone who has lived in your house for 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here but eats separately.  AFTER LISTING NAMES, RELATIONSHIP, AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?  SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	How old is (NAME)?  IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.  '98='DON'T KNOW. USE ONLY FOR PERSONS WHO ARE ≥ 50.  USE '00' IF CHILD IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR	Was [NAME] in charge of the food preparation during the past 7 days?	IS THIS PERSON UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE?	Who is the primary caregiver of (NAME)? *SEE DEFINITION BELOW  ENTER LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER	IS THIS PERSON THE HEAD OF THE HH, OR A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IF HEAD OF HH IS ABSENT?	Is (NAME) a farmer?  **READ DEFINITION OF FARMER BELOW TO RESPONDENT	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?  1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER- MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?  IF "YES": What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF "NO", RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household?  IF "YES": What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?  IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended?  SEE CODES BELOW.  What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?  SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015/ 2016 school year?	During this school year, what level and grade was (NAME) attending?  SEE CODES BELOW.	
01		0 1	M F 1 2	IN YEARS 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 15	1 2	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17	1 2	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE 1 2	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE 1 2	
02			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
03			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
04			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
05			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
06			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
07			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE		
08			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2 8 GO TO 15		1 2 8 GO TO 17		1 2 NEXT LINE		Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE		
2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed?					YES → ADD TO TABLE														
2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?					YES → ADD TO TABLE														
2C) Does anyone else live here even if they are not at home now? INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AT WORK OR MIGRATED.					YES → ADD TO TABLE														
					NO														
					NO														
					NO														
					NO														
CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					DEFINITIONS					CODES FOR Qs. 18 AND 20: EDUCATION									
01 = HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					07 = PARENT-IN-LAW					LEVEL					GRADE				
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND					08 = BROTHER OR SISTER					0 = PRE-PRIMARY					00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED.				
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER					09 = OTHER RELATIVE					1 = PRIMARY					1 = PRIMARY				
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW					10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD					2 = SECONDARY					2 = SECONDARY				
05 = GRANDCHILD					11 = NOT RELATED					3 = HIGHER					3 = HIGHER				
06 = PARENT					98 = DON'T KNOW					8 = DON'T KNOW					8 = DON'T KNOW				
					*The primary caregiver is the person who knows the most about how and what the child is fed. Usually, but not always, this will be the child's mother.														
					**Farmers, including herders, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops(crops grown in large scale, such as grains) and horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), as well as animals and/or animal products.														

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF AGE IS UNDER 5 YEARS		IF AGE 15 OR OLDER		IF AGE 15 OR OLDER	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS	
					MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	PRIMARY CAREGIVER	MODULE F, H2-H5	MODULE G	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Please tell me the name of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that live together and eat from the "same pot". It should include anyone who has lived in your house for 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here but eats separately.  AFTER LISTING NAMES, RELATIONSHIP, AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-20 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?  SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	How old is (NAME)?  IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.  '98'=DON'T KNOW. USE ONLY FOR PERSONS WHO ARE ≥ 50.  USE '00' IF CHILD IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR	Was [NAME] in charge of the food preparation during the past 7 days?	IS THIS PERSON UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE?	Who is the primary caregiver of [NAME]? *SEE DEFINITION BELOW  ENTER LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER	IS THIS PERSON THE HEAD OF THE HH, OR A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IF HEAD OF HH IS ABSENT?	Is (NAME) a farmer?  **READ DEFINITION OF FARMER BELOW TO RESPONDENT	What is (NAME)'s current marital status?  1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER- MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?  IF "YES": What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF "NO", RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household?  IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?  IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER.  IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household?	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended?  SEE CODES BELOW.  What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level?  SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2015/ 2016 school year?	During this school year, what level and grade was (NAME) attending?  SEE CODES BELOW.	
09		<input type="text"/>	M F 1 2	IN YEARS <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/>	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE <input type="text"/>	
10		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
11		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
12		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
13		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
14		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
15		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
16		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	
17		<input type="text"/>	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2	1 2	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 15	<input type="text"/>	1 2 8 GO TO 17	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	1 2 NEXT LINE	<input type="text"/>	

**CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

01 = HEAD  
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND  
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER  
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW  
05 = GRANDCHILD  
06 = PARENT

07 = PARENT-IN-LAW  
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER  
09 = OTHER RELATIVE  
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD  
11 = NOT RELATED  
98 = DON'T KNOW

**DEFINITIONS**

\*The primary caregiver is the person who knows the most about how and what the child is fed. Usually, but not always, this will be the child's mother.

\*\*Farmers, including herders, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals over which they have decision-making power. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains) and horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), as well as animals and/or animal products.

**CODES FOR Qs. 18 AND 20: EDUCATION**

**LEVEL**  
0 = PRE-PRIMARY  
1 = PRIMARY  
2 = SECONDARY  
3 = HIGHER  
8 = DON'T KNOW

**GRADE**  
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED.  
(USE '00' FOR Q. 18 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR Q. 20)  
98 = DON'T KNOW

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED

**Module C. Food Access**  
**(Person responsible for food preparation)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
C00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C02	PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR FOOD PREPARATION FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (B06 = 1)	LINE NUMBER (B01)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
HDDS QUESTIONS			
	Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night. READ THE LIST OF FOODS. RECORD "YES" (1) IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION. RECORD "NO" 2) IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD. THE FOODS LISTED SHOULD BE THOSE PREPARED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND EATEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR TAKEN ELSEWHERE TO EAT. DO NOT INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT WERE PREPARED ELSEWHERE.		
C03	Was yesterday an unusual or special day (festival, funeral, etc.)? Or were most household members absent?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ C16
C04	Sadza, maize or mealie-meal porridge (mahewu) or gruel, samp, bread, rice, sorghum, millet, finger millet (Zviyo, Uphoko), barley, bulgar wheat, pasta, noodles or other foods made from cereals/grains?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C05	Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, tsenza or any other foods made from roots, plantains?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C06	Any vegetables (leaves)? Such as carrots, pumpkin leaves, traditional/indigenous vegetables, okra, pumpkin, squash, gorges (Mapudzi/Amakhomane), mushrooms	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C07	Any fruits? Including traditional/indigenous fruits, watermelon, baobab	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C08	Any meat? Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game, chicken, duck or other birds, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats or blood, edible insects (mopane worms), mice, harurwa, mandere, frog (dzetse), lizard (mpurwa/hukurutombo)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C09	Any eggs? (chicken, turkey, fowl, duck, quail)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C10	Any fresh or dried fish/Kapenta, dried shellfish, crabs?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C11	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, cowpeas, pigeon peas, groundnuts, cashew nuts?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C12	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, sour milk or other dairy products?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C13	Any foods made with oil, fat, animal fat, lard or butter, peanut butter?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C14	Any sugar or honey, sugar cane, sweet reed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	
C15	Any other foods, such as condiments, spices, coffee, or tea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	

**Module C. Food Access**  
**(Person responsible for food preparation)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
<b>HHS QUESTIONS</b>		
C16	In the past [30 days], was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → C18
C17	How often did this happen in the past [30 days]? READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3
C18	In the past [30 days], did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → C20
C19	How often did this happen in the past [30 days]? READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3
C20	In the past [30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → C22
C21	How often did this happen in the past [30 days]? READ OPTIONS.	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10)..... 3
C22	<b>INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED</b>	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> → GO TO MODULE F



## Module F. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
<b>SANITATION</b>			
F11	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use ?	<b>FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET</b> FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE ..... 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE ..... 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 15 <b>PIT LATRINE</b> VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LITRINE. .... 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT..... 23 BUCKET TOILET ..... 41 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD ..... 61 HANGING LATRINE (PILE) ..... 71 OTHER ..... 96 _____ (SPECIFY)	→ F14
F12	Does your household share the toilet facility with other households?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ F14
F13	How many households share that toilet facility?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 ..... <input style="width: 30px; text-align: center;" type="text" value="0"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 95 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
F14	Where do young children (less than 5 years of age) in your household usually defecate?	POTTY ..... 01 WASHABLE DIAPER ..... 02 DISPOSABLE DIAPER ..... 03 IN THEIR CLOTHES. .... 04 IN HOUSE/YARD ..... 05 OUTSIDE THE PREMISES ..... 06 OWN SANITATION FACILITY ..... 07 PUBLIC LATRINE ..... 08 OTHER ..... 96 _____ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... 98 NO CHILDREN UNDER 5 IN HOUSEHOLD ..... 99	→ F16 → F16 → F16
F15	Where are the feces of young children (less than 5 years of age) usually disposed?	DROPPED INTO TOILET FACILITY ..... 01 BURIED ..... 02 SOLID WASTE/TRASH ..... 03 IN YARD ..... 04 OUTSIDE PREMISES ..... 05 PUBLIC LATRINE ..... 06 INTO SINK OR TUB ..... 07 THROWN INTO WATERWAY ..... 08 AT THE WELL ..... 09 THROWN ELSEWHERE ..... 10 WASHED OR RINSED AWAY ..... 11 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
<b>HANDWASHING</b>			
F16	Please show me the toilet facility for your household.	OBSERVED ..... 1 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT ..... 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEE ..... 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON ..... 4	→ F20 → F20 → F20
F17	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF A HANDWASHING STATION INSIDE THE LATRINE OR WITHIN 10 PACES OF THE LATRINE.	YES, OBSERVED ..... 1 NO, NOT OBSERVED ..... 2	→ F20
F18	<u>OBSERVATION ONLY:</u> OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE HANDWASHING STATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE ..... 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE ..... 2	
F19	<u>OBSERVATION ONLY:</u> OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE HANDWASHING STATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) ..... 1 ASH, MUD, SAND ..... 2 NONE ..... 3	

**Module F. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)**

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
F20	Please mention all of the occasions when it is important to wash your hands. DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS. WHEN ZERO, ONE, OR MORE ANSWERS ARE GIVEN BY THE RESPONDENT, ASK TWO MORE TIMES IF THERE IS ANYTHING ELSE. RECORD RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW, DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSES. AFTER RECORDING ALL RESPONSES, PROBE TWICE ASKING FOR ANY OTHER OCCASIONS.	BEFORE EATING ..... A AFTER EATING ..... B BEFORE PRAYING ..... C BEFORE BREASTFEEDING OF FEEDING A CHILD ..... D BEFORE COOKING OR PREPARING FOOD ..... E AFTER DEFACATION/URINATION ..... F AFTER CLEANING A CHILD'S DIAPER/NAPPY ..... G WHEN MY HANDS ARE DIRTY ..... H AFTER CLEANING THE TOILET OR POTTY ..... I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... Y	
F21	How does your household usually dispose of rubbish (trash)?	COLLECTED BY AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS ..... 01 BURNED BY HOUSEHOLD ..... 02 BURIED BY HOUSEHOLD ..... 03 PUBLIC DUMP (CONTAINER) ..... 04 DUMPED IN BACKYARD ..... 05 DUMPED INTO A PIT ..... 06 DUMPED INTO OPEN SPACE/RIVER/STREAM ETC. .... 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
F22	INSERT TIME MODULE FINISHED	HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	→ GO TO MODULE G

Module G. Agriculture (All Farmers)				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER NAME _____	SECOND FARMER NAME _____	THIRD FARMER NAME _____
G00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED		HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	MINUTE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
G01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>REGISTER NAME, SEX AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER FOR THE FIRST FARMER. START WITH QUESTION G04 FOR THE FIRST FARMER. IF THERE IS MORE THAN ONE FARMER IN THE HOUSEHOLD THEN ADD MORE FARMERS AS NEEDED.</b>				
G02	FARMER'S SEX FROM THE ROSTER	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
G03	LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
G03A	IS THIS RESPONDENT A RESPONSIBLE ADULT WHO IS BEING INTERVIEWED ABOUT A FARMER	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G04) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G04) ←	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G04) ←
G03B	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>INSTRUCTION TO RESPONDENT WHEN THE FARMER IS ABSENT:</b> I want to know about all farming activities in this household. Because [NAME OF ABSENT FARMER] is absent, please answer these questions about [HIS/HER] farming.				
G04	Do you have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which you make decisions about what will be grown, OR how it will be grown, OR how to dispose of the harvest?  INCLUDES PLOTS OF LAND ALLOCATED TO FARMERS FOR GROWING CROPS BUT NOT OWNED.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
G05	Do you have animals and/or aquaculture products over which you make decisions about their management OR how to dispose of the production?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
G06	CHECK ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G04 AND G05. DO THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G04 AND G05 INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE "YES"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G02 FOR NEXT FARMER OR GO TO G13 IF NO MORE FARMERS)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G02 FOR NEXT FARMER OR GO TO G13 IF NO MORE FARMERS)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO G02 FOR NEXT FARMER OR GO TO G13 IF NO MORE FARMERS)
G07	How many hectares of land do you have control over?	5 HECTARES OR LESS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 HECTARE ..... 2	5 HECTARES OR LESS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 HECTARE ..... 2	5 HECTARES OR LESS ..... 1 MORE THAN 5 HECTAR ..... 2
G08A	How many of the following animals do you have:			
	Cattle	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Chicken	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Goats	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Sheep	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	Donkeys	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	ENTER 0000 IF NONE			
G09	Is agriculture (crops and livestock) your primary livelihood and/or source of income?  PRIMARY MEANS 50% OR MORE OF INCOME IS FROM AGRICULTURE	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2
G10	What was your total annual income from agriculture (crops and livestock) in the past 12 months?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> USD	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> USD	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> USD

### Module G. Agriculture (All Farmers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST FARMER	SECOND FARMER	THIRD FARMER
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
G11	Are you engaged in an outgrower or contract farming scheme?  NOTE: THIS IS A FORMAL CONTRACT.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO G13 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO G13 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 SKIP TO G13 ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
G12	What crops is this outgrower or contract farming agreement for?  RECORD ALL CROPS COVERED BY THE OUTGROWER OR CONTRACT FARMING AGREEMENT.	BAMBARA/ROUNDNUT A BEANS ..... B BUTTERNUT SQUASH C CARROTS ..... D COWPEAS ..... E CABBAGE ..... F GROUNDNUT/PEANUT G MAIZE (GRAIN) ..... H MAIZE (FRESH) ..... I ONION/SHALLOT ..... J PAPRIKA ..... K PEAS ..... L POTATOES ..... M SWEET POTATOES N SORGHUM ..... O SOYBEANS ..... P TOMATOES ..... Q OTHER 1 _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 _____ Y (SPECIFY)	BAMBARA/ROUNDNUT A BEANS ..... B BUTTERNUT SQUASH C CARROTS ..... D COWPEAS ..... E CABBAGE ..... F GROUNDNUT/PEANUT G MAIZE (GRAIN) ..... H MAIZE (FRESH) ..... I ONION/SHALLOT ..... J PAPRIKA ..... K PEAS ..... L POTATOES ..... M SWEET POTATOES N SORGHUM ..... O SOYBEANS ..... P TOMATOES ..... Q OTHER 1 _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 _____ Y (SPECIFY)	BAMBARA/ROUNDNUT A BEANS ..... B BUTTERNUT SQUASH C CARROTS ..... D COWPEAS ..... E CABBAGE ..... F GROUNDNUT/PEANUT G MAIZE (GRAIN) ..... H MAIZE (FRESH) ..... I ONION/SHALLOT ..... J PAPRIKA ..... K PEAS ..... L POTATOES ..... M SWEET POTATOES N SORGHUM ..... O SOYBEANS ..... P TOMATOES ..... Q OTHER 1 _____ X (SPECIFY) OTHER 2 _____ Y (SPECIFY)
G13	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED    HOUR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MINUTE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> →    GO TO MODULE J			

## Module J. Gender

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	PRIMARY MALE DECISION-MAKER	PRIMARY FEMALE DECISION-MAKER
J00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	MINUTE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
J01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	HH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
J02	LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER FOR THE PRIMARY MALE AND FEMALE DECISION MAKERS. QUESTIONS A15 AND A16. SEE DEFINITIONS IN MODULE A.	LINE NUMBER FOR MALE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	LINE NUMBER FOR FEMALE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
J03	SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
	Now, I am going to read some statements to you and ask whether you are in agreement with them. Listen as I read each statement, and then please indicate whether you strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree nor disagree, agree or strongly agree with the statement I have read.		
J04	When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women.	STRONGLY DISAGREI ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE . 3 AGREE ..... 4 STRONGLY AGREE ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	STRONGLY DISAGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 3 AGREE ..... 4 STRONGLY AGREE ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 98
J05	Women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as men do.	STRONGLY DISAGREI ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE . 3 AGREE ..... 4 STRONGLY AGREE ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 98	STRONGLY DISAGREE ..... 1 DISAGREE ..... 2 NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 3 AGREE ..... 4 STRONGLY AGREE ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 98
J06	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED	HOUR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MINUTE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	→ GO TO MODULE D

### Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
D00	INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED	HOUR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	MINUTE <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
D01	EA CODE AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	EA <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	HH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	
D02	CAREGIVER'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (COLUMN 8)	LINE NO. CAREGIVER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. CAREGIVER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. CAREGIVER <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D03	CHILD'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (COLUMN 1)	LINE NO. CHILD <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. CHILD <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	LINE NO. CHILD <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D04	What is [CHILD NAME]'s sex?	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2
D05	I would like to ask you some questions about [CHILD'S NAME].  Does [CHILD'S NAME] have a health/vaccination card or other document with the birth date recorded?  IF A DOCUMENT WITH THE BIRTHDATE IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE AS DOCUMENTED AND USE THE BIRTH CONVERSION TABLE TO FILL IN THE AGE IN MONTHS IN D07. THEN SKIP TO QUESTION D14.  IF A DOCUMENT WITH THE BIRTHDATE IS NOT SHOWN THEN ASK: In what month and year was [CHILD'S NAME] born? What is [HIS/HER] birthday? RECORD BIRTH DAY, MONTH AND YEAR	DAY ..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH ... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	DAY ..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH ... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	DAY ..... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH ... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D06	How old was [CHILD'S NAME] at [HIS/HER] last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	YEARS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D07	How many months old is [CHILD'S NAME]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS	MONTHS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	MONTHS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	MONTHS <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D08	CHECK D05, D06, AND D07 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY.  A) IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN D05 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN D06?  B) ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN D05 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN D07? USE BIRTHDATE CONVERSION TABLE TO CHECK.  IF THE ANSWER TO A OR B IS "NO" RESOLVE ANY INCONSISTENCIES.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2

## Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
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		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2016	Jan.	2	3
	Feb.	1	2
	Mar.	0	1
	Apr.	–	0
	May	–	–
	June	–	–
	July	–	–
	Aug.	–	–
	Sept.	–	–
	Oct.	–	–
	Nov.	–	–
	Dec.	–	–

		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2015	Jan.	14	15
	Feb.	13	14
	Mar.	12	13
	Apr.	11	12
	May	10	11
	June	9	10
	July	8	9
	Aug.	7	8
	Sept.	6	7
	Oct.	5	6
	Nov.	4	5
	Dec.	3	4

		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2014	Jan.	26	27
	Feb.	25	26
	Mar.	24	25
	Apr.	23	24
	May	22	23
	June	21	22
	July	20	21
	Aug.	19	20
	Sept.	18	19
	Oct.	17	18
	Nov.	16	17
	Dec.	15	16

		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2013	Jan.	38	39
	Feb.	37	38
	Mar.	36	37
	Apr.	35	36
	May	34	35
	June	33	34
	July	32	33
	Aug.	31	32
	Sept.	30	31
	Oct.	29	30
	Nov.	28	29
	Dec.	27	28

		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2012	Jan.	50	51
	Feb.	49	50
	Mar.	48	49
	Apr.	47	48
	May	46	47
	June	45	46
	July	44	45
	Aug.	43	44
	Sept.	42	43
	Oct.	41	42
	Nov.	40	41
	Dec.	39	40

		Study Date	
		2016	
		Mar	Apr
Birth Date - 2011	Jan.	–	–
	Feb.	–	–
	Mar.	–	–
	Apr.	59	–
	May	58	59
	June	57	58
	July	56	57
	Aug.	55	56
	Sept.	54	55
	Oct.	53	54
	Nov.	52	53
	Dec.	51	52

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Check the child's birth year in Question D05 and go to the appropriate table as labeled on the side of each table "Birth Date". Example: If the child is born in 2012, use the table with "Birth Date – 2012" on the side.
2. Using the current month, select the appropriate "Study Date" column. Example: If it is March 2016, use the middle column labeled Mar.
3. Check the child's birth month in Question D05 and cross the appropriate "Study Date" month column with the row of the child's birth month. Example: Today is March 17, 2016 and the child is born on September 27, 2012. Cross the middle column "Mar." with the row "Sept." in the table "Birth Date – 2012".
4. The digit in the cell where the column of the study month and the birth month of the child meet is the child's age in months. For the example above, the child is 42 months old.
5. In converting the child's age in month, subtract 1 when the actual birth DATE (the day of the month) hasn't passed yet. For example, if the child was born on February 27, 2015 and the date of interview is March 17, 2016, the age in month will be 12 months after subtracting 1 from the 13 months shown in the conversion table.

### Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER NAME _____
<b>EXCLUSIVE BREAST FEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET</b>				
D14	CHECK <b>D07</b> : IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS (5 YEARS)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO NEXT MODULE IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 FOR NEXT CHILD OR TO NEXT MODULE IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (GO TO D02 ON NEW PAGE FOR NEXT CHILD OR NEXT MODULE IF NO MORE CHILDREN) DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D15	CHECK <b>D07</b> : IS THE CHILD UNDER 24 MONTHS (2 YEARS)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D52) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D52) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D52) DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D16	Has [CHILD'S NAME] ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D18) DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D17	Was [CHILD'S NAME] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 (SKIP TO D19) NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D18	Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby for various reasons, such as the mother is sick or away, mastitis, etc.  Did [CHILD'S NAME] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D19	Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants.  Was [CHILD'S NAME] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D20	Was [CHILD'S NAME] given oral rehydration solution yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
	Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [CHILD'S NAME] may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Did [CHILD'S NAME] have:			
D21	Plain water?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D22	Any kind of Infant formula? IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNSURE OF WHAT IS MEANT BY "INFANT FORMULA" THEN PROBE WITH BRAND NAMES SUCH AS NAN, SMA, ENFAMIL, ISOMIL, LACTOGEN?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D24) DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any formula?	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

### Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD
		FROM ROSTER	FROM ROSTER	FROM ROSTER
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
D24	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D26) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any milk?	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D26	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any juice or juice drinks, including sodas, cream sodas, Mazoe etc ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D27	Clear broth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D28	Yogurt?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 (SKIP TO D30) ← DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any yogurt?	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	TIMES .... <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
D30	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any thin porridge? PROBES: mahewu, gruel, Gerber, Cerelac, Ace, Nestum, Cerevita, Purity	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D31	Any other liquids? PROBES: Gripe water, glucose water, sugar water?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D32	Next I would like to ask you about foods that [CHILD'S NAME] may have eaten yesterday during the day or at night.  Yesterday, during the day and night, did [CHILD'S NAME] eat any (ASK QUESTIONS D33-D48)?			
D33	Bread, biscuits, pastries, doughnut, pasta, noodles, rice, crackers or other foods made from grains such as corn, wheat, millet (Zviyo, Uphoko), sadza, mahewu, mealie-meal, sorghum, bulgar wheat, barley?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D34	Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D35	White potatoes, white yams, cassava, plantains or any other foods made from roots?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D36	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as spinach, pumpkin leaves, ulude/nyevhe, kale, or okra?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D37	Ripe mangoes, ripe papaya, apricots, cantaloupe melons or other fruits that are yellow or orange inside?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D38	Other fruits or vegetables, like bananas, tomatoes, green beans, avocado, etc?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D39	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D40	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, game meat, birds, mice, frog (dzetse), lizard (mpurwa/hukurutombo)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8

### Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Primary Caregivers)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	FIRST ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	SECOND ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER	THIRD ELIGIBLE CHILD FROM ROSTER
		NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
D41	Eggs? (chicken, turkey, fowl, duck)	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D42	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, crabs or seafood?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D43	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, walnuts, or other nuts and seeds?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D44	Cheese, yogurt, sour milk or other milk products?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D45	Other oils, fats, butter, peanut butter, or foods made with any of those products?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D46	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, sugar cane, sweet reed, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D47	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D48	Grubs, snails, edible insects, mopane worms?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8
	<b>CHECK QUESTIONS D33-D48:</b>	"NO" TO ALL → D50 AT LEAST ONE "YES" OR "DK" TO ALL → D51	"NO" TO ALL → D50 AT LEAST ONE "YES" OR "DK" TO ALL → D51	"NO" TO ALL → D50 AT LEAST ONE "YES" OR "DK" TO ALL → D51
D50	Did [CHILD'S NAME] eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?  IF "YES" PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did [CHILD'S NAME] eat?	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ←   DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ←   DON'T KNOW ..... 8	YES ..... 1 GO BACK TO D33-D48 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH D51. NO ..... 2 GO TO D52 ←   DON'T KNOW ..... 8
D51	How many times did [CHILD'S NAME] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	TIMES .... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	TIMES .... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	TIMES .... <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98
D52		GO TO NEXT CHILD	GO TO NEXT CHILD	GO TO ANTHROPOMETRY

EA CODE

HH NUMBER

AN00: START TIME

HOUR:

MINUTE:

**E. ANTHROPOMETRY - Children under 5 years of age**

CHECK QUESTION D14 IN EACH COLUMN OF MODULE D. IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD (D14= YES), THE CHILD SHOULD BE MEASURED. TRANSFER THE INFORMATION FOR EACH CHILD LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD FROM MODULE D TO QUESTIONS D67 TO D72 BELOW.

CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF AGE						WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF CHILDREN					
D67	D68	D69	D70	D71		D72	D73	D74	D75	D76	D77
LINE NO. FROM HH ROSTER (B01)	NAME	SEX 1. MALE 2. FEMALE	AGE IN MONTHS	CHILD'S BIRTH DATE (DDMMYY)		SOURCE BIRTH DATE	HEIGHT (CM) 9994 = NOT PRESENT 9995 = REFUSED	HEIGHT MEASURED: 1. LAYING DOWN 2. STANDING UP	WEIGHT (KG) 9994 = NOT PRESENT 9995 = REFUSED	RESULT 1. MEASURED 2. NOT PRESENT 3. REFUSED 6. OTHER (explain in comments #1)	EDEMA 1. YES 2. NO
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> CM	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> KG	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D78: COMMENTS #1						SOURCE OF BIRTH DATE 1. BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2. BAPTISMAL/CHURCH RECORD 3. HEALTH REGISTRATION CARD 4. HOME RECORD 5. PARENT STATEMENT 6. OTHER _____			AN01: END TIME HOUR MINUTE		GO TO MODULE H
ANTHROPOMETRIST PRINT NAME:			SIGNATURE:			AN02	AN03	2   0   1   6			
						ID NO.	DAY	MONTH	YEAR		
SUPERVISOR PRINT NAME:			SIGNATURE:			AN04	AN05	2   0   1   6			
						ID NO.	DAY	MONTH	YEAR		

**MODULE H. POVERTY MEASUREMENT (Person in charge of food preparation in last 7 days, or adult who ate in the household in last 7 days)**

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER FROM MODULE A .....

INSERT TIME MODULE STARTED

EA CODE FROM MODULE A .....

HOUR

RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (COLUMN 6) .....

MINUTES

**MODULE H1. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS**

ITEM CODE	PRODUCT	YES = 1 NO = 2		FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS		FROM PURCHASES		TOTAL SPENT	FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		FROM GIFTS AND OTHER SOURCES	
		IF "NO" SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?	How much of the amount consumed in the last 7 days came from purchases?		How much did you spend on the amount consumed in the past 7 days?	How much came from your own production?	How much came from gifts and other sources?				
INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD OR DRINKS EATEN IN RESTAURANTS, WHICH ARE MEASURED SEPARATELY												
H1.01		H1.02	H1.03A	H1.03B	H1.04A	H1.04B	H1.05	H1.06A	H1.06B	H1.07A	H1.07B	
		Yes No	QUANTITY	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT	US DOLLARS	QUANTITY	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT	
101	Biscuits (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE				
102	Bread (units = loaves)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE				
103	Breakfast cereals (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE				
104	Broken maize/mealie rice/samp (kg)	1 2										
105	Wheat flour (kg)	1 2										
106	Buns (units)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE				
107	Maize grain (kg, bucket)	1 2										
108	Maize meal (kg)	1 2										
109	Sorghum (kg)	1 2										
110	Millet (kg)	1 2										
111	Soya chunks (kg)	1 2										
112	Rice (kg)	1 2										
113	Macaroni/spaghetti/noodles (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE				
114	Rapoko/Rukweza/Uphoko grain (bucket, kg)	1 2										
115	Wheat (bucket, kg)	1 2										
116	Beef (kg)	1 2										
117	Chicken (kg)	1 2										
118	Other poultry e.g. duck, guinea fowl (kg)	1 2										
119	Game (kg)	1 2										
120	Goat meat (kg)	1 2										
121	Macimbi/Madora (kg)	1 2										
122	Mutton (kg)	1 2										
			<b>UNIT CODES</b>									
			Kg.....1	Cups.....5	Plates.....9							
			Gr.....2	Buckets.....6	Small units.....10							
			Liters.....3	Units.....7	Medium units..11							
			Milliliters.....4	Bundles.....8	Large units....12							

MODULE H1. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS											
ITEM CODE	PRODUCT	YES = 1 NO = 2	FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS		FROM PURCHASES		TOTAL SPENT	FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		FROM GIFTS AND OTHER SOURCES	
	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?	IF "NO" SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?		How much of the amount consumed in the last 7 days came from purchases?		How much did you spend on the amount consumed in the past 7 days?	How much came from your own production?		How much came from gifts and other sources?	
	INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD OR DRINKS EATEN IN RESTAURANTS, WHICH ARE MEASURED SEPARATELY						IF THE FAMILY ATE PART BUT NOT ALL OF SOMETHING THEY PURCHASED, ESTIMATE ONLY COST OF WHAT WAS CONSUMED.				
H1.01		H1.02 Yes No	H1.03A QUANTITY	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 US DOLLARS	H1.06A QUANTITY	H1.06B UNIT	H1.07A QUANTITY	H1.07B UNIT
123	Casings/Tripe/Matumbu, or other offals (kg)	1 2									
124	Pork (kg)	1 2									
125	Sausages (kg)	1 2									
126	Tinned meat (kg, gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
127	Canned Fish (kg)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
128	Bream, Mackerel or other fresh/frozon fish (kg, unit)	1 2									
129	Dried fish/smoked fish, Kapenta/matemba (small dried fish) (kg)	1 2									
130	Sour milk (liters, cups)	1 2									
131	Condensed milk (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
132	Fresh milk (liters, cups)	1 2									
133	Powdered milk (gr, cups)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
134	Powdered milk for babies/formula (gr, cups)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
135	Cheese (kg, gr)	1 2									
136	Cream (kg, gr)	1 2									
137	Sterilized milk (liters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
138	Yogurt (liters)	1 2									
139	Eggs (units)	1 2									
140	Butter/Margarine (gr)	1 2									
141	Peanut butter (milliliters)	1 2									
142	Cooking oil (liters, milliliters)	1 2									
143	Lard/dripping/animal fat (gr)	1 2									
144	Apples (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
145	Apricots (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
146	Avocados (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
			<b>UNIT CODES</b>								
			Kg.....1	Cups.....5	Plates.....9						
			Gr.....2	Buckets.....6	Small units.....10						
			Liters.....3	Units.....7	Medium units.....11						
			Milliliters.....4	Bundles.....8	Large units.....12						

MODULE H1. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS											
ITEM CODE	PRODUCT	YES = 1 NO = 2	FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS		FROM PURCHASES		TOTAL SPENT	FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		FROM GIFTS AND OTHER SOURCES	
	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?  INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD OR DRINKS EATEN IN RESTAURANTS, WHICH ARE MEASURED SEPARATELY	IF "NO" SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?		How much of the amount consumed in the last 7 days came from purchases?		How much did you spend on the amount consumed in the past 7 days?  IF THE FAMILY ATE PART BUT NOT ALL OF SOMETHING THEY PURCHASED, ESTIMATE ONLY COST OF WHAT WAS CONSUMED.	How much came from your own production?		How much came from gifts and other sources?	
H1.01		H1.02 Yes No	H1.03A QUANTITY	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 US DOLLARS	H1.06A QUANTITY	H1.06B UNIT	H1.07A QUANTITY	H1.07B UNIT
147	Bananas (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
148	Guavas (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
149	Lemon/Lime (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
150	Mangoes (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
151	Indigenous Fruits (cups, buckets, kg)	1 2									
152	Sugar cane (Nzimbe) (units)	1 2									
153	Mulberries (kg, cups)	1 2									
154	Oranges (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
155	Paw paws (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
156	Peaches (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
157	Pears (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
158	Pineapples (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
159	Plums (units)	1 2									
160	Dried fruits (gr)	1 2									
161	Green beans (bundles, kg)	1 2									
162	Beetroot (bundles, kg)	1 2									
163	Cabbage (units = heads)	1 2									
164	Carrots (bundles, kg)	1 2									
165	Cauliflower (units = heads)	1 2									
166	Cucumber (units)	1 2									
167	Garlic (units = heads)	1 2									
168	Green mealies (units)	1 2									
169	Green pepper (units)	1 2									
170	Lettuce (heads)	1 2									
171	Mushrooms (plates, kg)	1 2									
172	Okra (bundles)	1 2									
173	Onions (small/medium/large units, plates)	1 2									
			<b>UNIT CODES</b>								
			Kg.....1	Cups.....5	Plates.....9						
			Gr.....2	Buckets.....6	Small units....10						
			Liters.....3	Units.....7	Medium units..11						
			Milliliters.....4	Bundles.....8	Large units....12						

MODULE H1. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS											
ITEM CODE	PRODUCT	YES = 1 NO = 2	FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS		FROM PURCHASES		TOTAL SPENT	FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		FROM GIFTS AND OTHER SOURCES	
	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?  INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD OR DRINKS EATEN IN RESTAURANTS, WHICH ARE MEASURED SEPARATELY	IF "NO" SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?		How much of the amount consumed in the last 7 days came from purchases?		How much did you spend on the amount consumed in the past 7 days?  IF THE FAMILY ATE PART BUT NOT ALL OF SOMETHING THEY PURCHASED, ESTIMATE ONLY COST OF WHAT WAS CONSUMED.	How much came from your own production?		How much came from gifts and other sources?	
H1.01		H1.02 Yes No	H1.03A QUANTITY	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 US DOLLARS	H1.06A QUANTITY	H1.06B UNIT	H1.07A QUANTITY	H1.07B UNIT
174	Peas (incl. cow peas) (kg)	1 2									
175	Pepper/chilli (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
176	Pumpkins/squashes (small/medium/large units)	1 2									
177	Pumpkin leaves (bundles)	1 2									
178	Rape/Covo/Chomoulier (bundle)	1 2									
179	Spinach (bundles)	1 2									
180	Tomatoes (plates, kg)	1 2									
181	Ginger (kg)	1 2									
182	Indigenous vegetables (bundles)	1 2									
183	Beans (kg)	1 2									
185	Groundnuts (kg)	1 2									
186	Nyimo/indlubu/roundnuts (kg)	1 2									
187	Potatoes (kg)	1 2									
188	Sweet potatoes (kg)	1 2									
189	White Sugar (kg)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
190	Brown sugar (kg)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
191	Sweets (units)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
192	Coffee (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
193	Tea (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
194	Chocolate drink (ml)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
195	Baking powder (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
196	Chips and crisps (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
400	Chocolate (excl. drinks) (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
401	Jam (gr)	1 2							NOT APPLICABLE		
			<b>UNIT CODES</b>								
			Kg.....1	Cups.....5	Plates.....9						
			Gr.....2	Buckets.....6	Small units.....10						
			Liters.....3	Units.....7	Medium units..11						
			Milliliters.....4	Bundles.....8	Large units....12						

MODULE H1. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS											
ITEM CODE	PRODUCT	YES = 1 NO = 2	FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS		FROM PURCHASES		TOTAL SPENT	FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		FROM GIFTS AND OTHER SOURCES	
	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any [ITEM]?  INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. DO NOT INCLUDE FOOD OR DRINKS EATEN IN RESTAURANTS, WHICH ARE MEASURED SEPARATELY	IF "NO" SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	How much in total did your household consume in the past 7 days?		How much of the amount consumed in the last 7 days came from purchases?		How much did you spend on the amount consumed in the past 7 days?  IF THE FAMILY ATE PART BUT NOT ALL OF SOMETHING THEY PURCHASED, ESTIMATE ONLY COST OF WHAT WAS CONSUMED.	How much came from your own production?		How much came from gifts and other sources?	
H1.01		H1.02 Yes No	H1.03A QUANTITY	H1.03B UNIT	H1.04A QUANTITY	H1.04B UNIT	H1.05 US DOLLARS	H1.06A QUANTITY	H1.06B UNIT	H1.07A QUANTITY	H1.07B UNIT
402	Honey (gr)	1 2									
403	Mixed condiments e.g Royco, or Spices and seasoning (gr)	1 2									
404	Salt (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
405	Sauces (milliliters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
407	Vinegar (ml)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
408	Yeast (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
409	Soda (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
410	Restaurant meals (units)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
414	Fruit juices and squashes (liters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
415	Minerals, maheo (liters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
416	Super cools/freezits (units)	1 2									
417	Beer (liters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
421	Homemade beer (liters)	1 2									
422	Liquors (Brandy, cane, gin etc.) (liters)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
423	Cigarettes (units)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
424	Pipe tobacco (gr)	1 2						NOT APPLICABLE			
425	Snuff (gr)	1 2									
426	OTHER FOOD (specify) _____	1 2									
427	OTHER FOOD (specify) _____	1 2									
428	OTHER FOOD (specify) _____	1 2									
			<b>UNIT CODES</b>								
			Kg.....1	Cups.....5	Plates.....9						
			Gr.....2	Buckets.....6	Small units.....10						
			Liters.....3	Units.....7	Medium units...11						
			Milliliters.....4	Bundles.....8	Large units....12						

<b>MODULE H2. NON-DURABLE GOODS AND FREQUENTLY PURCHASED SERVICES OVER PAST 30 DAYS</b>				
<b>(Head of HH or Responsible Adult)</b>				
H2.01	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER AND EA CODE		HH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	EA..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
H2.02	LINE NUMBER IN THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING (COLUMN 10) OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
ITEM NO.	QUESTIONS FOR A REFERENCE PERIOD OF 30 DAYS	CODING CATEGORIES		COST IN US DOLLARS (IF GIFT THEN PROVIDE VALUE IN USD)
	Over the past <u>30 DAYS</u> , did your household use or buy any [ITEM]:	Yes	No	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
<b>UTILITIES/FUEL/POWER</b>				
201	Water charges	1	2	
202	Electricity charges	1	2	
203	Gas	1	2	
204	Gel	1	2	
205	Paraffin (Kerosene)?	1	2	
206	Spirit	1	2	
207	Charcoal, Coal, Coke and Briquette	1	2	
208	Firewood	1	2	
209	Peat	1	2	
210	Waterpoint committee fees	1	2	
211	Diesel	1	2	
<b>VEHICLE-RELATED EXPENSES</b>				
212	Tyres	1	2	
213	Tubes	1	2	
214	Parts and accessories including car batteries	1	2	
215	Repair charges	1	2	
216	Petrol	1	2	
218	Engine oil, Brake fluid, gear and crown oil or other greases	1	2	
219	Servicing	1	2	
220	Parking fees	1	2	
221	Toll-gate fees	1	2	
222	Vehicle licenses (incl. cost of obtaining number plates)	1	2	
223	Driving lessons (incl. other costs of obtaining driving licence)	1	2	
224	Insurance of personal transport vehicle and equipment	1	2	
<b>TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>				
225	Public Transportation, including railways, buses, taxis or lorries	1	2	
230	Passport, Visa and ETD fees	1	2	
231	Postal service charges	1	2	
232	Telephone charges	1	2	
233	Cell phone charges / Airtime	1	2	
234	Internet charges	1	2	
234a	Rental vehicles, including Oxen Carts, cars, etc.	1	2	
235	Envelopes, stamps	1	2	
<b>HEALTH CARE</b>				
236	Medicines	1	2	
237	Vitamins	1	2	
238	Medical aid subscription	1	2	
239	Other medical goods (specify)	1	2	
<b>PERSONAL CARE AND EFFECTS</b>				
240	Services of barber shops/hair dresser (men's)	1	2	
241	Services of barber shops/hair dresser (women's)	1	2	
242	Services of beauty shops/massage parlour	1	2	
243	Hair dressing related items e.g. braids, weave, wig etc	1	2	

<b>MODULE H2. NON-DURABLE GOODS AND FREQUENTLY PURCHASED SERVICES OVER PAST 30 DAYS</b>				
<b>ITEM NO.</b>	<b>QUESTIONS FOR A REFERENCE PERIOD OF 30 DAYS</b>	<b>CODING CATEGORIES</b>		<b>COST IN US DOLLARS (IF GIFT THAN PROVIDE VALUE IN USD)</b>
	Over the past <u>30 DAYS</u> , did your household use or buy any [ITEM]:	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
244	Bath soap	1	2	
245	Toilet paper	1	2	
246	Shaving blades and cream	1	2	
247	Skin cream	1	2	
248	Tooth brush	1	2	
249	Tooth paste	1	2	
250	Powder	1	2	
251	Petroleum jelly	1	2	
252	Perfume/deodorant	1	2	
253	Cotton wool	1	2	
254	Sanitary-ware	1	2	
<b>HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS</b>				
255	Bulbs	1	2	
256	Laundry and dry cleaning charges	1	2	
257	Candles	1	2	
258	Torches	1	2	
259	Matches	1	2	
260	Torch and radio batteries	1	2	
261	Soap for laundry	1	2	
262	Washing powder	1	2	
263	Disinfectants	1	2	
264	Garden and other tools	1	2	
265	Mops, brooms and brushes including floor brushes	1	2	
266	Needles and pins	1	2	
267	Polish (furniture, floor, metal)	1	2	
268	Shoe brush and other brushes	1	2	
269	Shoe polish	1	2	
270	Umbrellas	1	2	
271	Travel goods	1	2	
<b>RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT</b>				
272	Audio-visual accessories eg. DVD, cassette, CD	1	2	
273	Expenditure on sport	1	2	
274	Expenditure on clubs, unions, and burial societies	1	2	
275	Gambling e.g. Casino	1	2	
276	License fees for radio and TV	1	2	
277	Photographic films and developing films, etc.	1	2	
278	Other equipment	1	2	
279	Sports equipment	1	2	
280	Parts and accessories of recreational goods	1	2	
281	Repair of recreational goods	1	2	
282	Hire of wedding clothes (gown, suit, etc)	1	2	
283	Expenditure on wedding in cash (excluding hiring clothes)	1	2	
284	Expenditure on wedding in kind	1	2	
285	Novels (not for educational purposes)	1	2	
286	Drawing, writing equipment and supplies (not for school)	1	2	
287	Magazines and journals	1	2	
288	Newspapers	1	2	
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURES</b>				
289	Expenditure in hotels (other than food)	1	2	
290	Other expenditure in hotels e.g. laundry, tips etc	1	2	
291	Jewellery, watches, rings and precious stones	1	2	
292	Grinding/milling fees	1	2	

MODULE H3. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 12 MONTHS (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)				
ITEM NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS (ONE YEAR REFERENCE)	CODING CATEGORIES		TOTAL COST IN US DOLLARS (IF GIFT THEN ENTER '0')
	Over the past <u>twelve months</u> , did your household use or buy any [ITEM]:	Yes	No	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
<b>MEN'S CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>				
301	Trousers	1	2	
302	Shirts	1	2	
303	T-shirts	1	2	
304	Jackets	1	2	
305	Suits	1	2	
306	Socks	1	2	
307	Underwear	1	2	
308	Jerseys	1	2	
309	Religious robes	1	2	
310	Men's footwear	1	2	
311	Repair of men's footwear	1	2	
312	Other men's clothing – hats, belts, pyjamas etc (specify): _____	1	2	
<b>WOMEN'S CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>				
313	Dresses	1	2	
314	Suits (jacket and skirt/trousers)	1	2	
315	Skirts	1	2	
316	Blouses	1	2	
317	Trousers	1	2	
318	T-shirts	1	2	
319	Lady's underwear, eg panti-hoses, brassiere, etc	1	2	
322	Jerseys	1	2	
323	Religious robes	1	2	
324	Women's footwear	1	2	
325	Repair of women's footwear	1	2	
326	Other women's clothing (specify): _____	1	2	
<b>CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>				
327	Shorts	1	2	
328	Trousers	1	2	
329	T-shirts	1	2	
330	Shirts	1	2	
331	Dresses	1	2	
332	Blouses	1	2	
333	Skirt	1	2	
334	Socks	1	2	
335	Underwear	1	2	
336	Napkins	1	2	
337	Disposable nappies e.g. pampers, huggies	1	2	
338	Rompers	1	2	
339	Children's footwear (excluding school shoes)	1	2	
340	Repair of children's footwear	1	2	
341	Other children's clothing (specify): _____	1	2	
<b>OTHER CLOTHING EXPENSES</b>				
342	Dressing materials (e.g. fabric, yarn, buttons etc.)	1	2	
343	Tailoring charges (including clothing repairs)	1	2	

MODULE H3. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 12 MONTHS (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)				
ITEM NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS (ONE YEAR REFERENCE)	CODING CATEGORIES		TOTAL COST IN US DOLLARS (IF GIFT THEN ENTER '0')
	Over the past <u>twelve months</u> , did your household use or buy any [ITEM]:	Yes	No	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
<b>HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES AND UTENSILS</b>				
344	Bedsheets	1	2	
345	Blankets/bed spreads	1	2	
346	Towels	1	2	
347	Curtains	1	2	
348	Table clothes/Table napkins/serviettes	1	2	
349	Baskets, laundry bags	1	2	
350	Flower pots, plant boxes	1	2	
351	Other household textiles (specify): _____	1	2	
352	Cutlery (knives, spoons, forks, etc.)	1	2	
353	Glassware (glasses, glass bowls, glass mugs, etc.)	1	2	
354	Plates and cups	1	2	
355	Tea sets	1	2	
356	Tea pots (enamel)	1	2	
357	Dinner sets	1	2	
358	Pots (enamel)	1	2	
359	Plastic ware	1	2	
<b>EDUCATION EXPENSES</b>				
360	Girl's uniform	1	2	
361	Boy's uniform	1	2	
362	School shoes (pair)	1	2	
363	Satchel	1	2	
364	Exercise books	1	2	
365	Ball pens, pencils, erasers and other school stationery	1	2	
366	Educational books (textbooks and novels)	1	2	
367	Trunk	1	2	
368	Pre-school fees	1	2	
369	Boarding fees	1	2	
370	School/College/University tuition fees (excl. payments for food, beverage & shelter)	1	2	
371	Exam-taking fees	1	2	
372	Parents and Teachers' association fee or levy or building fund	1	2	
373	Other tuition and correspondence fees (specify): _____	1	2	
<b>MEDICAL EXPENSES</b>				
374	Fees paid to doctors	1	2	
375	Fees paid to hospitals	1	2	
376	Fees paid to clinics	1	2	
377	Maternity fees	1	2	
378	Fees paid for medical or laboratory tests	1	2	
379	Ambulance/transportation charges	1	2	
380	Traditional/Spiritual healers	1	2	
381	Medical equipment and prosthetics – eye glasses, hearing aid, etc. (specify): _____	1	2	
382	Repairs of medical equipment and prosthetics	1	2	

MODULE H5. VALUE OF ASSETS (Head of HH or Responsible Adult)								
ITEM CODE	PRODUCT OWNERSHIP		NUMBER OF UNITS OF EACH ITEM	AGE OF ITEMS	PRICE IF SOLD	PRICE NEW		
	Does your household own a [ITEM]?		How many [ITEMS] do you own?	What is the age of these [ITEM]s?	If you wanted to sell these [ITEM]s today, how much would you receive?	How much were these [ITEM]s worth when you acquired them?		
	CIRCLE 1 (YES) OR 2 (NO) IN THE FOLLOWING COLUMN. IF THE ANSWER IS "NO" ASK THE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEM.			IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM, AVERAGE AGE	IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM, AVERAGE VALUE	PUT "0" IF IT WAS A GIFT GIVE AVERAGE VALUE IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM		
H5.1	H5.2		H5.3	H5.4	H5.5	H5.6		
	ITEM	Yes	No	NUMBER OF ITEMS	NUMBER OF YEARS	US DOLLARS	US DOLLARS	
501	Television	1	2					
502	Computer	1	2					
503	Refrigerator/Deep-freezer	1	2					
504	Motor Vehicle	1	2					
505	Motor Cycle/Scooter	1	2					
506	Bicycle	1	2					
507	Satellite Dish	1	2					
508	Radio (Shortwave, FM)	1	2					
509	Cell-phone	1	2					
510	Stove (gas, electric, charcoal or wood)	1	2					
511	Sewing/knitting machine	1	2					
512	Peanut Butter / Candle Making /Oil-pressing machine	1	2					
513	Grinding mill	1	2					
514	Generator	1	2					
515	Solar Panel	1	2					
516	Lounge suite	1	2					
517	Bedroom suite	1	2					
518	Dining room suite	1	2					
519	Carpets	1	2					
520	DVD Player/ Video Tape Recorder	1	2					
521	Hoover	1	2					
522	Desks, sideboards, stools and benches	1	2					
523	Irons	1	2					
524	Heating appliances e.g. heater	1	2					
525	Electric fans	1	2					
526	Other household appliances (specify) _____	1	2					
H5.7	INSERT TIME MODULE ENDED		HOUR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MINUTE	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

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COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

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ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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

## Annex B. Field Procedures and Data Management

Mendez England and Associates (ME&A) and ICF worked with the local data collection subcontractor, PROBE Market Research, to conduct the population-based survey (PBS).

### Institutional Review Board Approval

The Feed the Future Zimbabwe (FTFZ) PBS protocol was submitted to the ICF Institutional Review Board (IRB) for clearance. The ICF IRB reviewed the protocol and all study tools and instruments before it granted approval for the study. The Mission obtained a letter of support from the Zimbabwe Food and Nutrition Council to gain entry to the field and received the necessary district clearances and permissions to collect data.

### Training, Pretesting, and Piloting

ICF developed three separate training manuals, based on Feed the Future (FTF), Food for Peace (FFP), and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) guidelines, for survey training and fielding and to provide guidance to field staff. The manuals included information on survey implementation, training activities, fieldwork procedures, interview procedures and techniques, and field supervisor and interviewer preparation activities. Generic manuals were customized to align with the final questionnaire and country-specific field protocols. The following three manuals were used in the FTFZ baseline study training and fieldwork:

1. **Supervisor manual** included topics to effectively prepare supervisors for fieldwork, such as an introduction to the study and its objectives, survey organization, the roles and responsibilities of supervisors, rules and regulations, ethics, fieldwork preparations, and quality control requirements and procedures.
2. **Interviewer manual** included guidelines for the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures, including interviewing techniques and procedures for completing the questionnaires. It also included detailed explanations and instructions for every question.
3. **Anthropometry manual** included procedures adapted from the DHS biomarker manual for its surveys worldwide.

Before the fieldwork was launched, several training and field-testing activities were held, as listed in the following table.

Timing	Activities	Participants
February 16–20 5 days	Supervisor training	Supervisors and field editors
February 21–22 2 days	Questionnaire pretesting and debrief	Supervisors and field editors
February 23–28 6 days	Interviewer training	Interviewers, field editors, and supervisors
February 23–26 4 days	Anthropometry training	Anthropometry specialists and supervisors Interviewers at site practice sessions
March 1–3 3 days	Survey pilot testing and debrief	Interviewers, anthropometry specialists, field editors, and supervisors

The PROBE field manager, ME&A field coordinator, and the ICF monitoring and evaluation specialist led the training for supervisors and editors February 16–20 at Rockwood Training Centre, Hatfield, in Harare. The training covered topics on the roles and responsibilities of supervisors and field editors; rules, behaviors, and ethics; household and respondent selection; use of the field control sheet, maps and global positioning system (GPS); and data collection. It also included a detailed review of the household survey questionnaire through group practice and mock interviews and role playing and a review of methods for callbacks and field editing.

A pretest checked the soundness of the questionnaire and identified potential problems, such as skip patterns, wording, sequence of questions, instructions to interviewers, and questionnaire clarity for coding. It also ascertained if any questions were particularly difficult or sensitive. After the pretest, the PROBE and ME&A field coordinators led a debriefing session with supervisors and field editors to address any difficulties experienced in the pretest interviews. Based on the pretest results, ICF revised the questionnaire and sought USAID Zimbabwe approval.

Training for interviewers and anthropometry specialists began February 23. The PROBE and ME&A field coordinators led the interviewer’s training, and an ME&A anthropometry trainer led the anthropometry training, both at Rockwood Training Centre.

Anthropometry training also included a session for all interviewers as potential anthropometry assistants, which required that they hold children ages 2 to 5 years to ensure their feet and knees were in the correct standing position for measurement and to hold children younger than age 2 years to ensure their heads were correctly positioned for recumbent length measurement. The interviewers also received training in how to prevent recording errors. All groups—supervisors, editors, anthropometry specialists, and interviewers—participated in an anthropometry site practice at a local orphanage on February 27. Anthropometry specialists also received training in the use of the World Health Organization (WHO) growth charts to determine if a child’s weight or measurement was reasonable and acceptable.

Interviewer training covered the roles and responsibilities of interviewers; rules, behaviors, and ethics; respondent selection; and a detailed review of the household questionnaire, including group practices, mock interviews, and role playing. Trained supervisors and field editors also provided input and led

exercises during the practice sessions. A pilot test and debrief were conducted after the training for supervisors, anthropometry specialists, and interviewers.

## Pilot and Debriefing

The baseline study used the local languages of Shona and Ndebele for conducting the interviews. The pilot test was conducted to ensure interviewer preparedness, appropriate contact with the household, and familiarity with the household selection process. The group was split into two- with the larger group of about 34 field workers and Probe coordinator going to Sanyati (Shona- speaking) and 9 going to Umzingwane (Ndebele- speaking). The ME&A coordinator went with the Umzingwane team. The pilot test resulted in no major changes; however, a few interviewers showed a need for additional training and preparation for contact with households and to boost their confidence. These interviewers received two additional days of training.

The national clearance letter from the Food and Nutrition Council, needed before fieldwork could begin, was received March 14. Supervisors regrouped at the Probe head office on March 16 for a refresher training and to collect field materials. Fieldwork began March 17.

## Fieldwork

Fieldwork occurred in a four-week period, March 17 to April 12. The baseline study data collection team included the following personnel:

- 1 field coordinator
- 2 field managers
- 1 anthropometry supervisor
- 7 teams, each with a supervisor, field editor, and anthropometry specialist
- 28 interviewers

The seven interview teams each had seven members:

- 1 supervisor
- 1 field editor
- 1 anthropometry specialist
- 4 interviewers

Each interview team was provided with a 4x4 vehicle and a driver, cell-phone credits for supervisors, a first aid kit, a GPS unit, the paper form questionnaires, anthropometry kits with a weight scale and a height board, and field allowances for living experiences during fieldwork. All team members received Probe Market Research identity cards that they wore at all times during fieldwork. The fieldwork bags also included supplies such as a raincoat, clipboard, stationery, and training manual. Teams were given prepaid courier packs, known as Swift packs, to return questionnaires from each EA they covered; however, not every district had this courier service. This was not a problem because the team supervisor dropped off the pack at the nearest Swift office in the district.

The seven teams originally were assigned to various districts; however, a 3-week delay in receiving the Chipinge district clearance required a continuous redistribution of enumeration areas (EAs) because teams kept moving after completing assigned EAs. The following table lists the EAs after the redistribution.

Team	Districts (n = EAs)	Total EAs by District
Team 1	Gokwe (8), Gweru (2)	10
Team 2	Buhera (2), Sanyati (3), Mhondoro Ngezi (4)	9
Team 3	Buhera (2), Mutare (2), Zvishavane (3), Chipinge (5)	12
Team 4	Buhera (2), Chirumanzu (1), Shurugwi (8)	11
Team 5	Buhera (2), Chimanimani (2) Mhondoro-Ngezi (5), Chipinge (5)	14
Team 6	Matebeleland North and South (8), Chipinge (4)	12
Team 7	Gweru (3), Kwekwe (1), Sanyati (4)	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>

## Quality Control and Field Monitoring

PROBE quality control measures used accompaniment forms and supervisor and field coordinator checks. Each supervisor observed at least 10 percent of the interviews conducted by each interviewer. Supervisors and editors gave special attention to team members they felt needed support, especially in the first few days of fieldwork. Supervisors and editors also provided continuous team member training. They ensured that all questionnaires were checked for data quality and corrections before an interviewer could proceed to the next household. All questionnaires were thoroughly edited at the central office by the office editors. Teams were encouraged to stay together so that they could discuss issues that came up during the day or issues with interviewers that were noticed during editing.

The field coordinator, who was a co-trainer, monitored the seven teams through accompaniments and spot checks, which involved sitting in on interviews, and randomly checking completed interview questionnaires before and after they were edited. The field coordinator was present and performed checks in Chipinge, Gokwe, Lupane, Mhondoro-Ngezi, Nkayi, Sanyati and Umzingwane districts..

## Data Entry and Processing

After the survey forms for an EA cleared through field quality control procedures, they were packaged and forwarded to the PROBE offices for data entry. All survey forms were double-keyed, using CSPro data entry software that ICF developed and tailored to the household survey questionnaire. The CSPro data entry application provides tight control over field values and skip patterns, with exacting consistency checks on the data during capture, which allows comprehensive reviews at the EA level throughout the data entry process.

The ICF data entry consultant worked with PROBE staff onsite in Harare to install and test the CSPro data entry software and provide training on its use. The training, from March 19 to 31, included hands-on use with completed questionnaires, and the ICF consultant provided instruction to the team of 10 data entry clerks on how to resolve inconsistencies that the software flagged during the data entry process. Data entry began during the second week of training.

The first data set of 14 clusters was submitted to ICF April 1, followed by a second set of 34 clusters on April 8. The final combined data set with all 76 clusters was submitted April 15. ICF ran quality control checks and frequencies on the raw data to ensure completeness. A final data review and preparation for analysis occurred at ICF offices in Rockville, MD, after receiving the final cleaned data set.

## Annex C. FTFZ Implementation Areas

The Feed the Future Zimbabwe (FTFZ) program target is to reach at least 62,500 poor households in Natural Regions (NR) III, IV, and V over a 5-year period through two mechanisms: (1) Feed the Future Zimbabwe—Crop Development Program (FTFZ-CD) and (2) Feed the Future Zimbabwe—Livestock Development Program (FTFZ-LD).

The FTFZ project areas, as defined by the projects, are provided in the two tables below. Table 1 shows the project areas as defined by the FTFZ-CD program and Table 2 shows the project areas as defined by the FTFZ-LD program.

**Table 1. FTFZ-CD Project Areas**

<b>Component I: High-value Crops</b>					
Province	District	Irrigation Scheme	Ward Where Located	Households Targeted, Year 1	Baseline Sample Clusters of 20 Households
Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	Mamina A	3	192	3
		Mamina B	8	85	
	Sanyati	Seke	8	40	1
Manicaland	Buhera	Dewure	33	384	2
	Chimanimani	Mutambara, Makwe	4	531	2
	Mutare	Marange	12	250	2
Matabeleland North	Binga	Nabusenga	5	67	1
Midlands	Zvishavane	Mabwematema	11	200	3
		Bannockbarn	5	88	
		Shurugwi	Shungudzevhu	19	39
	Gweru	Zananda	7	27	3
		Ruchanyu	20	85	
		Insukamini	8	125	
	Mkoba	8	75	1	
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,188</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Component II: Staple Crops and Pulses</b>					
Mashonaland West	Mhondoro-Ngezi	1, 3, 5		3,000	6
	Sanyati	8, 9, 10, 11, 12		3,000	6
Manicaland	Buhera	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,		3,000	6
Midlands	Gweru (Lower Gweru)	2, 3, 8		1,500	3
		Gokwe South	5, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25		3,000
	Shurugwi	7, 19, 24		1,500	3
<b>Total</b>				<b>15,000</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 2. FTFZ-LD Project Areas\***

Province	District	Wards	Baseline Sample Clusters, 20 Households
Midlands	Chirumanzu	7, 11	1
Midlands	Gokwe South	2, 15, 16, 19	2
Midlands	Gweru	2, 8	1
Midlands	Kwekwe	6, 18	1
Midlands	Shurugwi	2, 12, 13, 20, 23	2
Mat South	Umzingwane	13, 14, 18, 20	2
Mat North	Nkayi	5, 18, 20, 21	2
Mat North	Lupane	4, 8, 14 and 27	2
Mat North	Hwange	11	1
Manicaland	Chipinge	4, 16, 21, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27	14
<b>Total</b>			<b>28</b>

\*Note that the beef component will be implemented in all Wards and the dairy component is limited to Chirumanzu, Gokwe South, Gweru, Shurugwi, Umzingwane and some parts of Chipinge

## Annex D. Sampling and Weighting

The sample of households for the baseline survey followed a two-stage cluster sampling design. In this design, clusters were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling in the first stage. A cluster was defined as a census enumeration area (EA). The source of the cluster-level data was the 2012 Zimbabwe Census conducted by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. In the second stage, households were randomly selected in each cluster using systematic sampling.

The sample was designed to produce point estimates for the entire FTFZ project area, with a 4.5 percent margin of error. The selection included 76 clusters based on the PPS sampling in the FTFZ project area. Twenty randomly selected households were interviewed per cluster, with the final sample size of 1,540, of which 1, 3 households met the criteria for a smallholder farming household and were used for the analysis.

### First Stage Selection of Clusters

At the first sampling stage, the sample clusters were selected in each stratum—staple crops, high value crops, dairy cattle, and beef cattle—with PPS sampling from the list of clusters in the sampling frame. The following procedures were used:<sup>21</sup>

1. In each stratum, the clusters were sorted by district, ward, and EA.
2. The number of households was cumulated following the ordered list of clusters in each stratum. The final cumulated measure of size was taken as the total number of households in the frame ( $M_h$ ).
3. The sampling interval was derived by dividing the total number of households ( $M_h$ ) by the number of clusters to be selected in each stratum ( $n_h$ ).

$$I_h = \frac{M_h}{n_h}.$$

4. A random number ( $R_h$ ) between 0 and  $I_h$  was selected. The sample clusters in stratum  $h$  were identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hi} = R_h + [I_h \times (i-1)], \quad \text{where } i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h.$$

5. The  $i$ -th selected cluster is the one with a cumulated number of households closet to  $S_{hi}$  but not less than  $S_{hi}$ .

### Household Counts

After the clusters were selected for the survey, the survey teams went to each cluster and counted the number of households. Census EA maps were used to identify the boundaries of each EA, and households were sketched on the maps. A full listing of the households was not undertaken due to timing constraints.

### Selection of Households in Clusters

The household selection was done using the census maps of the EA to determine the starting point and following a systematic route throughout the EA. In each EA, 20 households were selected randomly

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<sup>21</sup> Demographic and Health Survey Sampling and Household Listing Manual, ICF International, Calverton, MD. September 2012.

using systematic sampling. In the systematic selection process, the sampling interval first was calculated by dividing the number of households by 20. Then a random number from 1 to the sampling interval was selected to determine the first household. After that, households were selected by adding the sampling interval to determine the number of the next household in the cluster to be included in the sample.

## Sampling Weights

The sampling weight was calculated with the design weight corrected for non-response for each of the selected clusters. Response rates were calculated at the cluster level as ratios of the number of interviewed households divided by the number of eligible households. The household sampling weight was calculated by dividing the household design weight by the household response rate. Individual sampling weights adjusted for nonresponse were not deemed necessary because individual response rates were close to 100 percent.

## Design Weights

Design weights were calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster.<sup>22</sup>

$P_{1hi}$  = first-stage sampling probability of the  $i$ -th cluster in stratum  $h$

$P_{2hi}$  = second-stage sampling probability within the  $i$ -th cluster (household selection).

The probability of selecting cluster  $i$  in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_h}{N_h} \times b_{hi}$$

The second-stage probability of selecting household in cluster  $i$  is

$$P_{2hi} = n_{hi} / L_{hi}$$

Where:

$m_h$  = number of sample clusters selected in stratum  $h$

$N_{hi}$  = total population in the frame for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$

$N_h$  = total population in the frame in stratum  $h$

$b_{hi}$  = the proportion of households in the selected cluster, compared to the total number of households in the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$ , if the cluster is segmented, otherwise  $b_{hi} = 1$

$n_{hi}$  = number of sample households selected for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$

$L_{hi}$  = number of households listed in the household listing for the  $i$ -th sample cluster in stratum  $h$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster  $i$  of district  $h$  is the product of the selection probabilities of the two stages:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_h}{N_h} \times b_{hi} \times n_{hi} / L_{hi}$$

The design weight for each household in cluster  $i$  of district  $h$  is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} = \frac{N_h \times L_{hi}}{m_h \times N_h \times n_{hi} \times b_{hi}}$$

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

## Annex E. Methods for Derivation of Poverty Indicators

The World Bank defines poverty as whether households or individuals have enough resources or abilities at present to meet their basic needs. Poverty is more commonly estimated based on household consumption expenditures, rather than on income because income is more difficult to measure, particularly in poor agrarian economies and in urban economies with large informal sectors. Poverty may be seasonal and erratic, and it may be difficult to estimate, particularly for agricultural households in which income might not be monetized. Households may also underreport income for various reasons. Consumption-based metrics are more closely related to individual well-being in the sense of having enough to meet current basic needs and because households have strategies to smooth out consumption, which is less likely to vary from month to month, unlike income.

The prevalence of household poverty was measured using information on household consumption expenditures to compute a household consumption aggregate. The consumption aggregates were constructed following guidelines from Deaton & Zaidi (2002)<sup>23</sup> and Grosh & Muñoz (1996)<sup>24</sup> by aggregating the total monetary value of the various goods and services consumed by each household. The various components of consumption were grouped together into three main categories: food expenses, based on expenses in the last 7 days; non-food expenses, based on 30 days and 12 months; and durable assets. Housing information was not collected because land and housing/rental markets are not established in rural Zimbabwe. In survey areas where such markets are not well established, information collected on housing and rental values tend to be very imprecise and unreliable, and thus it was decided to exclude housing module from the questionnaires.

In general, total household consumption was calculated by adding the value in local currency units (LCU) of the items consumed by the household, as reported by household informants. These items were collected according to different time horizons, but were then adjusted to daily per capita consumption.

In general, when a household did not report the monetary value for a given item, that value was imputed using the closest local median value for that item. That is, if a household is missing consumption information on a given item, it was assigned the median per capita value reported by other households in its vicinity. When the item is reported frequently enough, this imputation is done at the district level. Some items, however, may be consumed by few households. If the item is rarely consumed, the consumption value of the item is imputed based on median per capita consumption computed from the total project sample.

The reported values for each item and each consumption component were checked for outliers to detect possible coding errors or extreme values. Generally, values that are 3 standard deviations (SD) above the average or 2 SD below the average were flagged and checked for plausibility. The 3 SD and -2 SD cut-off values were considered as the distribution of consumption of most items has a strong

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<sup>23</sup> Deaton, A. and S. Zaidi (2002), A Guide to Aggregating Consumption Expenditures, Living Standards Measurement Study, Working Paper 135. Available at:

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPA/Resources/429966-1092778639630/deatonZaidi.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> Margaret Grosh and Juan Muñoz (1996). A Manual for Planning and Implementing the Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys. LSMS Working Paper #126, The World Bank. Available at:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/1996/05/438573/manual-planning-implementing-living-standards-measurement-study-survey>

positive skew with a long tail which means the analysis needed to be more permissive for high values than for low values. Values deemed implausible were imputed using the methodology described earlier<sup>25</sup>.

In addition to this general methodology, some components—food consumption and assets—require specific computation.

## Food Consumption

Computation of food consumption is complex because it involves products that are purchased in the market, where price information is available, and products that are home-produced or received as a gift, where price information is not available. Even when products are purchased, it is often difficult for household informants to report the precise market value of the amounts consumed by the household over the reference period, which often results in missing data.

The monetary value of purchased food items consumed by the household is obtained directly from respondents. The monetary value of food items produced by the household or obtained from gifts or donations is also based on the market value of the amounts purchased and consumed. If a product is reportedly consumed, but amount information is missing, the median per capita amount consumed by local households was imputed.

## Assets

Purchases of durable goods represent large and relatively infrequent expenses. While almost all households incur relatively large expenditures on these at some point, only a small proportion of all households is expected to make such expenditures during the reference period covered by the survey. As indicated by Deaton & Zaidi (2002), “from the point of view of household welfare, rather than using expenditure on purchase of durable goods during the recall period, the appropriate measure of consumption of durable goods is the value of services that the household receives from all the durable goods in its possession over the relevant time period” (p. 33).

Consumption of durable goods was calculated as the annual rental equivalent of owning the asset. The preferred method to calculate this rental equivalent is the price of the asset in its current shape multiplied by the sum of the real interest rate and the depreciation rate:

$$S_t P_t (r_t - \pi_t + \delta)$$

Where  $S_t P_t$  is the current price of the asset,  $r_t - \pi_t$  is the real rate of interest, and  $\delta$  is the depreciation rate for the durable good. Each of these components was computed separately.

Current value of the asset ( $S_t P_t$ ): This was obtained from household reports of the value of the asset in its current shape (second-hand).

Real rate of interest ( $r_t - \pi_t$ ): In theory,  $r_t$  is the general nominal rate at time  $t$ , and  $\pi_t$  is the specific rate of inflation for each asset at time  $t$ . In practice, however, this is calculated as a single real rate of interest that is used for all goods, taken as an average over several years (see Deaton & Zaidi, 2002, p. 33). Due to a lack of availability of the real interest rate in recent years in

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<sup>25</sup> The number of households requiring imputation for food or non-food items varies. Overall though, the maximum number households requiring imputations either at individual food or nonfood item or in combined subgroups was less than 20, which is less than 1.4 percent of total sample.

Zimbabwe, data on lending interest rates and inflation was obtained from Zimstat<sup>26</sup> and [www.tradingeconomics.com](http://www.tradingeconomics.com)<sup>27</sup> for the recent five years, as available, and averaged over for the period 2012 to 2016 to obtain a single real rate of interest.

Rate of depreciation ( $\delta$ ): The rate of depreciation for each item is given by the formula

$$1 - \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t-T}} \right)^{1/T}$$

where  $P_t$  is the current value of the item at current time  $t$ ,  $P_{t-T}$  is the value of the item when purchased, and  $T$  is the age of the item in years.

Inflation-adjusted rates of depreciation were obtained using the local median price of an item at the time of purchase. To minimize the influence of outliers, the median  $\delta$  was used for each durable asset for which data are collected, rather than using household-specific values of  $\delta$  calculated from the data.

A rental equivalent estimating the daily per capita flow of services from the durable goods was then derived by dividing the annual rental equivalent over the number of members in the household and 365 days of the year. If the household did not report the value of the item when purchased, the asset rental equivalence of the item was estimated by imputing with the median rental value computed.

## Average Daily Per Capita Expenditures

To facilitate cross-country comparisons, the final consumption aggregate is expressed as average daily per capita expenditure in constant 2010 USD at 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted to 2010 USD prices. Following are the steps used to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the Zimbabwe LCU<sup>28</sup> to constant 2010 USD (2011 PPP adjusted to 2010 U.S. prices):

1. Convert LCU at the time of the survey to LCU at 2011 prices<sup>29</sup> by dividing by the quotient of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the survey month (May = 96.47) over the average CPI for 2011 (95.45).
2. Convert 2011 LCU to 2011 USD by dividing by the 2011 PPP conversion rate (2011 ICP)<sup>30</sup> of 0.54.
3. Convert USD\$ in 2011 prices to USD\$ in 2010 prices by dividing by 1.032, which is the U.S. CPI for 2011.

## Prevalence of Poverty

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<sup>26</sup> <http://www.rbz.co.zw/assets/quarterly-economic-review-september-2015-.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/inflation-cpi>

<sup>28</sup> Zimbabwe adopted a multicurrency system in 2009, abandoning its own currency. In the system, USD is used most commonly.

<sup>29</sup> In October 2015, the World Bank announced a new international poverty line of USD \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per capita per day. This annex reflects the steps followed to compute poverty based on USD \$1.90 (2011 PPP).

<sup>30</sup> The International Comparison Program (ICP) conducts comprehensive market surveys that are used to compute global purchasing power parities (PPP) and real expenditures ([http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPEXT/Resources/ICP\\_2011.html](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPEXT/Resources/ICP_2011.html)). The first comprehensive market survey was conducted in 2005 (ICP 2005) and more recently in 2010 (ICP 2011). The new 2011 PPP is required to compute poverty based on the new international poverty line of USD \$1.90 per capita per day. We could not compute the poverty based on previous international poverty line of USD \$1.25, for which PPP 2005 (ICP 2005) is required. The PPP 2005 is not available for Zimbabwe.

The prevalence of poverty, or poverty headcount ratio, is the proportion of the population in the survey area living in extreme poverty defined as a daily per capita consumption of less than USD \$1.90 at 2010 prices. Consumption data from the baseline were collected in USD (LCU). To compare the Zimbabwe consumption data to the international poverty line of USD \$1.90 at 2011 PPP, the international threshold for extreme poverty was converted to the LCU. Using current market exchange rates would underestimate consumption because one U.S. dollar can buy more products and services in Zimbabwe than the equivalent amount in USD can purchase in the United States. The conversion of the international poverty line, expressed in USD \$ into LCU, therefore, uses an exchange rate that takes into account the differences in purchasing power of different currencies. This exchange rate is referred to as the PPP exchange rate. The estimation of the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, defined as having average daily consumption of less than USD \$1.90 per day, converted into LCU at 2011 PPP exchange rates, was estimated in the following manner:

1. The USD \$1.90 line was converted to LCU, using the 2011 PPP exchange rate. The 2011 PPP conversion factor for private consumption (LCU per international \$) for Zimbabwe is 0.54,<sup>31</sup> which means that USD \$1.90 is equivalent to USD \$1.03 in Zimbabwe at 2011 PPP.
2. The resulting figure of USD \$ 1.03 was then adjusted for cumulative price inflation between the survey month and 2011. This adjustment is done by taking the ratio of the CPI in the survey month ( $CPI_{\text{May } 2016} = 96.47$ )<sup>32</sup> to the average CPI in 2011 ( $CPI_{2011} = 95.45$ )<sup>33</sup> as follows:

$$\text{May 2016 poverty line: } \text{USD } \$1.90 * 0.54 * (96.47/95.45) = \text{USD } \$1.04$$

## Mean Depth of Poverty

The mean depth of poverty is a measure of the gap between the living standard of the poor and the poverty line. It indicates that, if individuals fall below the poverty line, the extent of the depth below the poverty line.

The mean depth of poverty can be interpreted as the per capita cost of lifting people to the USD \$1.90 per person per day poverty line, as a percentage of the poverty line, if money could be targeted perfectly.

This indicator is sometimes referred to as the poverty gap index (PGI). The PGI is computed as the average of the differences between an individual's total daily per capita consumption and the poverty line, divided by the poverty line, with individuals living above the poverty line contributing to the PGI of 0. The PGI is derived by the formula

$$\text{PGI} = \left( \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right) \right) \times 100$$

where  $N$  is the total number of individuals in the population,  $z$  is the poverty line, and  $y_i$  is the daily per capita consumption of individual  $i$ . For individuals above the poverty line, set,  $y_i = z$ , so that contribution to PGI is 0 for those individuals.

<sup>31</sup> Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2011 International Comparison Program. Available at: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP>

<sup>32</sup> Available at: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/consumer-price-index-cpi>

<sup>33</sup> Available at: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/zimbabwe/consumer-price-index-cpi>



## Annex F. Population-based Indicators in FTFZ-CD and FTFZ-LD Project Areas

Indicator estimates for households in the high-value crop areas and staple-crop areas of the FTFZ-CD project are provided in Table F.1, and indicator estimates for households in the beef and dairy cattle areas of the FTFZ-LD project are provided in Table F2.

**Note:** None of the child anthropometry values were biologically implausible.

**Table F1. 2016 Zimbabwe Feed the Future Baseline Survey: Population-based indicators (13 indicators) - Crop Development Areas**

	Overall CD Areas		High Value Crop Areas		Staple Crop Areas	
	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>						
Percent of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of 6 good hygiene practices	964	2.7	426	1.4	719	2.3
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Percent of smallholder farming households in out-grower or contract farming schemes	964	7.4	426	4.0	719	8.2
<b>POVERTY</b>						
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90 a day	964	69.5	426	61.0	719	70.5
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries	964	\$1.54	426	\$1.75	719	\$1.50
Mean depth of poverty	964	28.8	426	23.5	719	29.5
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>						
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	942	4.7	418	4.8	699	4.7
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	964	44.1	426	35.6	719	4.7
<b>CHILDREN'S NUTRITION</b>						
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)**		--		--		--
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age**		--		--		--
<b>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Male	312	14.2	145	10.4	234	15.4
Female	272	9.5	125	6.7	190	10.9
<b>Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Male	312	29.5	145	25.7	234	29.9
Female	272	29.7	125	26.1	190	30.0
<b>Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Male	312	3.8	145	2.9	234	4.4

	Overall CD Areas		High Value Crop Areas		Staple Crop Areas	
	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)
Female	272	5.0	125	0.3	190	6.1

## GENDER

### Percent of men/women that agree to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women

Male	601	28.9	274	26.1	448	29.1
Female	918	39.9	407	45.9	683	38.2

\*\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

**Table F2. 2016 Zimbabwe Feed the Future Baseline Survey: Population-based Indicators (13 indicators) - Livestock Development Areas**

	Overall LD Areas		Beef Cattle Areas		Dairy Cattle Areas	
	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>						
Percent of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of 6 good hygiene practices	486	3.3	486	3.3	380	2.9
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>						
Percent of smallholder farming households in out-grower or contract farming schemes	486	5.4	486	5.4	380	4.6
<b>POVERTY</b>						
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90 a day	486	74.9	486	74.9	380	72.9
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries	486	\$1.45	486	\$1.45	380	\$1.48
Mean depth of poverty	486	30.4	486	30.4	380	29.3
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>						
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	477	4.5	477	4.5	371	4.6
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	486	44.9	486	44.9	380	44.4
<b>CHILDREN'S NUTRITION</b>						
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age**		--		--		--
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)**		--		--		--
<b>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Male	158	11.5	158	11.5	130	12.0
Female	164	8.3	164	8.3	129	8.5

	Overall LD Areas		Beef Cattle Areas		Dairy Cattle Areas	
	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	N (un-weighted)	Baseline value (weighted)
<b>Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Male	158	27.5	158	27.5	130	26.0
Female	164	22.5	164	22.0	129	22.8
<b>Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age (Total)</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Male	158	0.9	158	0.9	130	1.0
Female	164	4.4	164	4.4	129	3.8
<b>GENDER</b>						
<b>Percent of men/women that agree to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women</b>						
Male	316	25.2	316	25.2	245	25.3
Female	468	38.6	468	38.6	364	39.8

\*\* Values not reported due to the low number of observations (N<25).

## Annex G. FTFZ Indicator Reference Sheets

This annex includes Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) for the indicators reported in the baseline survey, which include nine Feed the Future Zimbabwe (FTFZ) program indicators on food security, poverty, sanitation and hygiene, agriculture, gender, and children's health and nutrition:

1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
2. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger, Household Hunger Scale (HHS)
3. Prevalence of poverty: Percentage of people living on less than USD \$1.90/day<sup>34</sup>
4. Prevalence of stunted children under age 5 years
5. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding for children ages 0–6 months
6. Prevalence of children ages 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)
7. Percentage of households that consistently practice at least four out of six good hygiene practices
8. Percentage of population that agrees to equal access to social and economic opportunities for men and women
9. Percentage of farmers in out-grower and contract farming schemes<sup>35</sup>

PIRS for four additional indicators are also included:

1. Per capita expenditures, as a proxy for income
2. Mean depth of poverty
3. Prevalence of underweight children under age 5 years
4. Prevalence of wasted children under age 5 years

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<sup>34</sup> The World Bank announced a new international poverty line of USD \$1.90 per capita per day in October 2015. The Feed the Future indicator is defined using the previous USD \$1.25 poverty line; an updated Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) is not yet available for the USD \$1.90 poverty line; therefore, the USD \$1.25 poverty line PIRS is included.

<sup>35</sup> A Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS) is not yet available for this indicator.

## INDICATOR: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

### DEFINITION:

The HDDS consists of one question asked of the household food preparer: Did you or any member of your household consumed foods from a set of 12 different food groups in the day preceding the survey (24-hour recall period)?

The standard questionnaire has the following 12 food groups. As appropriate, locally available foods should be added into the 12 food groups.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. Cereals              | G. Fish and seafood                              |
| B. Root and tubers      | H. Pulses/legumes/nuts                           |
| C. Vegetables           | I. Milk and milk products                        |
| D. Fruits               | J. Oil/fats                                      |
| E. Meat, poultry, offal | K. Sugar/honey                                   |
| F. Eggs                 | L. Miscellaneous (e.g., tea, coffee, condiments) |

The HDDS is not a nutrition indicator but a proxy for household socioeconomic status. Therefore, the HDDS food groups are not based on nutrition outcomes or guidance.

Responses produce a household dietary diversity score ranging from 0 to 12.

The average HDDS of the population is calculated and reported.

**Note:** The respondent should be instructed to include the food groups consumed by household members in the home or prepared in the home for consumption by household members outside the home (e.g., at lunchtime in the fields). As a general rule, foods consumed outside the home that were not prepared in the home should not be included. While this may result in an underestimation of the dietary diversity of individual family members who may, for example, purchase food in the street, HDDS is designed to reflect household dietary diversity, on average, among all members. Including food purchased and consumed outside the household by individual members may lead to overestimating HDDS overall. However, in situations where consumption outside the home of foods not prepared in the household is common, survey implementers may decide to include those foods. Such decisions should be clearly documented so that subsequent surveys use the same protocol and can be correctly interpreted and compared.

### UNIT: Average HDDS

1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score
2. Total population of households in the FFP program implementation area

All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.

**For the IPTT:** FFP awardees will enter data point 1.

**For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data point 1.

**For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data point 1.

### DISAGGREGATE BY:

None

<b>TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):</b> Impact	<b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better
<b>DATA SOURCE:</b> Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes”).	
<b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> N/A	
<b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL of COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD THEY BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	
<b>FURTHER GUIDANCE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. 2006. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide. Version 2. Available at: <a href="http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation">http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation</a>.</li> </ul> <b>GUIDANCE ON COUNTRY ADAPTATION:</b> <p>The questionnaire should be adapted for use in each unique setting, so that common local foods are included in the content category listed in the questionnaire. Third-party survey firms may want to refer to Section C, “Suggestions for adapting the questionnaire to the survey context,” of the WHO document below to get ideas on how to adapt the HDDS questionnaire to local context. <u>Third-party survey firm should, however, be careful to follow the HDDS food groups (as opposed to food groups in the WHO document, which are different from the HDDS).</u></p> <p>WHO. 2010. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 2: Measurement. Available at: <a href="http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/">http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/</a>.</p>	

## **INDICATOR: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS)**

### **DEFINITION:**

The HHS is a food deprivation scale that measures the percent of households experiencing moderate to severe hunger, as indicated by a score of 2 or more based on the following categories of food deprivation:

- Little to no hunger
- Moderate hunger
- Severe hunger

To collect data for this indicator, the person in the household in charge of food preparation is asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by any household member in the last four weeks:

No (Never), Rarely, Sometimes, or Often.

1. No food at all in the house
2. Went to bed hungry
3. Went all day and night without eating

If the event is reported as having not been experienced in the last four weeks, the response is coded as “never” (value = 0). If the event is reported as having been experienced in the last four weeks, a frequency of occurrence question is asked to determine how often the event was experienced. For each frequency of occurrence question, the following responses are possible: “rarely” (value = 1), “sometimes” (value = 2), and “often” (value = 3). For tabulation purposes, the responses are then recoded into three frequency categories: “never” (new recoded value = 0), “rarely or sometimes” (new recoded value = 1), and “often” (new recoded value = 2).

Values for the three questions are summed for each household, producing a HHS score ranging from 0 to 6.

Households scoring 0–1 are classified as households experiencing little to no hunger.

Households scoring 2–3 are classified as households experiencing moderate hunger.

Households scoring 4–6 are classified as households experiencing severe hunger.

<p><b>UNIT:</b> Percent</p> <p>Overall:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percent of households with moderate to severe hunger</li> <li>2. Total population of households in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p>By Gendered Household Type:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Percent of FNM households with moderate to severe hunger</li> <li>4. Total population of FNM households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>5. Percent of MNF households with moderate to severe hunger</li> <li>6. Total population of MNF households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>7. Percent of M&amp;F households with moderate to severe hunger</li> <li>8. Total population of M&amp;F households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>9. Percent of CNA households with moderate to severe hunger</li> <li>10. Total population of CNA households in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p>All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT:</b> FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p> <p><b>For the SAPQ:</b> FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p>	<p><b>DISAGGREGATE BY:</b></p> <p><u>Gendered Household Type:</u>  Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM),  Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&amp;F), Child No Adults (CNA)</p>
<p><b>TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):</b></p> <p>Impact</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b></p> <p>Lower is better</p>
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b></p> <p>Population-based survey and official DHS data (see “Measurement Notes” below).</p>	
<p><b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> 3.1.9.1-3 and 4.7-4</p>	
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b></p> <p>This indicator should always be measured at the same time each year, ideally at the most vulnerable part of the year (e.g., right before harvest and during the dry season).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL OF COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	

**FURTHER GUIDANCE:**

- Terri Ballard, Jennifer Coates, Anne Swindale, and Megan Deitchler. 2011. Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide. Available at: [http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hhs\\_2011.shtml](http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hhs_2011.shtml).

**Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day****DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures Millennium Development Goal Target 1. A: Halving extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015. The applicable poverty line is \$1.25 dollars per person per day, converted into local currency at 2005 “Purchasing Power Parity” (PPP) exchange rates. It is then adjusted for cumulative inflation from 2005 to the month and year the population-based survey data were collected using the relevant consumer price index. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same real value. Measurement is based on the value of average daily consumption expenditure per person, where food and other items that a household consumes out of its own production are valued as if the household purchased those items at market prices. For example, all members of a household of four people are counted as poor if the household’s average daily consumption expenditures are less than \$5 per day (i.e. \$1.25 per person x 4 household members) at 2005 PPP after adjusting for local inflation since 2005. The poverty rate is estimated by dividing the number of household members in poor households in the sample by the total number of household members in the households in the sample.

Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Third-party survey firms should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&E Guidance Series Volume 1 la should be used. FFP will collect consumption-expenditure data in order to calculate prevalence of poverty for this indicator, as well as per capita expenditures to be used as a proxy for income. Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall, and are more stable over time than income data.

To calculate the local currency equivalent to the \$1.25 line at the prices prevailing in a given month—such as the household survey data cited in the example above—requires monthly CPI data. These are compiled by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its publication International Financial Statistics. USAID employees can gain access to those data through the Economic Analysis and Data Services (EADS). Alternatively, E3 staff can download data from this source. Currently, all IMF CPI data are normalized so that 2005=100, which makes the calculation described above particularly simple.

**UNIT:** Percent**Overall:**

1. Percentage of people living on <\$1.25/day
2. Total population in the FFP program implementation area

**By sex type:**

3. Percentage of people in FNM households living on <\$1.25/day
4. Total population of FNM households in the FFP program implementation area
5. Percentage of people in MNF households living on <\$1.25/day
6. Total population of MNF households in the FFP program implementation area
7. Percentage of people in M&F households living on <\$1.25/day
8. Total population of M&F households in the FFP program implementation area
9. Percentage of people in CNA households living on <\$1.25/day

**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

<p>I0. Total population of in CNA households in the FFP program implementation area</p> <p>All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT:</b> FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p> <p><b>For the SAPQ:</b> FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.</p>	
<p><b>TYPE:</b> Impact</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Lower is better</p>
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> Secondary data if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP program implementation area, or population-based surveys (see “Measurements Notes”).</p>	
<p><b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> 4(17)</p>	
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL OF COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Third-party survey firms should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available, if a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>FURTHER GUIDANCE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at: <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/lsms">http://www.worldbank.org/lsms</a>. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used <a href="http://www.feedthefuture.gov/">http://www.feedthefuture.gov/</a>.</li> </ul>	

**INDICATOR: Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age****DEFINITION:**

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e., both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the -9-23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-59 months with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0-59 months with height for age Z score data.

**RATIONALE:**

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under five years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity.

**UNIT:** Percent

**Overall:**

1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is stunted
2. Total population of children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

**By sex type:**

3. Percent of male children 0-59 months of age that is stunted
4. Total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area
5. Percent of female children 0-59 months of age that is stunted
6. Total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.

**For the IPTT:** FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for 1, 3 and 5.

**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Sex: Male, Female

**TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):**

Impact

**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Lower is better

**DATA SOURCE:**

Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes”).

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9 (11)****MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Third-party survey firm.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.

**INDICATOR: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age****DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the percentage of children 0–5 months of age, i.e., under six months, who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and might have received oral rehydration solution (ORS), vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0–5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed in the day preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number of children 0–5 months in the survey.

**UNIT:** Percent**Overall:**

1. Percent of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed
2. Total population of children 0-5 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

**By sex type:**

3. Percent of male children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed
4. Total population of male children 0-5 months of age in the FFP program implementation area
5. Percent of female children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed
6. Total population of female children 0-5 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.

**For the IPTT:** FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.

**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Sex: Male, Female

**TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):**

Outcome

**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Higher is better

**DATA SOURCE:**

Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes”).

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9.1-4****MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Third-party survey firm.

- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.

**FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.

**FURTHER GUIDANCE:**

- WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 1: Definitions. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241596664/en/index.html>.
- WHO. 2010. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 2: Measurement. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/index.html>.

## INDICATOR: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)

### DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percentage of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet, apart from breast milk. The MAD indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for his or her age group and breastfeeding status, then the child is considered to be receiving a minimum acceptable diet.

Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding status, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds, and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6–23 months for the day preceding the survey. This indicator will be calculated from the following fraction:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Total number of breastfed children 6 – 23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary} \\ \text{diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day} \\ \text{AND,} \\ \text{Total number of non – breastfed children 6 – 23 months of age who received at least two milk} \\ \text{feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum} \\ \text{meal frequency during the previous day} \end{array}}{\text{Total number of breastfed AND non – breastfed children 6 – 23 months of age in the survey}}$$

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6–23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following seven food groups:

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

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6–8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 9–23 months.

For the MAD indicator, minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

1. Grains, roots, and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)
4. Eggs
5. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
6. Other fruits and vegetables

For the MAD indicator, minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6–23 months, with at least two of these feedings being milk feeds.

<p><b>UNIT:</b> Percent</p> <p><b>Overall:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet</li> <li>2. Total population of children 6-23 months in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p><b>By sex type:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Percent of male children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet</li> <li>4. Total population of male children 6-23 months in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>5. Percent of female children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet</li> <li>6. Total population of female children 6-23 months in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p>All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT:</b> FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, and 5.</p> <p><b>For the SAPQ:</b> FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.</p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.</p>	<p><b>DISAGGREGATE BY:</b></p> <p><u>Sex:</u> Male, Female</p>
<p><b>TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):</b></p> <p>Outcome</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b></p> <p>Higher is better</p>
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b></p> <p>Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes”).</p>	
<p><b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> 3.1.9.1-1</p>	
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL OF COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	

**FURTHER GUIDANCE:**

- WHO. 2008. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 1: Definitions. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241596664/en/index.html>.
- WHO. 2010. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 2: Measurement. Available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/index.html>.

**INDICATOR: Percent of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of 6 good hygiene practices**

**Name of Strategic Objective:** Sustainably reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for rural households

**Name of Intermediate Result:** Improved nutrition and hygiene practices

**Is this an Annual Report Indicator?** No  Yes , for Reporting Year (s): 2016-2020

**DESCRIPTION**

**Precise Definition(s):** This indicator will track the percentage of households that consistently practice at least 4 out of the following 6 hygiene practices:

**1. Hand washing station with cleansing agent & water within 10 paces of latrines**

Hand washing sanitation with cleansing agent and water should be in close proximity to the defecation area so that individuals have ready access to them and will encourage prompt use of these facilities.

**2. Wash hands with cleansing agent at 4 critical moments (after defecating; after cleaning a child or handling diapers; before preparing food; before eating)**

Hand washing prevents diarrhoea effectively when done properly and at the aforementioned critical times. Proper technique includes using soap, or an effective substitute such as ash, rubbing hands together at least three times, rinsing hands in flowing water, and drying them on a clean cloth or by air.

**3. Dispose of solid household waste in protected pit**

Solid household waste may attract pathogen vectors thus if disposed of in a protected pit these vectors are hindered from contact with the waste.

**4. Use recommended water treatment/purification technologies**

Simple, low-cost strategies can greatly reduce the microbial content of water and result in diarrheal disease morbidity reductions comparable to those achieved by hand washing and sanitation. Treating water in the home can be done in several ways: chlorination; boiling; solar disinfection (SODIS) via heat and UV radiation; filtration with different types of filters; and combined chemical coagulation, flocculation, and disinfection.

**5. Store water in safe storage containers**

All treated water must be stored in a clean and appropriate vessel with a narrow neck and a tap and/or lid.

**6. Dispose all feces including the children's in a toilet/latrine**

Feces can act as a breeding hub for vectors such as flies thus disposing them in the toilet/latrine deprives these disease causing vectors from breeding.

**Unit of Measure:** Percent

**Method of Calculation:** Number of households practicing at least 4 out of 6 hygiene practices divided by Total number of beneficiary households.

**Disaggregated by:** Gendered Household Type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

**Justification & Management Utility:** Good hygiene practises are essential to prevent certain illnesses associated with poor hygiene. Illnesses such as diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera caused by unsafe water, poor

hygiene and poor sanitary conditions leads to low absorption of the nutrients that are present in sufficient quantities in the foods consumed.

Simple actions can help prevent diarrhoea and under nutrition, even in hygiene-challenged environments. Good hygiene practices can improve nutritional status in three ways:

1. Good hygiene reduces the incidence of diarrheal disease.
2. Reduces intestinal worm infection from whipworm and roundworm infections which negatively affect growth by reducing absorption of nutrients.
3. Reduction of pathogen load in the environment.

#### **PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION**

**Data Collection Method:** Sample survey

**Data Source(s):** FTFZ-

**Method of Acquisition by USAID:** Data collection templates

**Frequency & Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID:** Annually

**Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:** TBD

**Individual Responsible at USAID:** TBA

**Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID:** Program M&E Manager

**Location of Data Storage:** Microsoft Access database and Hard copy files

#### **DATA QUALITY ISSUES**

**Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment:** TBD

**Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):** N/A

**Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:** N/A

**Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD

**Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:** TBD

#### **PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING**

**Data Analysis:** Disaggregated by gendered household type

**Presentation of Data:** Summary Tables/Graphs

**Review of Data:** Annual Review Meetings

**Reporting of Data:** Annual reports

#### **OTHER NOTES**

**Notes on Baselines/Targets:** Baseline data for this indicator will be collected from representative beneficiary households within the first 180 days of project implementation

**Other Notes:** The target percentage of households will be adjusted according to the baseline findings

<b>INDICATOR: Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities GNDR 4</b>
<b>Name of Strategic Objective:</b> Sustainably Reduce Rural Poverty, Improved Food Security and Nutrition
<b>Name of Intermediate Result:</b> Increased Agricultural Production and Productivity
<b>Is this an Annual Report Indicator?</b> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , for Reporting Year (s): FY 2016 -2020
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
Indicator gauges the effectiveness of FTFZ efforts to mainstream gender equality by measuring changes in attitude of participants on whether men and women should have equal opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. Measures the extent that USG-supported training programs mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment.
<b>Unit of Measure:</b> Percentage
<b>Method of Calculation:</b>
<b>Disaggregated by:</b> Sex
<b>Justification:</b> The indicator will be used to measure the extent that FTFZ-CD supported gender equality and women's empowerment programs towards changing attitudes.
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Surveys, Project Reports
<b>Method of Acquisition by USAID:</b> Data collection templates; Surveys of trained individuals
<b>Frequency &amp; Timing of Data Acquisition by USAID:</b> Annually
<b>Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition:</b> Minimal
<b>Individual Responsible at USAID:</b> USAID Zimbabwe AOR
<b>Individual Responsible for Providing Data to USAID:</b> FTFZ-CD M & E Manager
<b>Location of Data Storage:</b> TBD
<b>DATA QUALITY ISSUES</b>
<b>Date of Last Data Quality Assessment:</b>
<b>Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):</b> N/A
<b>Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations:</b> N/A
<b>Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:</b> TBD
<b>Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments:</b> N/A
<b>PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, &amp; REPORTING</b>
<b>Data Analysis:</b> Baseline, Project Reports, Midterm, End of Project Evaluation Reports
<b>Presentation of Data:</b> Summary Tables/Graphs
<b>Review of Data:</b> Quarterly Review Meetings with FTFZ-CD Agronomists.
<b>Reporting of Data:</b> Annual reports

**INDICATOR: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (R)****DEFINITION:**

This indicator will measure the daily per capita expenditures of rural households as a proxy for income, based on the assumption that increased expenditures is strongly correlated to increased income. Data for this indicator must be collected using the Consumption Expenditure methodology of LSMS. Projects are encouraged to use the LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, which has been incorporated in the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument. FFP will collect consumption-expenditure data to calculate prevalence of poverty and daily per capita expenditures to be used as a proxy for income.

Expenditures are used instead of income because of the difficulty in accurately measuring income and because expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall and are more stable over time than income data.

The daily per capita expenditure figure must be converted to constant 2010 USD. The steps to convert daily per capita expenditure data collected in the country's local currency units (LCU), e.g., Honduran lempira, Ghana cedis, Tanzania shillings; to constant 2010 USD (2005 PPP adjusted to 2010 US prices) are:

1. Convert LCU at the time of the survey to LCU at 2005 prices, by dividing by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the survey month and year (you will need to divide the CPI for the survey month/year by the CPI for 2005 if 2005 is not the base year for the country's CPI.)
2. Convert 2005 LCU to 2005 US\$ by dividing by the 2005 PPP conversion rate.
3. Convert US\$ in 2005 prices to US\$ in 2010 prices by multiplying by 111.65, which is the US CPI for 2010.

**RATIONALE:**

There is a relationship between increased incomes and improved food security, reduced poverty, and improved nutrition. The usefulness of an income proxy methodology derives from the importance of a change in household income and its impact on reducing poverty and hunger. Thus, measurement of household income (through this proxy) is one logical choice for monitoring the effects of policies and programs oriented towards accomplishing this goal.

**UNIT:** 2010 US dollar**Overall:**

1. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in FFP program implementation area
2. Total population in the FFP program implementation area

**By sex type:**

3. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) of FNM households
4. Total population of FNM households in the FFP program implementation area
5. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) MNF households
6. Total population of MNF households in the FFP program implementation area
7. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in M&F households
8. Total population of M&F households in the FFP program implementation area
9. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in CNA households
10. Total population of CNA households in the FFP program implementation area

**DISAGGREGATE BY:**Gendered Household type:

Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

<p>All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT:</b> FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p> <p><b>For the SAPQ:</b> FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p>	
<p><b>TYPE:</b> Outcome</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b> Higher is better</p>
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b> Secondary data if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP program implementation area, or population-based surveys (see “Measurements Notes”).</p>	
<p><b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> 4.5-9</p>	
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL OF COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Third-party survey firms should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>FURTHER GUIDANCE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at: <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/lsms">http://www.worldbank.org/lsms</a>. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used. Available at: <a href="http://www.feedthefuture.gov/">http://www.feedthefuture.gov/</a>.</li> </ul>	

**INDICATOR TITLE: Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line (R)****DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the depth of poverty in relation to the \$1.25 expenditures per person per day poverty threshold. The depth of poverty variable is calculated by subtracting each household's per capita expenditure value from the poverty threshold of \$1.25 to obtain the household shortfall from the poverty line. Households that have per capita expenditure values that are above the poverty threshold are assigned a shortfall of zero. The household shortfall is then multiplied by the number of household members to obtain the total shortfall for all household members. The total shortfall for all household members are summed across all households, and then divided by the total number of household members in the sample household. This value is divided by the \$1.25 poverty threshold and multiplied by 100 to obtain the depth of poverty for the targeted project area expressed as a percent of the \$1.25 per person per day poverty line.

When calculating this indicator, the applicable poverty line is \$1.25 dollars per person per day, converted into local currency at the 2005 PPP exchange rate,<sup>36</sup> then inflated to the equivalent local currency value at the time of the population-based survey. The use of PPP exchange rates ensures that the poverty line applied in each country has the same purchasing power. See Table 2 under 4(17) Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day for Feed the Future focus country 2005 PPP exchange rates and annual average values of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for years 2010-2013, and the local currency equivalent of \$1.25 at 2005 PPP in 2010-2013, adjusted by cumulative inflation since 2005 as outlined above.

**RATIONALE:**

The depth of poverty indicator is a complement to the prevalence of poverty indicator. Both indicators are necessary to obtain a complete picture of the poverty situation in a geographic area. Programs that target the most vulnerable communities (e.g., FFP development food assistance projects, economic resilience programs) monitor the depth of poverty. The depth of poverty indicator allows one to identify the poverty gap, or the extent to which individuals fall below the poverty line. Because many food assistance and resilience beneficiaries are likely to still be below the poverty threshold even following a successful intervention, the prevalence of poverty might remain high following the program intervention. However, the intensity of poverty may decrease for many beneficiaries over the course of program implementation. To help assess such changes among the poor, the depth of poverty gives an indication of severity or intensity of poverty at a given point in time. Depth of poverty is a topline measure for FFP development food assistance projects and for resilience efforts within Feed the Future countries that focus on areas of greatest economic and social vulnerabilities.

<sup>36</sup> The PPPs used for this purpose apply to "individual consumption expenditure by households," or "private consumption." They differ from PPPs measured over GDP, which are used to compare the size of national economies. The original source is *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2005 International Comparison Program*, Table 1: Purchasing power parities, local currency units per US\$ (pages 28 and following), in the column labeled "Individual Consumption Expenditures by Households." Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/icp-final.pdf>

<p><b>UNIT:</b> Percent</p> <p><b>Overall:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depth of Poverty</li> <li>2. Total population in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p><b>By sex type:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Depth of Poverty in FNM households</li> <li>4. Total population of FNM households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>5. Depth of Poverty in MNF households</li> <li>6. Total population of MNF households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>7. Depth of Poverty in M&amp;F households</li> <li>8. Total population of M&amp;F households in the FFP program implementation area</li> <li>9. Depth of Poverty in CNA households</li> <li>10. Total population of CNA households in the FFP program implementation area</li> </ol> <p>All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.</p> <p><b>For the IPTT:</b> FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p> <p><b>For the SAPQ:</b> FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p> <p><b>For baseline and final evaluation reports:</b> third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.</p>	<p><b>DISAGGREGATE BY:</b></p> <p><u>Gendered Household Type:</u>  Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&amp;F), Child no Adults (CNA)</p>
<p><b>TYPE:</b></p> <p>Impact</p>	<p><b>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</b></p> <p>Lower is better</p>
<p><b>DATA SOURCE:</b></p> <p>Secondary data if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP program implementation area, or population-based surveys (see “Measurements Notes”).</p>	
<p><b>FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):</b> 4 (TBD 8)</p>	
<p><b>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>LEVEL OF COLLECTION?</b> FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.</li> <li>• <b>WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?</b> Third-party survey firm.</li> <li>• <b>HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?</b> Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Third-party survey firms should use the country-specific LSMS Integrated Survey in Agriculture Consumption Expenditure module, if available, if a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used.</li> <li>• <b>FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?</b> At the start and end of an award.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>FURTHER GUIDANCE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/lsm">http://www.worldbank.org/lsm</a>. If a country does not have its own version of the LSMS, Module E of the Feed the Future standard instrument in the M&amp;E Guidance Series Volume I Ia should be used. Available at: <a href="http://www.feedthefuture.gov/">http://www.feedthefuture.gov/</a>.</li> </ul>	

**INDICATOR: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age****DEFINITION:**

Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition and is measured using weight-for-age. This indicator measures the percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are underweight, as defined by weight-for-age z-score (WAZ) < -2.

The numerator for this indicator is the number of children 0–59 months with WAZ < -2. The denominator is the number of children 0–59 months in the survey.

**UNIT: Percent****Overall:**

1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is underweight
2. Total population of children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

**By sex type:**

3. Percent of male children 0-59 months of age that is underweight
4. Total population of male children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area
5. Percent of female children 0-59 months of age that is underweight
6. Total population of female children 0-59 months of age in the FFP program implementation area

All data points above must be survey weighted. See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide the data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluation reports.

**For the IPTT:** FFP awardees will enter data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, and 5.

**For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for 1, 3 and 5.

**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Sex: Male, Female

**TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT):**

Impact

**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Lower is better

**DATA SOURCE:**

Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes”).

**FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS):** 3.1.9-16

**MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP program implementation areas.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Third-party survey firm.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP program implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.

**FURTHER GUIDANCE:**

- Bruce Cogill. 2003. Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide. Revised Edition. Available at: <http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/anthropom.shtml>.