FFP Indicators Handbook

Part I: Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys

April 2015

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Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANC	antenatal care
ARR	Annual Results Report
BMI	Body mass index
CNA	Child no Adults
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
FFP	USAID's Office of Food for Peace
FNM	Adult Female no Adult Male
GDP	Gross domestic product
HAZ	Height-for-age z-score
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
HIP	USAID Hygiene Improvement Project
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
kg	Kilogram(s)
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study
m^2	Meter(s) squared
M&F	Male and Female Adults
MAD	Minimum acceptable diet (indicator)
MCHN	maternal and child health and nutrition
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDP	Mean depth of poverty
MNF	Adult Male no Adult Female
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRM	Natural resources management
ORS	Oral rehydration solution
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PG	Poverty gap
PGI	Poverty gap index
PoP	Prevalence of poverty
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
REDD	Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation
PIRS	Performance indicator reference sheet
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
R	Required
RiA	Required if Applicable
RHF	Recommended Home Fluids
SAPQ	Standard Annual Performance Questionnaire
SPS	standardized program structure
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WAZ	Weight-for-age z-score
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

The *FFP Indicators Handbook* provides details and guidance for the U.S. Agency for International Development's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) list of indicators. The handbook is divided into two parts: *Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys* and *Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators*.

Part I: FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys, covered in this document, is designed to provide third-party survey firms with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP indicators for baseline and final evaluation surveys. It provides the definitions, questionnaires, and tabulation instructions for each indicator. For simplicity, the handbook uses the second person (you) to refer to the reader.

Part II: FFP Annual Monitoring Indicators, covered in a separate document, is designed to provide FFP development food assistance projects with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on FFP annual monitoring indicators.

Organization of Part I

Part I covers 37 indicators organized in 9 modules.

Module A. Identification
Module B. Household Roster
Module C. Food Access (HDDS and HHS)
Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices
Module E. Women's Health and Nutrition
Module F. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
Module G. Agriculture
Module H. Poverty Measurement
Module I. Gender

Each indicator described in this handbook is supported by the following information

- Performance indicator reference sheet (PIRS)
- Questionnaire (whether for the indicator or in combination with related indicators)
- Tabulation instructions

For a select number of indicators, only the PIRS are available. The PIRS reference the questionnaire and tabulation instructions, which can be accessed from existing external sources.

The PIRSs summarize the indicator definition and methodology for data collection, including required disaggregation level and a link to the source document when applicable.

The questionnaires provide the complete list of questions to ask the survey respondent. The respondent for each indicator is specified at the beginning of the questionnaire. The third-party survey firm conducting the baseline and final evaluation surveys for FFP development food assistance projects should adapt all parts of the questions in bold font and between brackets (**[example]**) to the local context. Main instructions for the survey enumerator are embedded in the questionnaire in capitalized bold font (**EXAMPLE**). Skip instructions appear after double arrows (>>).

The tabulation instructions are located right after the questionnaires and describe how to calculate the indicator estimate that development projects must report to FFP. For simplicity, the tabulation instructions do not account for survey weights. The third-party survey firm, however, must account for survey weight in its calculations. Tabulation and survey weights are described later in this introduction.

How to Use Part I

FFP has 37 indicators for baseline and final evaluation surveys that are either *required* (required for all FFP development food assistance projects) or *required if applicable* (required for all development projects that have relevant interventions). Before reviewing the content of the handbook, third-party survey firms are encouraged to first identify all the FFP indicators for baseline and final evaluation surveys that the FFP projects are required to report on based on the applicability criteria. Refer to Table 1. Although the indicators appear in chronological order in Table 1, they have been regrouped by module and are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

Table 1. FFP Indicators for Baseline and Final Evaluation Surveys[1]

No.	INDICATOR TITLE PER CATEGORY	Required (R), Required if Applicable (RiA)	APPLICABILITY CRITERIA
Module C. Household Food Access			
28	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS)	R	All projects
29	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	R	All projects
Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices			
1	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	R	All projects
6	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	R	All projects
35	Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting feeding children minimum acceptable diet
37	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting exclusive breastfeeding
38	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting behavior change communication related to WASH
39	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting ORT
70	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting consumption of nutrient-rich value chain commodities among children 6-23 months age
Module E. Women's Health and Nutrition			
4	Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting increased dietary diversity among women
7	Prevalence of underweight women	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions
36	Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	RiA	Applicable only for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 that collected this indicator for the baseline survey

[1] Modules A and B relate to identification and household roster, which is applicable to all indicators.

52	Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	RiA	Applicable for projects implementing health, nutrition and/or family planning activities targeting women of reproductive health and/or children 6 months and under.
55	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	RiA	Applicable for any projects promoting birth spacing/ family planning
69	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting consumption of nutrient-rich value chain commodities among women of reproductive age
71	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	RiA	Applicable only for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 that collected this indicator for the baseline survey
Module F. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)			
40	Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions. For other projects, data will be collected but no targets required.
41	Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions. For other projects, data will be collected but no targets required.
42	Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	RiA	Applicable to all projects promoting behavior change communication related to WASH
43	Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting behaviors related to water treatment
44	Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting infrastructure-related WASH interventions. For other projects, data will be collected but no targets required.
45	Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting safe sanitation behaviors
Module G. Agriculture			
14	Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM)	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies

	practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months		
17	Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting improved storage practices
21	Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting increased use of financial services
22	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting value chain activities for selected commodities
Module H. Poverty Measurement			
2	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day	R	All projects
3	Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line	R	All projects
5	Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	R	All projects
Module I. Gender			
61	Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting agriculture and/or livelihoods interventions
62	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting agriculture and/or livelihoods interventions
63	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	RiA	Applicable for projects promoting agriculture and/or livelihoods interventions
64	Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions
65	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions
66	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions

	nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner		
67	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions
68	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	RiA	Applicable for all projects promoting maternal-child health and nutrition interventions

Once awardees determine which indicators to report on, third-party survey firms can use the modules that pertain to those indicators, in addition to Modules A and B, which apply to all projects.

As a general rule, third-party survey firms should adapt the questionnaires to their needs by adjusting the organization and order of the modules, removing sections not applicable to the projects for which they are conducting the survey, and adding more sections and questions relevant to the projects and Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) indicators. Third-party survey firms should also add household identifiers, such as cluster number, household number, and respondent identification number (line number from household roster), to each page of the questionnaire, to ensure that the questionnaire's pages can be correctly correlated to a given household and respondent, if the pages were to separate.

Third-party survey firms should include the introductory questions, if selecting only a subset of indicators per module. The introductory questions at the beginning of each questionnaire are necessary for all indicators covered in the module. They verify the respondent's eligibility for the module and request informed consent (and informed assent when applicable), which should be asked only once per respondent. The age requirement for giving informed consent differs among countries. Third-party survey firms should consult country laws to identify the age at which caregiver consent is no longer necessary for adolescents (applicable for the women's nutritional status and dietary diversity module). In many countries, adolescents 18 years of age and younger will not be able to give informed consent. Therefore, caregivers' consent for the adolescents will be required in some countries. In these cases, in addition to obtaining informed consent from the caregiver, survey implementers should request informed assent from the adolescents.

For indicators 28, 29, 35, and 37, this document is intended to summarize the information from source documents in a consistent, coherent, and easy-to-read format. The handbook is not intended to supplant the source documents, as the same level of detail is not provided here. As a result, third-party survey firms should refer to the source documents to find detailed instructions on questionnaire adaptation to the local context, indicator targeting setting, and other important information on data collection and tabulation. Links to the source documents for each indicator can be found in the last row of the PIRS under the *Further Guidance* heading.

For indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 55, 69 and 70, source documents exist for reference, if additional guidance is needed for collection or tabulation of indicators, but these documents do not necessarily have the extensive and detailed information that is available for indicators mentioned in the category above. Links to the source documents can be found in the "Further Guidance" heading in the PIRS.

Indicators 14, 17, 21, and 22 have no source documents. FFP developed these indicators through consultations with stakeholders. Thus, no written source documents for these indicators are available. The information in this handbook provides broad guidelines as to what should be measured, but awardees are responsible for defining the specifics in the questionnaire and the tabulation instructions about the financial services, value chain activities, sustainable agriculture practices/technologies, and storage practices to be measured. This will entirely depend on the type of activities that the development food assistance project implements.

Indicators 61–68 were developed through consultations with stakeholders and were adapted mainly from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Source documents can be found under the “Further Guidance” heading in the PIRS. However, these source documents do not have the extensive and detailed information relevant to the adaptations made. As a result, third-party survey firms should refer to the information in this handbook to find detailed information, including the definitions, questionnaires, and tabulation instructions.

For indicator 71 “Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index,” this document provides a link where definition and methodology for this indicator can be found.

Tabulation Instructions and Survey Weights

The tabulation instructions in the handbook, which appear at the end of each module, do not account for survey weights. This is because detailed instructions on how to calculate survey weights are beyond the scope of this handbook. However, FFP expects that the third-party survey firm will account for survey weights when tabulating each indicator.

The data supporting the indicators in this handbook are typically collected using household surveys with designs that employ multistage cluster sampling. As such, complex survey weights that reflect the selection probabilities at each stage should be taken into account when tabulating the indicators. Final survey weights should be computed as the product of the selection’s probability from each individual stage of sample selection.

All indicators in this manual are expressed as either percentages or means. Statistical software (such as Epinfo, SPSS, Stata, SAS, or Sudaan) should be used to calculate the percentages or means. To account for survey weights in the calculated percentage or mean, the “weighting” option in the statistical software package must be selected. The specific syntax for the weighting option will differ depending on the software used.

Module A. Identification

Module A. Identification

Adjust the table based on how your survey is organized. Many of these fields are optional. It is important to keep track of where the questionnaire was done, who did it, and when. It is also helpful to track the data quality review and data entry processes, whether you do that here or elsewhere. Add other steps that are important to your survey.

No.	Question	Response codes	Response
A1	Date of interview		DAY MONTH YEAR
A2	Cluster Number		
A3	Region **INSERT PROPER TERM FOR YOUR COUNTRY**		
A4	District **INSERT PROPER TERM FOR YOUR COUNTRY**		
A5	Village Name		
A6	Household Number		
A7	Enumerator Name/Code		
A8	Reviewed by **INSERT SUPERVISOR NAME**		
A9	Reviewed by **INSERT TEAM LEADER NAME**		
A10	Data Entry by **INSERT CLERK NAME**		
A11	Data Entry **INSERT DATE**		DAY MONTH YEAR
A12	Data Entry Checked by **INSERT NAME**		
A13	Data Entry Checked **INSERT DATE**		DAY MONTH YEAR

Module B. Household Roster

Module B. Household Roster

The first step in carrying out a household survey is to collect information about the composition of the household. This is often referred to as collecting the household roster. The household roster provides information that allows you to identify who in the household is potentially eligible for which modules. Eligibility for each module will be verified later in each respective module.

Ask of the head of household or another responsible adult member of the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.		
B1	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected by chance for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
B2	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**		

Module B Household Roster

To access the roster, click on the image below.

MODULE B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (HEAD OF HH OR RESPONSIBLE ADULT)																			START TIME: HOUR MINUTE
							IF AGE IS UNDER 5 YEARS			IF AGE 15 OR OLDER						IF AGE 0-17 YEARS			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	ELIGIBILITY									MARITAL STATUS		SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS			
					MODULE C, H1	MODULE D	PRIMARY CAREGIVER	MODULE E	MODULE F, H2-HS	MODULE IA	MODULE IA	MODULE IB	MODULE G						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Please tell me the name and sex of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that live together and eat from the "same pot". It should include anyone who has lived in your house for 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 A CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE?	Who is the primary caregiver of (NAME)? *SEE DEFINITION BELOW. ENTER LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER.	IS THIS A WOMAN 15-49 YEARS OF AGE?	IS THIS PERSON THE HEAD OF THE HH; OR A RESPON-SIBLE ADULT IF HEAD OF HH IS ABSENT?	Has (NAME) done any work in the last 12 months? **READ DEFINITION OF "WORK" BELOW TO RESPOND.	During the last 12 months, was (NAME) usually paid in cash or kind for this work or was (NAME) not paid at all? 1= CASH ONLY 2= CASH AND KIND 3= IN KIND ONLY 4= NOT PAID	Does (NAME) have a child under 2 years of age living in this household?	Is (NAME) a farmer? ***READ DEFINITION OF FARMER BELOW TO RESPOND.	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) a member of any type of association, group or club which holds regular meetings?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD "00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD "00'.
01			M F 1 2	IN YEARS	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 GO TO 13		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 GO TO 19		Y N 1 2 GO TO 21	
02			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 19		1 2 GO TO 21	
03			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 19		1 2 GO TO 21	
04			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 21	
05			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 18		1 2 GO TO 21	
06			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 19		1 2 GO TO 21	
07			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 19		1 2 GO TO 21	
08			1 2		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2	1 2 GO TO 13		1 2	1 2		1 2	1 2 GO TO 19		1 2 GO TO 21	

Module C. Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

Module C. Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators. Indicators are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

29. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
28. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

29. INDICATOR: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (R)
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

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
B. Root and tubers
C. Vegetables
D. Fruits
E. Meat, poultry, offal
F. Eggs
G. Fish and seafood
H. Pulses/legumes/nuts
I. Milk and milk products
J. Oil/fats
K. Sugar/honey
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 **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area 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
TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes").	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project implementation areas. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Third-party survey firm. • **HOW SHOULD THEY BE COLLECTED?** Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. 2006. *Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide. Version 2.* Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation. **GUIDANCE ON COUNTRY ADAPTATION:** 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. 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). 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/.	

28. INDICATOR: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale - HHS) (R)

REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

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 <u>any</u> 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.

UNIT: Percent

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted.

Overall:
1. Percent of households with moderate to severe hunger
2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area

By Gendered Household Type:
3. Percent of FNM households with moderate to severe hunger
4. Total estimated population of FNM households in the FFP project implementation area
5. Percent of MNF households with moderate to severe hunger
6. Total estimated population of MNF households in the FFP project implementation area
7. Percent of M&F households with moderate to severe hunger
8. Total estimated population of M&F households in the FFP project implementation area
9. Percent of CNA households with moderate to severe hunger

DISAGGREGATE BY:
<u>Gendered Household Type</u>: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

10. Total estimated population of CNA households in the FFP project implementation area 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, 5, 7 and 9. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. **For baseline and final evaluation reports**: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.	
TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey and official DHS data (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9.1-3 and 4.7-4	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: 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). • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
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.	

Questionnaire

Introductory questions C0 to C3 are applicable for both HDDS and HHS.
Questions C4 to C15 are for the HDDS only. Questions C16 to C21 are for the HHS only.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD FOOD PREPARATION.		
C0	**HOUSEHOLD ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET**		☐☐☐☐☐☐
C1	**RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		☐☐
C2	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected by chance for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
C3	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**		

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	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" IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION.** **RECORD "NO" 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.** **VERIFY THAT YESTERDAY WAS NOT UNUSUAL OR SPECIAL (FESTIVAL, FUNERAL, OR IF MOST HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WERE ABSENT). IF IT WAS AN UNUSUAL/SPECIAL DAY, SKIP TO QUESTION C16.**	If yesterday was a special or unusual day, skip to C16.	
C4	Any **[insert any local foods, e.g., *ugali*, *nshima*]** bread, rice, noodles, biscuits, or other foods made from millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat or **[insert any other locally available grain]**?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C5	Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C6	Any vegetables?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C7	Any fruits?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C8	Any beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game, chicken, duck, or other birds, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C9	Any eggs?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C10	Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C11	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C12	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C13	Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
C14	Any sugar or honey?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
C15	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee or tea?	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
	HHS QUESTIONS		
C16	In the past **[4 weeks/30 days]** was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No >> skip to C18 1 = Yes	☐
C17	How often did this happen in the past **[4 weeks/30 days]**?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	☐
C18	In the past **[4 weeks/30 days]** did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No >> skip to C20 1 = Yes	☐
C19	How often did this happen in the past **[4 weeks/30 days]**?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than10 times)	☐
C20	In the past **[4 weeks/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?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
C21	How often did this happen in the past **[4 weeks/30 days]**?	1 = Rarely (1–2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3–10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)	☐
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: Food Access (HDDS)

Tabulation of the HDDS can be done by hand or with the aid of computer software. First, the HDDS ***variable*** is calculated for each household. The value of this variable will range from 0 to 12.

HDDS (0–12) = Total number of food groups consumed by members of the household. Values for C4 through C15 will be either "0" or "1."

Calculation	Sum (C4+C5+C6+C7+C8+C9+C10+C11+C12+C13+C14+C15)

Second, the average HDDS ***indicator*** is calculated for the sample population.

$$\text{Average HDDS} = \frac{\text{Sum (HDDS)}}{\text{Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area}}$$

Notes: The source document for this information is Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. 2006. *Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide.* Version 2. Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hdds_mahfp.shtml.
FFP projects should refer to this document for complete information on questionnaire adaptation, data collection, tabulation, and target setting for the HDDS.

Tabulation Instructions: Food Access (HHS)

Step 1	The first step is to recode the responses to each frequency-of-occurrence question from three frequency categories ("rarely," "sometimes," "often") into two frequency categories ("rarely or sometimes" and "often"). To avoid losing the original data collected, create a new variable for each frequency-of-occurrence question. Do not overwrite the original data. Here, we refer to the new variables created for each frequency-of-occurrence question as NewQ1, NewQ2, and NewQ3. For each of the new variables created, a frequency response of "rarely" (originally coded as "1") is coded as "1," a frequency response of "sometimes" (originally coded as "2") is coded as "1," and a frequency response of "often" (originally coded as "3") is coded as "2."
Step 2	Next, add a code of "0" for households that replied "No" (Never) to each corresponding occurrence question. Once this step is completed, all households should have a value of 0, 1, or 2 for each of the three new variables created, NewQ1, NewQ2, and NewQ3.
Step 3	The values of NewQ1, NewQ2, and NewQ3 are then summed for each household to calculate the HHS score. If the tabulation has been carried out correctly, each household will have an HHS score between 0 and 6. These values are then used to generate the HHS indicators.
Step 4	The HHS indicator can be tabulated to create three categories of hunger: little to no hunger; moderate hunger; and severe hunger. To create these categories, two different cutoff values (> 1 and > 3) are applied to the HHS scores that were generated in Step 3. These three household hunger categories are shown below. However, to tabulate the standard FFP indicator, only the cutoff value of > 1 needs to be applied to the data, as the indicator to be reported to FFP is the percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger.

Household Hunger Score	Household Hunger Categories
0–1	Little to no hunger in the household
2–3	Moderate hunger in the household
4–6	Severe hunger in the household

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households with household hunger score > 1 / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: The source document for this information is 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. FFP projects should refer to this document for complete information on questionnaire adaptation, data collection, and tabulation for the HHS.

Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices

Module D. Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators. Indicators are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

1. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
6. Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age
37. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age
35. Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)
38. Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks
39. Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)

In addition, this module contains the PIRS for the following indicator.

70. Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

There is no questionnaire for indicator 70, because the actual nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC) being tracked are context-specific. Instructions on questionnaire development and an example of what it would look like are contained in the Feed the Future Appendix 3 and Volume 11 (see PIRS below).

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

1. INDICATOR: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (R)	
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	
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 survey-weighted sample of children 0–59 months with WAZ < −2. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of children 0–59 months in the FFP project implementation area.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is underweight 2. Total estimated population of children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percent of male children 0-59 months of age that is underweight 4. Total estimated population of male children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

5. Percent of female children 0-59 months of age that is underweight 6. Total estimated population of female children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 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.	
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 project 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 project 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.	

37. INDICATOR: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	
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 survey-weighted sample of children 0–5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed in the day preceding the survey. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of children 0–5 months in the FFP project implementation area.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed 2. Total estimated population of children 0-5 months of age in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type**: 3. Percent of male children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed 4. Total estimated population of male children 0-5 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percent of female children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed 6. Total estimated population of female children 0-5 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 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 project 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 project 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.

6. INDICATOR: Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age (R)	
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	
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 survey-weighted sample of children 0-59 months with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of children 0-59 months with height for age Z score data in the FFP project implementation area.	
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 **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is stunted 2. Total estimated population of children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percent of male children 0-59 months of age that is stunted 4. Total estimated population of male children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percent of female children 0-59 months of age that is stunted 6. Total estimated population of female children 0-59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 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.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

For baseline and final evaluation reports: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for 1, 3, and 5.	
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 project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	

35. INDICATOR: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING FEEDING CHILDREN MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET

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:

Survey-weighted sample of breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	AND	Survey-weighted sample of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day
Survey-weighted sample of breastfed AND non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the FFP project implementation area		

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.

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet 2. Total estimated population of children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percent of male children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet 4. Total estimated population of male children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percent of female children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet 6. Total estimated population of female children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations 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 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): 3.1.9.1-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project 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.

38. INDICATOR: Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION RELATED TO WASH	
DEFINITION: This indicator is a prevalence measure of the percent of children under age five in a particular target population that have experienced an episode of diarrhea in the two weeks before data were collected. Numerator: Survey-weighted sample of children under five experiencing an episode of diarrhea (as defined by a survey respondent, usually the child's mother or other primary caregiver) at any time during the two weeks preceding data collection. Denominator: Survey-weighted sample of children under five years of age in the FFP project implementation area.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks 2. Total estimated population of children 0–59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percent of male children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two week 4. Total estimated population of male children 0–59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percent of female children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two week 6. Total estimated population of female children 0–59 months of age in the FFP project implementation area See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations 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 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): 3.1.8-33
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf.

39. INDICATOR: Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	
DEFINITION: Proper treatment of diarrhea contributes to MDG 4, to reduce under-five child mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Diarrhea is a leading cause of death among children under age five. Despite the availability of effective, low-cost prevention and management interventions such as ORT, diarrhea causes more than 1.5 million child deaths each year and is also a substantial contributor to child malnutrition. Numerator: Survey-weighted sample of children under five years of age with diarrhea, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), defined as receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS), Recommended Home Fluids (RHF), or increased fluids. Denominator: Survey-weighted sample of children under five years of age in the FFP project implementation area who were ill with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) 2. Total estimated population of children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea in the past 2 weeks in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percent of male children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) 4. Total estimated population of male children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea in the past 2 weeks in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percent of female children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) 6. Total estimated population of female children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea in the past 2 weeks in the FFP project implementation area See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations 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.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

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.	
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): 3.1.6.7-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf.	

70. INDICATOR: Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENT-RICH VALUE CHAIN COMMODITIES AMONG CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS AGE

DEFINITION:

This is a population-based indicator of an outcome of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions that measures the percent of children 6-23 months of age in USG-assisted areas (e.g., FFP project implementation areas) who consumed in the previous day one or more nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by USG-funded value chain activities. This indicator complements the infant and young child feeding indicator (*3.1.9.1(1) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)*, specifically the minimum dietary diversity component of MAD.

Commodities included in this indicator must meet three criteria. First, increased production of the commodity must be being promoted through a USG-funded value chain project. These value chain activities may also include social and behavior change components, but commodities being promoted *solely* through social and behavior change interventions should not be counted under this indicator. Second, the value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives. Third, the commodity must be nutrient-rich. A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is bio-fortified
2. Is a legume, nut or seed
3. Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g., grubs, insects)
4. Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a "high source" of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

A useful list of commodities under criteria 2 through 5 may be found in the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement.[2] The micronutrients considered under criterion 5 are the "problem" nutrients for women of reproductive age[3] and children under two.[4] These micronutrients are vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron, and zinc;[5] or any other micronutrient for which a documented deficiency exists within the target population.

The *Codex Alimentarius* Guidelines provide thresholds for considering a food as a "source" or a "high source" of different nutrients, based on the percent of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) provided by the food. A food must provide 15 percent of NRV per 100 grams to be considered a "source" of the nutrient. A food must provide double the "source" threshold, i.e., 30 percent of NRV per 100 grams, to be considered a "high source" of the nutrient.

Based on the defined thresholds, current Feed the Future-promoted value chain horticultural commodities that meet criterion 5 include cabbage, mangos, okra, passion-fruit, pineapple and sweet green pepper. Currently promoted horticultural value chain commodities that do not meet criterion 5 include banana, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, onion, shallot, and tomato. If you are working with a horticultural value chain commodity not listed here that you believe meets the three criteria outlined above but are unsure it meets the defined thresholds, please review the information in Appendix 3. "Questions and answers on the

[2] See: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf. Refer to Annex 4.
[3] See: "Women in resource-poor settings are at risk of inadequate intakes of multiple micronutrients." Liv Elin Torheim, Ferguson EL, Penrose K, Arimond M. J Nutr. 2010 Nov; 140(11):2051S-8S. doi: 10.3945/jn.110.123463. Epub 2010 Sep 29.
[4] See: "Update on technical issues concerning complementary feeding of young children in developing countries and implications for intervention programs." Katheryn G. Dewey and Brown, K. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 24 no. 1, 2003, The United Nations University.
[5] Vitamin B12 is also considered a problem nutrient, but is not contained in fruits or vegetables. It is only contained in animal-source foods.

new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators" to determine if the fruit or vegetable meets the threshold. Appendix 3 provides information on thresholds for specific micronutrients and where to find nutrient composition information for value chain commodities. Also, please contact your BFS M&E Point of Contact if you need assistance in determining if a value chain commodity meets the criteria for inclusion in this indicator.

The numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of children 6-23 months with dietary diversity data who consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area with dietary diversity data. This indicator is also disaggregated by each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The numerator for the commodity-specific disaggregate is the survey-weighted sample of children 6-23 months with dietary diversity data who consumed the specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area with dietary diversity data.

RATIONALE:

Appropriate feeding of children 6-23 months is multidimensional. Consuming a minimally diverse diet (a proxy for nutrient density of the diet and the capacity of the diet to meet micronutrient requirements) is a key quality dimension of children's diets. Multiple pathways exist to increase household and individual access to and consumption of diverse and quality foods to assist in meeting micronutrient requirements. One important approach is to increase the production and marketing of nutrient-rich commodities within the focus geographic area (e.g., the FFP project implementation areas), and to increase the consumption of those nutrient-rich commodities by children 6-23 months and thus contribute to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. However, a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status if there are no deficiencies in any of the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity.

UNIT: Percent

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted.

Overall:

1. Percent of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
2. Percent of children 6-23 months who consume each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
3. Total estimated population of children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area

By sex type:

4. Percent of male children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
5. Total estimated population of male children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area
6. Percent of female children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
7. Total estimated population of female children 6-23 months in the FFP project implementation area

See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations reports.

For the IPTT: FFP awardees will enter data point 1, 2, 4, and 6.

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Commodity*
Sex: Male, female

**Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator.*

For the SAPQ: FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 2, 4, and 6. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 2, 4, and 6.	
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): 4.5.2.8 (TBD)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: For information on how to collect data for this indicator while maintaining the ability to quantify the existing Minimum Adequate Diet indicator (3.1.9.1(1)), please see Appendix 3 of the Feed the Future Indicators Handbook. • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Please refer to Appendix 3 of the Feed the Future Indicators Handbook (see 'Further Guidance') for information on how to develop a questionnaire. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: Additional information on important considerations for designing effective nutrition-sensitive value chain activities can be found in Appendix 3 of the *Feed the Future Indicators Handbook*. Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators. http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions	

Questionnaire

Introductory questions D1 to D11 are applicable for all indicators in this module.

Questions D12 and D13 are for indicator 1 (underweight).

Question D14 is for indicator 6 (stunting).

Questions D15 to D51 are for indicators 37 and 35 (exclusive breastfeeding and minimum acceptable diet).

Questions D52 to D60 are for indicators 38 and 39 (diarrhea and ORT).

This module does not contain questions for indicator 70 (nutrient-rich value chain commodities).

No.	Question	Response codes	Response
	ASK THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF EACH CHILD 0–59 MONTHS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD. ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND USE WITH ALL CHILDREN 0–59 MONTHS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.		
D1	**HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET**		☐☐☐☐☐☐
D2	**CAREGIVER'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		☐☐
D3	**CHILD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		
D4	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected by chance for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. We will ask you questions about the foods your children ate yesterday and would like to weigh and measure your child. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
D5	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**		

D6	What is **[child's name]**'s sex?	0 = Male 1 = Female	☐
D7	I would like to ask you some questions about **[child's name]**. In what month and year was **[child's name]** born? What is **[his/her]** birthday? **IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT BIRTHDATE ASK:** Does **[child's name]** have a health/vaccination card with the birth date recorded? **IF THE HEALTH/VACCINTATION CARD IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD.**		DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
D8	How old was **[child's name]** at **[his/her]** last birthday? **RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS**		☐ Years
D9	How many months old is **[child's name]**? **RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS**		☐☐ Months
D10	**CHECK D7, D8, AND D9 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY** **A) IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN D7 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN D8?** **B) ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN D7 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN D9?** **IF THE ANSWER TO A OR B IS "NO," RESOLVE ANY INCONSISTENCIES. IF THE BIRTHDATE WAS RECORDED ON A HEALTH CARD, THIS MAY BE USED AS THE CORRECT DATA SOURCE.**	0 = No 1 = Yes 0 = No 1 = Yes	☐ ☐
D11	**CHECK D7. IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS?**	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module	☐
	UNDERWEIGHT		
D12	**DOES CHILD HAVE EDEMA?**	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐
D13	**WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS:** **WEIGH THE CHILD**		☐☐ . ☐ kg
	STUNTING		

D14	**CHILDREN UNDER 24 MONTHS SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN. CHILDREN 24 MONTHS OR OLDER SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP.** **HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE CHILD**		☐☐☐ . ☐ cm
	EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET		
D15	**CHECK QUESTION D7. IS THE CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE?**	0 = No >> skip to D52 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to D52	☐
D16	Has **[child's name]** ever been breastfed?	0 = No >> skip to D18 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to D18	☐
D17	Was **[child's name]** breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	0 = No 1 = Yes >> skip to D19 9 = Don't know	☐
D18	Sometimes babies are fed breast milk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup, or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby. Did **[child's name]** consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
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?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D20	Was **[child's name]** given **[local name for oral rehydration solution]** yesterday during the day or at night?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐

	READ THE QUESTIONS BELOW. READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS ONE BY ONE AND MARK YES OR NO, ACCORDINGLY. 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 any **[item from list]**: **READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS STARTING WITH "PLAIN WATER."**		
D21	Plain water?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D22	Infant formula such as **[insert local examples]**?	0 = No >> skip to D24 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know>> skip to D24	☐
D23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did **[child's name]** consume any formula?	98 = Don't know	☐☐ times
D24	Did **[child's name]** have any milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	0 = No >> skip to D26 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to D26	☐
D25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did **[child's name]** consume any milk?	98 = Don't know	☐☐ times
D26	Did **[child's name]** have any juice or juice drinks?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D27	Clear broth?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D28	Yogurt?	0 = No >> skip to D30 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know>> skip to D30	☐
D29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did **[child's name]** consume any yogurt?	98 = Don't know	☐☐ times
D30	Did **[child's name]** have any thin porridge such as **[insert local examples]**?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D31	Any other liquids such as **[list other water-based liquids available in the local setting]?**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐

D32	Any other liquids?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
	Please describe everything that **[child's name]** ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. **A)** Think about when **[child's name]** first woke up yesterday. Did **[child's name]** eat anything at that time? **IF YES:** Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.** **IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B).** **B)** What did **[child's name]** do after that? Did **[child's name]** eat anything at that time? **IF YES:** Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.** **REPEAT QUESTION B) UNTIL THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.** **IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:** **C)** What ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? **PROBE:** Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE** **AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, UNDERLINE THE CORRESPONDING FOOD AND ENTER "1" IN THE RESPONSE BOX NEXT TO THE FOOD GROUP. IF THE FOOD IS NOT LISTED IN ANY OF THE FOOD GROUPS BELOW, WRITE THE FOOD IN THE BOX LABELED "OTHER FOODS." IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, INCLUDE THEM UNDER THE CONDIMENTS FOOD GROUP.** **ONCE THE RESPONDENT FINISHES RECALLING FOODS EATEN, READ EACH FOOD GROUP WHERE "1" WAS NOT ENTERED IN THE RESPONSE BOX, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION AND ENTER "1" IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, "0" IF NO, AND "9" IF DON'T KNOW:** Yesterday during the day or night did **[child's name]** drink/eat any **[food group items]**?		

	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS (TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX) THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONED BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SURVEY SUPERVISOR OR OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUAL TO CLASSIFY THE FOOD LATER.		**WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:**
D33	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or **[other local grain food]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D34	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, or **[other local yellow/orange foods]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D35	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, **[other local root crops],** or any other foods made from roots	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D36	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as [**local dark green leafy vegetables]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D37	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or **[other local vitamin A-rich fruits]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D38	Any other fruits or vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D39	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D40	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D41	Eggs	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D42	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D43	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds such as **[local food names]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D44	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D45	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
D46	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	

D47	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D48	Grubs, snails, or insects	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D49	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
	CHECK CATEGORIES D33–D49	If all "no" >> go to D50 If at least one "yes" or all "DK" >> 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?	0 = No >> skip to D52 1 = Yes >> go back to D33–D49 and record foods eaten. Then continue with D51. 9 = Don't know >> skip to D52	☐
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?	98 = Don't know	☐☐ times
	DIARRHEA AND ORT		
D52	Has **[child's name]** had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? (1) **DIARRHEA IS DEFINED AS 3 OR MORE WATERY STOOLS** (1) The term(s) used for diarrhea should encompass the expressions used for all forms of diarrhea, including bloody stools (consistent with dysentery), watery stools, etc.	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module	☐
D53	Was there any blood in the stools?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
D54	Now I would like to know how much **[child's name]** was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? **IF LESS, PROBE:** Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	1 = Much less 2 = Somewhat less 3 = About the same 4 = More 5 = Nothing to drink 9 = Don't know	☐

D55	When **[child's name]** had diarrhea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? **IF LESS, PROBE:** Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	1 = Much less 2 = Somewhat less 3 = About the same 4 = More 5 = Nothing to eat 9 = Don't know	☐
D56	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	0 = No >> skip to D60 1 = Yes	☐
D57	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? **PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.** **IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE** **_____** **(NAME OF THE PLACE)**	**CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY**	**PUBLIC SECTOR** 1 = Govt hospital 2 = Govt health center 3 = Govt health post 4 = Mobile clinic 5 = Fieldworker 6 = Other public sector (specify)_____ **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 7 = Private Hospital/clinic 8 = Pharmacy 9 = Private doctor 10 = Mobile clinic 11 = Fieldworker 12 = Other private med. Sector (specify)_____ 13 = Other source shop 14 = Traditional practitioner 15 = Market 16 = Other (specify)_____
D58	**CHECK D57**	Two or more codes circled >> go to D59 Only one code circled >> skip to D60	
D59	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? **USE NUMBER CODE FROM D57**		☐☐ FIRST PLACE

D60	Was he/she given any of the following to drink at any time since he/she started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called [LOCAL NAME FOR ORS PACKET]? b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) A government-recommended homemade fluid?	**CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE**	No Yes DK FLUID FROM ORS PKT 0 1 9 ORS LIQUID 0 1 9 HOMEMADE FLUID 0 1 9
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices

Estimating a child's age in days

An estimate of a child's "age in days" is considered more accurate than age in months or years. As a result, you need to transform the age for all surveyed children to "age in days" to tabulate the indicators in this module. The information in question D7, along with the date of the interview, is used to calculate an estimate of a child's age in days. "Age in days" is calculated as follows:

Example 1.
Date of Interview: August 10, 2013
Date of Birth: May 2, 2012
Year-to-Month Conversion Factor: 12
Month-to-Days Conversion Factor: 30.4 (average number of days per month)

	Year	Months	Days
Date of interview minus date of birth	(2013 − 2012) X 12 X 30.4 = 364.8	(8 − 5) X 30.4 = 91.2	(10 − 2) = 8
Total Age in Days =	**464**		

Example 2.
Date of Interview: May 2, 2013
Date of Birth: August 10, 2012
Year-to-Month Conversion Factor: 12
Month-to-Days Conversion Factor: 30.4 (average number of days per month)

	Year	Months	Days
		(16)	
	(2012)	(4)	(32.4)
Date of Interview	~~2013~~	~~5~~	~~2~~
Date of Birth	- 2012	- 8	- 10
Totals in Days	(2012 − 2012) = 0	(16 – 8) X 30.4 = 243.2	(32.4 – 10) = 22.4
Total Age in Days =	**265.6**		

Step 1. In example 2, it is not possible to subtract 10 days from 2. Therefore, borrow 30.4 days (1 month) from 5 months. Add 30.4 days to 2 to make 32.4 days. 4 months are left in the month column.
Step 2. Subtract 10 days from 32.4 days = 22.4 days.
Step 3. It is not possible to subtract 8 months from 4. Therefore, borrow 12 months (1 year) from 2013. Add 12 months to 4, to make 16 months; 2012 is left in the year column.
Step 4. Subtract 8 months from 16 months = 8 months. Then multiply 8 months and 30.4 days = 243.2 days.
Step 5. Subtract 2012 from 2012 = 0 years. The total age in days is 265.6 days (243.2 + 22.4 days).

To attain a more precise estimate of the age in days, weeks, or months you can use the following Internet link:

http://www-users.med.cornell.edu/~spon/picu/calc/agecalc.htm

If the child's day of birth is missing, substitute "15" for day of month.

Tabulation Instructions: Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices (Underweight)

Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is underweight	Survey-weighted sample of underweight children aged 0–59 months / Survey-weighted sample of children aged 0–59 months in the FFP project implementation area

To calculate the percent of underweight children aged 0–59 months, use the following data to derive z-scores.

- Estimate child's "age in days" (see box on estimating a child's age in days above) and include for this indicator only children less than 1,825 days of (estimated) age.
- Sex of child (D6).
- Weight of child (D13).
- Exclude all children with edema (D12 = 1).

Z-score should be derived using WHO's Child Growth Standards. The following software packages can be used to calculate the z-scores:

- WHO Anthro: http://www.who.int/childgrowth/software/en/
- Nutrisurvey: http://www.nutrisurvey.de/

Before tabulating anthropometric data, be sure to check z-score data that have been flagged by the z-score processing software to ensure that the data are indeed valid.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days with a WAZ < −2 / Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: For additional guidance on collecting anthropometric measurements, FFP awardees can refer to Bruce Cogill. 2003. *Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide*. Revised Edition. Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/anthropom.shtml.

Tabulation Instructions: Children's Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status (Stunting)

Percent of children 0-59 months of age that is stunted	Survey-weighted sample of stunted children aged 0–59 months / Survey-weighted sample of children aged 0–59 months in the FFP project implementation area

To calculate the percent of stunted children aged 0–59 months, use the following data to derive z-scores.

- Estimate child's "age in days" (see box on estimating a child's age in days above) and include for this indicator only children less than 1,825 days of age (this is equivalent to 0–59 months).
- Sex of child (D6).
- Height of child (D14).

Z-score should be derived using WHO's Child Growth Standards. The following software packages can be used to calculate the z-scores:

- WHO Anthro: http://www.who.int/childgrowth/software/en/
- Nutrisurvey: http://www.nutrisurvey.de/

Before tabulating anthropometric data, be sure to check z-score data that have been flagged by the z-score processing software to ensure that the data are indeed valid.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days with a HAZ < −2 / Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: For additional guidance on collecting anthropometric measurements, FFP awardees can refer to Bruce Cogill. 2003. *Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide*. Revised Edition. Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/anthropom.shtml.

Tabulation Instructions: Children's Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status (Exclusive Breastfeeding)

Percent of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breast fed	Survey-weighted sample of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed / Survey-weighted sample of children aged 0–5 months in the FFP project implementation area

To calculate the percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed, estimate children's "age in days" (see box on estimating a child's age in days above). Include only children that are less than 183 days of age (this is equivalent to 0–5 months) and follow the calculations below.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children with (age in days < 183) **AND** (D17 = 1 **OR** D18 = 1) **AND** (D21, D22, D24, D26, D27, D28, D30, D31, D32 all = 0) **AND** (D33–D49 all = 0) / Survey-weighted sample of children with (age in days < 183) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: The source documents for this information are 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 and 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. FFP awardees should refer to these documents for complete information on questionnaire adaptation, data collection, and tabulation for this indicator.

Tabulation Instructions: Children's Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status (Minimum Acceptable Diet)

This indicator summarizes several infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, dietary diversity, and feeding frequency. Calculation of the indicator involves combining the two numerators and two denominators shown below. Because the indicator is somewhat complex, the tabulation of the indicator needs to be carried out in a series of steps.

Percent of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	Survey-weighted sample of breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	AND	Survey-weighted sample of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day
	Survey-weighted sample of breastfed AND non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the FFP project implementation area		

The first step required to calculate this indicator is to create a food group score (as a new variable) for the dietary diversity component of the indicator. A separate food group score should be created for breastfed and non-breastfed children, following the instructions below.

For **breastfed children**, a seven-food group score is used. The seven food groups used for calculation of the dietary diversity component of the indicator for breastfed children are:
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

Construct the 7 food group score as follows:

Begin with a score of 0.
For each of the seven food groups, add a point if any food in the group was consumed.
Food group 1: Add 1 point if: D30 = 1 OR D33 = 1 OR D35 = 1
Food group 2: Add 1 point if: D43 = 1
Food group 3: Add 1 point if: D22 = 1 OR D24 = 1 OR D28 = 1 OR D44 = 1
Food group 4: Add 1 point if: D39 = 1 OR D40 = 1 OR D42 = 1
Food group 5: Add 1 point if: D41 = 1
Food group 6: Add 1 point if: D34 = 1 OR D36 = 1 OR D37 = 1 OR D49 = 1
Food group 7: Add 1 point if: D38 = 1

For **non-breastfed children**, a six-food group score is used. The six food groups used for calculation of the dietary diversity component of the indicator for non-breastfed children are:
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

Begin with a score of 0.
For each of the six food groups, add a point if any food in the group was consumed.
Food group 1: Add 1 point if: D30 = 1 OR D33 = 1 OR D35 = 1
Food group 2: Add 1 point if: D43 = 1
Food group 3: Add 1 point if: D39 = 1 OR D40 = 1 OR D42 = 1
Food group 4: Add 1 point if: D41 = 1
Food group 5: Add 1 point if: D34 = 1 OR D36 = 1 OR D37 = 1 OR D49 = 1
Food group 6: Add 1 point if: D38 = 1

Once the food groups scores are created for breastfed and non-breastfed children, recode D51 as “0” if D50 = 0. Then tabulate the MAD indicator following the calculation below.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children with [(D17 = 1 **OR** D18 = 1) **AND** (age in days ≥ 183) **AND** (age in days < 274) **AND** (7-food group score ≥ 4) **AND** (D51 ≥ 2)] **OR** [(D17 = 1 **OR** D18 = 1) **AND** (age in days ≥ 274) **AND** (age in days < 730) **AND** (7 food group score ≥ 4) **AND** (D51 ≥ 3)] **OR** [(D17 = 0 AND D18 = 0) **AND** (age in days ≥ 183) **AND** (age in days < 730) **AND** ((D23 + D25 + D29) ≥ 2) **AND** (6-food group score ≥ 4) **AND** ((D23 + D25 + D29 + D51) ≥ 4)] / Survey-weighted sample of children with [(age in days ≥ 183) **AND** (age in days < 730)]	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Children’s Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status (Diarrhea)

Percent of children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	Survey-weighted sample of children 0–59 months of age who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks / Survey-weighted sample of children aged 0–59 months in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days **AND** D52 = 1 / Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Children’s Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status (Oral Rehydration Therapy)

Percent of children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)	Survey-weighted sample of children 0–59 months of age with diarrhea treated with ORT / Survey-weighted sample of children aged 0–59 months in the FFP project implementation area with diarrhea in the last 2 weeks

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days **AND** D52 = 1 **AND** (D60a = 1 **OR** D60b = 1 **OR** D60c = 1) / Survey-weighted sample of children aged less than 1,825 days **AND** D52 = 1	X 100

Module E. Women's Health, Nutritional Status, Dietary Diversity, and Family Planning

Module E. Women's Health and Nutrition

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators. Indicators are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

7. Prevalence of underweight women
36. Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)
4. Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W): Proportion of women of reproductive age in the project area who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity
52. Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy
55. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)

It only contains the PIRS for the following indicator:

69. Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

There is no questionnaire for indicator 69, because the actual nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC) being tracked are context-specific. Instructions on questionnaire development and an example of what it would look like are contained in the Feed the Future Appendix 3 and Volume 11 (see PIRS below).

This module does not contain a PIRS for indicator 71 "Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index." For information on this indicator, please refer to the Feed the Future Handbook of Indicators Definition available at: http://feedthefuture.gov/progress.

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

7. INDICATOR: Prevalence of underweight women (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS
DEFINITION: This indicator measures the percentage of non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) < 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed. BMI is equal to weight (in kg) divided by height squared (in meters). The numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women 15–49 years with a BMI < 18.5. The denominator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women 15–49 years in the FFP project implementation area.
RATIONALE: This indicator provides information about the extent to which women's diets meet their caloric requirements. Adequate energy in the diet is necessary to support the continuing growth of adolescent girls and women's ability to provide optimal care for their children and participate fully in income generation activities. Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity, poor food security, and can result in adverse birth outcomes in future pregnancies. Improvements in women's nutritional status are expected to improve women's work productivity, which may also have benefits for agricultural production.

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age that is underweight 2. Total estimated population of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area See instructions below on how to enter and/or provide data points in the IPTT, SAPQ, and baseline and final evaluations 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
TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see notes below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.9 (13)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Feed the Future. "Module H Women's Anthropometry and Dietary Diversity Nutrition" (Volume 11 Annex: Feed the Future Zone of Influence Interim Population-Based Survey Instrument). Available at: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/progress.	

36. INDICATOR: Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS) (RiA)	
APPLICABLE ONLY FOR FFP PROJECTS AWARDED PRIOR ON OR BEFORE FY 2013 AND THAT PROMOTE INCREASED DIET DIVERSITY AMONG WOMEN	
DEFINITION: This indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15–49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used: 1. Grains, roots, and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, or cheese) 4. Organ meat 5. Eggs 6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein 7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables 8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits 9. Other fruits and vegetables From the collected data, calculate the mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age. The indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.	
UNIT: Average **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) 2. Total estimated population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the FFP project implementation area 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
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): 3.1.9.1-2	

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- Mary Arimond et al. 2010. "Developing Simple Measures of Women's Diet Quality in Developing Countries: Methods and Findings." *Journal of Nutrition* 140(11): Supplement. Available at: http://jn.nutrition.org/search?tocsectionid=Supplement:+Developing+Simple+Measures+of+Women%27s+Diet+Quality+in+Developing+Countries:+Methods+and+Findings&sortspec=date&submit=Submit.
- FAO. 2011. *Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity.* Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf.

4. INDICATOR: Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INCREASED DIET DIVERSITY AMONG WOMEN

DEFINITION:

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) captures the proportion of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation areas who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity. A woman of reproductive age is considered to consume a minimum dietary diversity if she consumed at least five of 10 specific food groups in the previous 24 hours.

MDD-W is a new version of the Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS). There are two main differences between the MDD-W and the WDDS: 1) the MDD-W is a dichotomous indicator whereas the WDDS indicator is a quasi-continuous score; and 2) the food groups used to calculate MDD-W are slightly different from that used to calculate WDDS. MDD-W uses 10 food groups, while WDDS uses nine. Table 2 compares the food groups used in each indicator.

FFP requires all development projects awarded on FY 2014 and after that promote increased dietary diversity among women to collect data on the MDD-W. However, the projects awarded before or on FY 2013 are required to collect data on the WDDS in the final evaluation study.

Table 2. Food groups used to construct the WDDS and MDD-W indicators

WDDS 9 food groups	MDD-W 10 food groups
1. Grains, roots and tubers	1. Grains, roots and tubers
2. Legumes, beans, nuts and seeds	2. Legumes and beans
	3. Nuts and seeds
3. Dairy products	4. Dairy products
4. Eggs	5. Eggs
5. Organ meat	6. Flesh foods including organ meat and misc. small animal protein
6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein	
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits
9. Other fruits and vegetables	9. Other fruits
	10. Other vegetables

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Proportion of women of reproductive age in the project area who are consuming a minimum (at least five) dietary diversity 2. Total estimated population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the FFP project implementation area 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
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): TBD	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Feed the Future. "Module H Women's Anthropometry and Dietary Diversity Nutrition" (Volume 11 Annex: Feed the Future Zone of Influence Interim Population-Based Survey Instrument). Available at: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/progress. • "Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women." Available at: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nutrition_assessment/Dietary_Diversity/Minimum_dietary_diversity_-_women__MDD-W__Sept_2014.pdf.	

52. INDICATOR: Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTING HEALTH, NUTRITION AND/OR FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES TARGETING WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND/OR CHILDREN 6 MONTHS AND UNDER	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures the percent of women ages 15 to 49 with a live birth who attended antenatal care (ANC) four or more times during their most recent pregnancy, as a result of FFP assistance. The ANC should be provided by skilled health personnel. Skilled health personnel refer to a doctor, nurse, midwife, skilled birth attendant or clinical officer. Visits to either trained or untrained traditional birth attendants (TBA) are excluded. Live birth is the birth of one or more fetus after 22 weeks gestation or weighing 500 g or more that shows signs of life—breathing, cord pulsation, or with audible heartbeat. This indicator does not measure the quality of the ANC visit and does not require that a minimum number of services are received during ANC. For reference, the following are the four main categories of care and examples of services for each category that may be provided during ANC: identification of pre-existing health conditions (e.g., check for weight and nutrition status, anemia, hypertension, syphilis, HIV status); early detection of complications arising during pregnancy (e.g., check for pre-eclampsia, gestational diabetes); health promotion and disease prevention (e.g., tetanus, vaccination, prevention and treatment of malaria, nutrition counseling, micronutrient supplementation, family planning counseling); and birth preparedness and complication planning (e.g., birth and emergency planning, breastfeeding counseling, antiretroviral for HIV positive women and reducing mother to child transmission of HIV). If a woman delivered more than one live birth in the past 5 years, only consider the most recent live birth. If a woman delivered more than one child from a single pregnancy, it counts as a single live birth. When counting the number of ANC visits per pregnancy, count all that happened throughout the period of gestation, even if some of the ANC visits occurred during the year prior to the year of delivery. Visits by pregnant women to skilled health personnel for reasons other than ANC (e.g., illness in the family) should not be counted as an ANC visit. Numerator: The survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) who received at least 4 ANC visits during the most recent pregnancy that resulted in a live birth in the last 5 years. Denominator: The survey-weighted sample of women who had a live birth during the last 5 years in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: This indicator is based on evidence from a WHO systematic review of randomized trials that resulted in a recommendation of 4 ANC visits to women for basic antenatal care.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during most recent pregnancy that resulted in a live birth 2. Total estimated population of women who had a live birth during the last 5 years in the FFP project implementation area	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None

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.	
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): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: N/A	

55. INDICATOR: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING BIRTH SPACING/FAMILY PLANNING

DEFINITION:

The percentage of *women of reproductive age* who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is currently using, at least one contraceptive method, regardless of the method used. It is reported for women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a sexual union.

The indicator is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CPR} = \frac{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women 15-49 who are married or in a sexual union and who are currently using any contraceptive method}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women 15-49 who are married or in a sexual union in the FFP project implementation area}} \times 100$$

RATIONALE:

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services, is useful for tracking progress towards the target of achieving access to reproductive health and the quality of family planning services. The CPR provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods. It is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programs at the population level. The measure indicates the extent of people's conscious efforts and capabilities to control their fertility. It does not capture all actions taken to control fertility, since induced abortion is common in many countries.

For a given year, contraceptive prevalence measures the percentage of women of childbearing age who are married or in a sexual union who use a form of contraception. To obtain a true contraceptive use rate, the denominator should reflect the population at risk (of pregnancy), i.e., sexually active women who are not infecund, pregnant, or amenorrheic. The numerator should reflect the number of contraceptive users from that population. The international population community uses the term "contraceptive prevalence rate" as defined above.

Users of contraception are defined as women who are practicing, or whose male partners are practicing, any form of contraception. These include female and male sterilization, hormonal methods (injectable and oral contraceptives, implants), intrauterine devices, diaphragms, spermicide, condoms, rhythm, withdrawal and abstinence, lactation amenorrhea, fertility awareness methods, standard days, among others.

UNIT: Percent

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted.

1. Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married or in a sexual union and who are currently using any contraceptive method
2. Total estimated population of women 15-49 who are married or in a sexual union in the FFP project implementation area

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.

DISAGGREGATE BY:
None

For baseline and final evaluation reports: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data point 1.	
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): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Measure Evaluation Family Planning and Reproductive Health Indicators Database. Available at: http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure/prh/rh_indicators/specific/fp/cpr. • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008 – 2013) and Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • Indicators for monitoring millennium development goals. Available at: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mi/wiki/5-3-Contraceptive-prevalence-rate.ashx.	

69. INDICATOR: Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING CONSUMPTION OF NUTRIENT-RICH VALUE CHAIN COMMODITIES AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

DEFINITION:

This is a population-based indicator of an outcome of nutrition-sensitive value chain interventions that measures the percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) in USG-assisted areas (e.g., FFP project implementation areas) who consumed in the previous day one or more nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by USG-funded value chain activities. This indicator complements the FFP indicator that captures increased dietary diversity among women of reproductive age (*3.1.9.1(2) Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age*).

Commodities included in this indicator must meet three criteria. First, increased production of the commodity must be promoted through a USG-funded value chain project. These value chain activities may also include social and behavior change components, but commodities being promoted *solely* through social and behavior change interventions should not be counted under this indicator. Second, the value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives. Third, the commodity must be nutrient-rich. A commodity is defined as nutrient-rich if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is bio-fortified
2. Is a legume, nut or seed
3. Is an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (e.g., milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g., grubs, insects)
4. Is a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber
5. Is a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a "high source" of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis

A useful list of commodities under criteria 2 through 5 may be found in the WHO document *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement*.[6] The micronutrients considered under criterion 5 are the "problem" nutrients for women of reproductive age[7] and children under two.[8] These micronutrients are vitamin A, thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B-6, folate, vitamin C, calcium, iron, and zinc;[9] or any other micronutrient for which a documented deficiency exists within the target population.

The *Codex Alimentarius* Guidelines provide thresholds for considering a food as a "source" or a "high source" of different nutrients, based on the percent of the Nutrient Reference Value (NRV) provided by the food. A food must provide 15 percent of NRV per 100 grams to be considered a "source" of the nutrient. A food must provide double the "source" threshold, i.e., 30 percent of NRV per 100 grams, to be considered a "high source" of the nutrient.

Based on the defined thresholds, examples of value chain horticultural commodities that meet criterion 5 include cabbage, mangos, okra, passion-fruit, pineapple, and sweet green pepper. Examples of horticultural value chain commodities that do not meet criterion 5 include banana, cucumber, eggplant, green beans, onion, shallot, and tomato. If you are working with a horticultural value chain commodity not listed here that you believe meets the three criteria outlined above but are unsure it meets the defined thresholds, please

[6] See: http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf. Refer to Annex 4.
[7] See "*Women in resource-poor settings are at risk of inadequate intakes of multiple micronutrients.*" Liv Elin Torheim, Ferguson EL, Penrose K, Arimond M. J Nutr. 2010 Nov; 140 (11): 2051S-8S. doi: 10.3945/jn.110.123463. Epub 2010 Sep 29.
[8] See "*Update on technical issues concerning complementary feeding of young children in developing countries and implications for intervention programs*" Katheryn G. Dewey and Brown, K. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 24 no. 1, 2003, The United Nations University.
[9] Vitamin B12 is also considered a problem nutrient, but is not contained in fruits or vegetables. It is only contained in animal-source foods.

review the information in Appendix 3 "Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators" of the Feed the Future Indicators handbook (available at http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions) to determine if the fruit or vegetable meets the threshold. Appendix 3 provides information on thresholds for specific micronutrients and where to find nutrient composition information for value chain commodities. Also, please contact your FFP M&E point of contact if you need assistance in determining if a value chain commodity meets the criteria for inclusion in this indicator.

The numerator for this indicator is the total survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age with dietary diversity data who consumed at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area. This indicator is also disaggregated by each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The numerator for the commodity-specific disaggregate is the survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age with dietary diversity data who consumed the specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area.

RATIONALE:

Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income generating activities. Multiple pathways exist to increase household and individual access to and consumption of diverse and quality foods to assist in meeting micronutrient requirements. One important approach is to increase the production and marketing of nutrient-rich commodities within the focus geographic area (e.g., the FFP project implementation area), to increase the consumption of those nutrient-rich commodities by women of reproductive age and thus contribute to reducing micronutrient deficiencies. However, a nutrient-rich commodity will not contribute to improved micronutrient status if there are no deficiencies in any of the specific micronutrients provided by the commodity.

UNIT: Percent

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted.

1. Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity
2. Total estimated population of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the FFP project implementation area
3. Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who consume each targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity

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 and 3.

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

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

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Commodity*

**Targets are required only at the disaggregated commodity level for this indicator*.

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): 4.5.2.8 (TBD)
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Please refer to Appendix 3 of the Feed the Future Indicators Handbook (see "Further Guidance") for information on how to develop a questionnaire. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: Additional information on important considerations for designing effective nutrition-sensitive value chain activities can be found in Appendix 3 of the Feed the Future Indicators Handbook. Questions and answers on the new nutrition-sensitive agriculture indicators: http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions

Questionnaire

Introductory questions E0 to E6 are applicable to all indicators in this module.

Questions E7 to E10 are for indicator 7 (underweight women) only.

Questions E11 to E29 are for indicators 4 (Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women) and 36 (Women's Dietary Diversity Score) only.

Questions E8 and E30 to 39 are for indicator 52 (antenatal care).

Questions E8 and E40 to E41 are for indicator 55 (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate)

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15–49 YEARS) IN THE HOUSEHOLD. **THE ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND APPLY IT TO ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.**		
E0	**HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET**		☐☐☐☐☐☐
E1	**WOMAN'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		☐☐
E2	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected by chance for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. We will ask you questions about the foods you ate yesterday and would like to measure your weight and height. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may stop at any time. Your measurements will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey? **DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WILL HAVE DIFFERENT AGES BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS CAN GIVE INFORMED CONSENT. IN MANY COUNTRIES 15-YEAR-OLDS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO ALONE GIVE INFORMED CONSENT. THEREFORE, CONSENT OF THE ADOLESCENTS' CAREGIVERS WILL BE REQUIRED IN SOME COUNTRIES.**	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	SURVEY DESIGNERS SHOULD HAVE CONSULTATED COUNTRY LAWS TO IDENTIFY THE AGE AT WHICH CAREGIVER CONSENT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY.		
E3	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**		
E4	In what month and year were you born?	**IF MONTH IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER "98"** **IF YEAR IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER "9998"**	Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐
E5	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? **RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS**	**IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER "98" AND ASK QUESTION E6.** **IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE >> E7**	☐☐ years
E6	Are you between the ages of 15 and 49 years old?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module	☐
E7	**CHECK E4, E5, AND E6 (IF APPLICABLE): IS THE RESPONDENT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 49 YEARS? IF THE INFORMATION IN E4, E5, AND E6 CONFLICTS, DETERMINE WHICH IS MOST ACCURATE.**	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
	WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS (UNDERWEIGHT WOMEN)		
E8	Are you currently pregnant?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
E9	**WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS:** **WEIGH THE WOMAN**		☐☐ . ☐ kg
E10	**HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS:** **MEASURE THE WOMAN**		☐☐☐ . ☐ cm

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY (WDDS AND MDD-W INDICATORS)		
	Please describe everything that you ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. **A)** Think about when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time? **IF YES:** Please tell me everything you ate at that time. **PROBE:** Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.** **IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B.** **B)** What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time? **IF YES:** Please tell me everything you ate at that time. **PROBE:** Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.** **REPEAT QUESTION B ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.** **IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:** **C)** What ingredients were in that **[mixed dish]**? **PROBE:** Anything else? **UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.** **AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, UNDERLINE THE CORRESPONDING FOOD AND CIRCLE "1" IN THE COLUMN NEXT TO THE FOOD GROUP. IF THE FOOD IS NOT LISTED IN ANY OF THE FOOD GROUPS BELOW, WRITE THE FOOD IN THE BOX LABELED "OTHER FOODS." IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, INCLUDE THEM UNDER THE CONDIMENTS FOOD GROUP.** Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink/eat any **[food group items]**?		
	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX THAT THE RESPONDENT MENTIONED BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SURVEY SUPERVISOR OR OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUAL TO CLASSIFY THE FOOD LATER.		**WRITE FOODS EATEN HERE:**

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
E11	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or **[other local grain food]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E12	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, or **[other local yellow/orange foods]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E13	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, **[other local root crops],** or any other foods made from roots	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E14	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as **[local dark green leafy vegetables]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E15	Any other vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E16	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or **[other local vitamin A-rich fruits]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E17	Any other fruits	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E18	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E19	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E20	Eggs	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E21	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E22	Any foods made from beans, peas or lentils **[add any local names]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E23	Any foods made from nuts or seeds **[add any local names]**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E24	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	
E25	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
E26	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
E27	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
E28	Grubs, snails, or insects	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
E29	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
	ANTENATAL CARE		
E30	CHECK E8 IS INTERVIEWEE PREGNANT?	0 = No 1 = Yes>> END MODULE 9 = Don't know	☐
E31	Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies and births you may have had. Have you ever been pregnant?	0 = No >> skip to E40 1 = Yes	☐
E32	Have you ever given birth?	0 = No >> skip to E40 1 = Yes	☐
E33	When was the last time you gave birth? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE BIRTHDATE ASK: Do you have a health/vaccination card for that child with the birthdate recorded? IF THE HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD	IF DAY IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER "98" IF YEAR IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER "9998"	Date of Last Birth Day ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐
E34	CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION E33. DID THE RESPONDENT'S LAST BIRTH OCCUR WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS, THAT IS, SINCE (INSERT MONTH AND YEAR OF INTERVIEW)?	0 = No >> skip to E40 1 = Yes	☐
E35	Did you see anyone for antenatal care during the pregnancy?	0 = No >> skip to E40 1 = Yes	☐
E36	Whom did you see?	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	HEALTH PERSONNEL 1=DOCTOR

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF CAREGIVER AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.		2=NURSE/MIDWIFE AUXILIARY 3=MIDWIFE OTHER PERSON 4=TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 5=COMMUNITY/ VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER
E37	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF FACILITY AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY	**HOME** 1= HER HOME 2= OTHER HOME **PUBLIC SECTOR** 3= GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 4= GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER 5= GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST 6= OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR SPECIFY_____ **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** 7= PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC 8= OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR 9= OTHER SPECIFY_____
E38	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care during this pregnancy?	9 = Don't know	MONTHS ☐☐
E39	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	98 = Don't know	☐☐ times
	CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE (CPR)		
E40	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	0 = No >> END MODULE 1 = Yes	☐
E41	Which method are you using?	RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	1= FEMALE STERILIZATION 2= MALE STERILIZATION

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
		IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	3= IUD 4= INJECTABLES 5= IMPLANTS 6= PILL 7= CONDOM 8= FEMALE CONDOM 9= EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 10= STANDARD DAYS METHOD 11= LACTATIONAL AMEN. METHOD 12= RHYTHM METHOD 13= WITHDRAWAL 14= OTHER MODERN METHOD 15= OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: Underweight Women

Percent of non-pregnant women of reproductive age that is underweight	$\frac{\text{Survey-weighted sample of underweight non-pregnant women of reproductive age}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area}}$

To calculate the percentage of underweight women of reproductive age, use the data from E9 and E10 to calculate the BMI for all non-pregnant women (E7 = 0). BMI is weight (in kg) divided by height (in meters) squared. Height squared (in meters) is obtained by dividing the answer to E10 (height in centimeters) by 100 and then multiplying the answer by itself.

Calculation	$\frac{\text{Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) with BMI < 18.5}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) in the survey}}$	X 100

Notes: For additional guidance on collecting anthropometric measurements, FFP awardees can refer to Bruce Cogill. 2003. *Anthropometric Indicators Measurement Guide*. Revised Edition. Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/tools/anthropometry-guide.

Tabulation Instructions: Women's Dietary Diversity Score

WDDS: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	$\frac{\text{Sum of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area}}$

Column 1 shows the nine foods groups that are used for calculation of this indicator. Column 2 lists the survey question that corresponds to each of the nine food groups.

Food groups	**Corresponding question number in the survey**
1. Grains, roots, and tubers	E11, E13
2. Legumes, beans, nuts and seeds	E22, E23
3. Dairy products	E24
4. Eggs	E20
5. Organ meat	E18
6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein	E19, E21, E28
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	E14
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	E12, E16, E29
9. Other fruits and vegetables	E15, E17

Begin with a score of 0.

For each of the nine food groups, add a point if any food in the group was consumed.

Food group 1: Add 1 point if E11 = 1 or E13 = 1
Food group 2: Add 1 point if E22 = 1 or E23 = 1
Food group 3: Add 1 point if E24 = 1
Food group 4: Add 1 point if E20 = 1
Food group 5: Add 1 point if E18 = 1
Food group 6: Add 1 point if E19 = 1 or E21 = 1 or E28 = 1
Food group 7: Add 1 point if E14 = 1
Food group 8: Add 1 point if E12 = 1 or E16 = 1 or E29 = 1
Food group 9: Add 1 point if E15 = 1 or E17 = 1
Food group 10: Add 1 point if E17 = 1

Each woman of reproductive age in the household gets a score ranging from 0 to 9 points. Then, the indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity as shown in the table below.

Calculation	$\frac{\text{Sum of food groups consumed by women (15–49 years)}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) in the FFP project implementation area}}$

Notes: The scientific rationale for this indicator is described in Mary Arimond et al. 2010. "Developing Simple Measures of Women's Diet Quality in Developing Countries: Methods and Findings." *Journal of Nutrition* 140(11): Supplement. Available at: http://jn.nutrition.org/search?tocsectionid=Supplement:+Developing+Simple+Measures+of+Women%27s+Diet+Quality+in+Developing+Countries:+Methods+and+Findings&sortspec=date&submit=Submit.

For further guidance on questionnaire design, adaptation, and tabulation related to this indicator, FFP projects can also refer to the following document: FAO. 2011. *Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity.* Available at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf.

Tabulation Instructions: Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women

MDD-W: Proportion of women of reproductive age in the project area who are consuming a minimum (at least five) dietary diversity	$\frac{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age who consumed at least the minimum dietary diversity during the previous day}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age in the FFP project implementation area}}$

Column 1 shows the ten foods groups that are used for calculation of this indicator. Column 2 lists the survey question that corresponds to each of the ten food groups.

Food groups	Corresponding question number in the survey
1. Grains, roots, and tubers	E11, E13
2. Beans and peas	E22
3. Nuts and seeds	E23
4. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, or cheese)	E24
5. Eggs	E20
6. Flesh foods (including organ meat and other misc. small animal protein)	E18, E19, E21, E28
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	E14
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	E12, E16, E29
9. Other vegetables	E15
10. Other fruits	E17

Begin with a score of 0.

For each of the ten food groups, add a point if any food in the group was consumed.

Food group 1: Add 1 point if E11 = 1 or E13 = 1
Food group 2: Add 1 point if E22 = 1
Food group 3: Add 1 point if E23 = 1
Food group 4: Add 1 point if E24 = 1
Food group 5: Add 1 point if E20 = 1
Food group 6: Add 1 point if E18 = 1 or E19 = 1 or E21 = 1 or E28 = 1
Food group 7: Add 1 point if E14 = 1
Food group 8: Add 1 point if E12 = 1 or E16 = 1 or E29 = 1
Food group 9: Add 1 point if E15 = 1
Food group 10: Add 1 point if E17 = 1

Each woman of reproductive age in the household gets a score ranging from 0 to 10 points. Women receiving a score of 5 or more are classified as having consumed minimum dietary diversity.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) with a 10-food group score >= 5
	Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) in the FFP project implementation area

Notes: For more background information related to the development of the MDD-W, refer to "Introducing the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women (MDD-W) Global Dietary Diversity Indicator for Women." Available at: http://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/Introduce-MDD-W-indicator-brief-Sep2014.pdf.

Tabulation Instructions: Antenatal Care (ANC)

Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during most recent pregnancy that resulted in a live birth	Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) who received at least 4 ANC visits during the most recent pregnancy that resulted in a live birth in the last 5 years. / Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) who had a life birth during the last 5 years in the FFP project implementation area.

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) with E34=1 AND E35=1 AND E=36= 1, 2, or 3 AND E39 = at least 4 / Survey-weighted sample of women (15–49 years) with E34=1	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married or in a sexual union and who are currently using any contraceptive method	Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women of reproductive age who are married or in a sexual union and who are currently using any contraceptive method / Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women of reproductive age who are married or in a sexual union in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) who are married or in a sexual union with E40=1 / Survey-weighted sample of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) who are married or in a sexual union in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Module F. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Module F. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators. Indicators are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

40. Percent of households using an improved drinking water source
44. Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)
43. Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies
41. Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility
45. Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation
42. Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

40. INDICATOR: Percent of households using an improved drinking water source (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS. FOR OTHER PROJECTS, DATA WILL BE COLLECTED BUT NO TARGETS REQUIRED.	
DEFINITION: Numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of household representatives answering the question "What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?" with one of the following responses: water piped into dwelling, piped into yard/plot, public tap, protected well in dwelling, protected well in yard/plot, protected public well, tubewell/borehole, protected spring, or rainwater harvesting. Denominator for this indicator is survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area. Improved drinking water sources, defined according to the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) definition, are sources that, by nature of their construction or through an active intervention, are protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection. All other sources are considered to be "unimproved." Unimproved drinking water source are: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, and irrigation channel), and bottled water. Bottled water is considered to be improved only when the household uses water from a reliable source for cooking and personal hygiene. Where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis. In some countries, bottled water is the best quality water available. This definition will have to be modified if the JMP definitions change.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of households using an improved drinking water source 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None

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.	
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): 3.1.8.1-1	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf. • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.	

44. INDICATOR: Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip) (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS. FOR OTHER PROJECTS, DATA WILL BE COLLECTED BUT NO TARGETS REQUIRED.	
DEFINITION: Numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of households that can obtain drinking water (go there, get water and come back) in less than 30 minutes. Denominator for this indicator is survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area. According to the Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation, 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 in terms of direct ingestion, cooking and hygiene. When the round trip takes more than 30 minutes, people typically haul less water than they need to meet their basic requirements.	
UNIT: Percent **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip) 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area 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
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): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.
- The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.

43. INDICATOR. Percent of households in target areas practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING BEHAVIORS RELATED TO WATER TREATMENT

DEFINITION:

Measures of correct use are objective and rely for the most part on observations or a specific chemical test, depending on the water treatment technology used. Those technologies are chlorination, filtration, solar disinfection, or boiling. Chlorine residual testing is required for chlorination; observation of functioning filters is required in the case of filtration; observation of bottles with water exposed to the sun is required in the case of solar disinfection; and specific questions regarding the container used to boil and duration of boiling are required for boiling. Households will be considered to be correctly practicing water treatment technologies if the following conditions are met for any of the treatment options:

- Chlorination: an enumerator carrying out the chlorine residual test obtains positive results (CT+);
- Filtration: enumerators are able to see the filter and verify that water is in the filter's bottom container or comes out of the filter's tap (Filter +);
- Solar disinfection: the enumerator is able to see that bottles filled with water are exposed to the sun, and self reports by study participants indicate that bottles are exposed to the sun for at least six hours per day of exposure (SODIS+) on sunny days and up to two days on cloudy days;
- Boiling: study participants report that boiling occurred until water comes to a rolling boil and the same container where water is boiled is used to store boiled water (BOIL+).

Numerator: Survey-weighted sample of households with CT+ or SODIS+ or Filter+ or BOIL+.

Denominator: Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area.

The questions used to measure this indicator observe or infer the performance of the practice. Reliance on self-reports should only be used on exceptional cases. Families may use more than one method. If so, the calculations would have to take this into account and adjust accordingly. Boiling will remain the more challenging treatment method to measure. Measurements included here reflect the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) recommendations regarding boiling as described in their 2009 publication entitled *Household Water Treatment Options in Developing Countries: Boiling*, available at http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/3216. Training of enumerators will be particularly important to ensure proper use of suggested questions for this indicator. Chlorine residual testing is required for those that practice chlorination. The SODIS indicator proposed here focuses on the practice of solar disinfection, not on determining whether bottles used for this purpose have been cleaned prior to their use.

RATIONALE:

The World Health Organization (WHO) argues that about 88 percent of diarrheal cases worldwide are attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, or insufficient hygiene. WHO also argues that the majority of those cases are due to the consumption of drinking water contaminated by bacterial, viral, or protozoan pathogens. The organization estimates that "low cost interventions for household-based treatment of drinking water and safe storage can significantly reduce the pathogen load in drinking water and…reduce the risk of diarrheal disease." In 2009, UNICEF and WHO adopted a comprehensive strategy for effective diarrhea control that includes household water treatment and safe storage as proven interventions to reduce child mortality.

UNIT: Percent **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** By technology type: chlorination, filtration, solar disinfection, boiling.

2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area **By technology type:** 3. Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended chlorination water treatment technologies 4. Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended filtration water treatment technologies 5. Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended solar disinfection water treatment technologies 6. Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended boiling water treatment technologies 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, 3, 4, 5, and 6. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data point 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.	
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): 3.1.6.8-2	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf. • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.	

41. INDICATOR: Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INFRASTRUCTURE-RELATED WASH INTERVENTIONS. FOR OTHER PROJECTS, DATA WILL BE COLLECTED BUT NO TARGETS REQUIRED.	
DEFINITION: This indicator requires the use of questions that determine whether there is a sanitary facility in the household and whether that sanitary facility meets the improved sanitation standards defined in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A household's sanitation facility is classified as unhygienic if it is shared with other households or if it does not effectively separate human waste from human contact. Improved sanitation is defined as not shared with other household(s) and includes: • Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a a) Piped sewer system, b) Septic system, or c) Pit latrine • Pit latrines with a slab • Composting toilets • Ventilated improved pit latrines Unimproved sanitation includes: • Flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection • Pit latrines without slab/open pit • Bucket latrines • Hanging toilets/latrines • No facilities, open defecation The household head or a responsible adult is asked to identify the kind of toilet facility that household members usually use.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area 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
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): 3.1.8.2-1
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf. • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.

45. INDICATOR: Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING SAFE SANITATION BEHAVIORS	
DEFINITION: Open defecators are individuals who live in households that have no sanitation facility and who declare there is no sharing of sanitation facilities with any other household. When asked what sanitation facility the family uses, they answer by saying that they defecate in the bush, in open fields, or other open spaces. Numerator: survey-weighted sample of households indicating that they do not use sanitation facilities or share anybody else's facilities. Denominator: survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: For sanitation coverage purposes, the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector divides households into three large categories: open defecation, unimproved sanitation, and improved sanitation. These categories are used to define a sanitation ladder. The WASH sector seeks to have households move up the sanitation ladder and eventually arrive at improved sanitation in order to meet sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). An increase in the percentage of households that abandon open defecation is an indication that there is movement toward reaching the sanitation-related MDGs in the expected direction.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of households practicing open defecation 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area 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
TYPE (OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes").	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 3.1.6.8-3	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf.
- Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.
- The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.

42. INDICATOR: Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members (RiA)	
APPLICABLE TO ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION RELATED TO WASH	
DEFINITION: A handwashing station is a location where family members go to wash their hands. In some instances, these are fixed locations where handwashing devices are built in and are permanently placed. But they may also be movable devices that may be placed in a convenient spot for family members to use. The measurement takes place via observation by an enumerator during the household visit. The enumerator must see the soap and water at this station. The soap may be in bar, powder, or liquid form. Shampoo is considered liquid soap. Locally available cleansing agents such as ash or mud can be used as substitute for soap. The cleansing product must be at the handwashing station or reachable by hand when standing in front of it. A "commonly used" handwashing station, including water and soap (or locally available cleansing agent), is one that can be readily observed by the enumerator during the household visit and where study participants indicate that family members generally wash their hands. In some contexts, soap may be an expensive commodity and families may opt to protect soap from theft or misuse and keep it in a safe place. In such instances, families may carry the soap to the handwashing station when they want to wash their hands with soap. However, it is assumed that the visible presence of soap at a handwashing station acts as a cue and thus as a reminder that it needs to be used at critical junctures. When conducting the analysis, program managers and evaluators may decide to cross the information about the presence of water at handwashing stations with the presence of soap anywhere in the house to see if, for households where there was no observable soap at a handwashing station, there was soap available elsewhere. In such instances, 1) the presence of water plus soap at the most commonly used handwashing station and 2) the presence of water at the same location plus the presence of soap elsewhere in the house may be reported separately. Note, however, that for the FFP handwashing indicator, the tabulation instructions provided in this document are what should be followed for this indicator, as FFP needs to have consistent methodology to be able to aggregate the indicator across programs. Numerator: Survey-weighted sample of households where both water and soap (or locally available cleansing agent) are found at the commonly used handwashing station. Denominator: Survey-weighted sample of households were observation was made in the FFP project implementation area.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. 1. Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members 2. Total estimated population of households in the FFP project implementation area 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.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** None

For baseline and final evaluation reports: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data point 1.	
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): 3.1.6.8-1 and 3.1.6-51	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • F Indicator Handbook Updated 2011. *Investing in People Indicators and Definitions.* Available at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/101764.pdf. • Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 7 (2013–2017). Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/. • The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF: http://www.wssinfo.org/.	

Questionnaire

Introductory questions F1 to F3 are applicable to all indicators in this module.

Questions F4 to F10 are for indicator 40 (drinking water) only.

Question F6 is for indicator 44 (obtaining water in less than 30 minutes) only.

Questions F9 and F10 are for indicator 43 (water treatment) only.

Questions F11 to F13 are for indicator 41 (improved sanitation) only. Question F11 is also for indicator No. 45 (open defecation).

Questions F14 to F16 are for indicator 42 (handwashing) only.

Please note that questions F5 (location of water source) and F13 (number of households sharing sanitation facility) are not required to tabulate the FFP WASH indicators. Nevertheless, they have been included in the questionnaire because some WASH experts and FFP projects consider them key descriptive information for project design in FFP project implementation areas. Third-party survey firms can decide to drop or keep these additional questions depending on the project's preference.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.		
F1	**HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET**		☐☐☐☐☐☐
F2	**VILLAGE ID CODE**		☐☐
F3	**RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		☐☐
	DRINKING WATER		

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
F4	What is currently the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** 1 = Piped into dwelling >> skip to F7 2 = Piped to yard/plot >> skip to F7 3 = Public tap/ standpipe 4 = Tube well or borehole **DUG WELL** 5 = Protected well 6 = Unprotected well **WATER FROM SPRING** 7 = Protected spring 8 = Unprotected spring 9 = Rainwater harvesting >> skip to F7 10 = Tanker truck 11 = Cart with small tank 12 = Surface water (river/dam/ lake/pond/ stream/canal/ irrigation channel) 13 = Bottled water 14 = Other (specify) _____	☐☐
F5	Where is that water source located?	1 = In own dwelling 2 = In own yard/plot 3 = Elsewhere	☐
F6	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	Insert minutes on right 998 = Don't know	☐☐☐ minutes
F7	Is water normally available from this source?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
F8	In the last two weeks, was water unavailable from this source for a day or longer?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
F9	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	0 = No >> skip to F11 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to F11	☐

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
F10	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? **RECORD ALL MENTIONED ENUMERATOR SHOULD VERIFY AS FOLLOWS:** **CHLORINATION: AN ENUMERATOR CARRYING OUT THE CHLORINE RESIDUAL TEST OBTAINS POSITIVE RESULTS (CT+).** **FILTRATION: ENUMERATORS ARE ABLE TO SEE THE FILTER AND VERIFY THAT WATER IS IN THE FILTER'S BOTTOM CONTAINER OR COMES OUT OF THE FILTER'S TAP (FILTER +).** **SOLAR DISINFECTION: THE ENUMERATOR IS ABLE TO SEE THAT BOTTLES FILLED WITH WATER ARE EXPOSED TO THE SUN AND SELF REPORTS BY SURVEY PARTICIPANTS INDICATE THAT BOTTLES ARE EXPOSED TO THE SUN FOR AT LEAST SIX HOURS PER DAY OF EXPOSURE (SODIS+) ON SUNNY DAYS AND UP TO TWO DAYS ON CLOUDY DAYS.** **BOILING: SURVEY PARTICIPANTS REPORT THAT BOILING OCCURRED UNTIL WATER COMES TO A ROLLING BOIL AND THE SAME CONTAINER WHERE WATER IS BOILED IS USED TO STORE BOILED WATER (BOIL+).**	1 = Chlorination 2 = Filtration (use water filter: ceramic/sand/ composite, etc.) 3 = Solar disinfection 4 = Boiling 5 = Other (specify) _____ 9 = Don't know	☐

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	SANITATION		
F11	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** 1 = Flush to piped sewer system 2 = Flush to septic tank 3 = Flush to pit latrine 4 = Flush to somewhere else 5 = Flush, don't know where **PIT LATRINE** 6 = Ventilated improved pit latrine 7 = Pit latrine with slab 8 = Pit latrine without slab/open pit 10 = Composting toilet 11 = Bucket toilet 12 = Hanging toilet/hanging latrine 13 = No facility/bush/field >> skip to F14 14 = Other (specify) _____	☐☐
F12	Do you share this facility with other households?	0 = No. Facility only used by my household 1 = Yes	☐
F13	How many households use this toilet facility?	Number of households if less than 10 95 = 10 or more households 98 = Don't know	☐☐
	HYGIENE (HANDWASHING)		
F14	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	1 = Observed 2 = Not observed, not in dwelling/yard/plot 3 = Not observed, no permission to see 4 = Not observed, other reason If 2,3, or 4 >> end of module	☐

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
F15	**OBSERVATION ONLY:** **OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.**	0 = Water is not available 1 = Water is available	☐
F16	**OBSERVATION ONLY:** **OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.**	0 = None 1 = Soap or detergent (bar, liquid, powder, paste) 2 = Ash, mud, sand 3 = Other (specify)_____	☐
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Drinking Water)

Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	Survey-weighted sample of households using an improved drinking water source / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households with F4 = 1,2,3,4,5,7, or 9 **AND** F7 = 1 **AND** F8 = 0 / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Time to obtain water)

Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	Survey-weighted sample of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip) / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households with F6 = less than 30 minutes / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Water treatment)

Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	Survey-weighted sample of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households with F9 =1 **AND** F10= 1,2,3, or 4 / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Sanitation)

Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	Survey-weighted sample of households using an improved sanitation facility / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households where F11 = 1,2,3,6,7, or 10 **AND** F12 = 0 / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percent of households practicing open defecation	Survey-weighted sample of households that do not use sanitation facilities or share anybody else's facilities (they report that they defecate in the bush, in open fields, or other open spaces) / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households where F11 = 13 / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Hygiene)

Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	Survey-weighted sample of households with water and soap (or locally available cleansing agent) at hand washing place / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area where observation of hand washing place was permitted

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of households with F14 = 1 **AND** F15 = 1 **AND** (F16 = 1 **OR** F16 = 2) / Survey-weighted sample of households in the FFP project implementation area with F14 = 1	X 100

Module G. Agriculture

Module G. Agriculture

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators. Indicators are presenting according to the order of the questionnaire.

21. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months
22. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months
14. Percentage of farmers who used at least **[a project-defined minimum number of]** sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months
17. Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

21. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING INCREASED USE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES
DEFINITION: **Farmers:** Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power.* Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps. For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have decision-making responsibility over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed. Based on the definition above, ALL farmers per household should be interviewed. For example, if there are two farmers in a household that have access and/or control over two separate plots of land (or two sets of animals), both farmers should be interviewed. If there is joint decision-making power over <u>one single plot</u> of land (or set of animals) among several farmers, all farmers that are involved in the decision making should be interviewed. For example, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and have joint decision-making power on plot X (e.g., they decide all steps from land preparation to harvest/storage together), both farmers should be interviewed. Similarly, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and each has its own specialty—farmer A is in charge of the land preparation/sowing and farmer B maintenance, harvest, and storage—both farmers should be interviewed. **Financial services:** This refers to services provided by formal or non-formal groups for the management of money. This includes credit (loans), savings, and insurance schemes run by for-profit, non-profit, and governmental organizations. Examples of financial services for farmers include, but are not limited to, loans, savings schemes, and insurance plans obtained from: • Private banks

- Microfinance institutions for start-up business and business expansion
- Credit unions, savings and loan facilities within farmer associations, cooperatives society, village savings and loan associations, and other types of communal/social funds

Past 12 months: This indicator measures the percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months. Because the use of financial services is often related to a particular time period within an agricultural season (e.g., credit for planting at the beginning of agricultural season), it might be challenging to use a reference period of "the past 12 months" when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season (as opposed to the beginning or end of an agricultural season). The respondent may get confused and answer considering a complete agricultural season while another respondent may answer considering a partial agricultural season. As a result, when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season, the awardee may choose to consider only complete agricultural seasons for the 12-month reference period. In practice, this would mean excluding the current season from the reference period (since it is not yet complete) and instead looking back 14 or 15 months, to capture a 12-month reference period that includes only a complete agricultural season. The awardee should apply the same treatment (e.g., considering 12 months of complete agricultural seasons vs. considering the prior 12 months from the date when the survey is conducted) for all applicable agricultural indicators in this handbook.

UNIT: Percent **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of farmers who used financial services 2. Total estimated population of farmers in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percentage of male farmers who used financial services 4. Total estimated population of male farmers in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of female farmers who used financial services 6. Total estimated population of female farmers in the FFP project implementation area 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): N/A	

MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

22. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES

DEFINITION:

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the value chain activities that he or she practiced that are directly related to *the plot, animals, and/or aquaculture products over which he or she makes decisions.*

Based on the definition above, ALL farmers per household should be interviewed. For example, if there are two farmers in a household that have access and/or control over two separate plots of land (or two sets of animals), both farmers should be interviewed.

If there is joint decision-making power over <u>one single plot</u> of land (or set of animals) among several farmers, all farmers that are involved in the decision making should be interviewed. For example, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and have joint decision-making power on plot X (e.g., they decide all steps from land preparation to harvest/storage together), both farmers should be interviewed. Similarly, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and each has its own specialty—farmer A is in charge of the land preparation/sowing and farmer B maintenance, harvest, and storage—both farmers should be interviewed.

To practice: To practice a value chain activity means to take part in value chain activities on a regular, frequent, repeated, or habitual basis.

Value chain: All the actors (including producers, processors, distributors, and retailers) that participate in bringing a product or service from its conception to its end use in the market, as well as the extent and type of relationships between these value chain actors.

Value chain activities: Activities that improve the quantity/quality of a product for the purposes of generating higher returns and improved profits from sales (e.g., subsistence agriculture-focused interventions/agricultural interventions designed to increase staple crop production for home consumption would not qualify as value chain activities). These include, but are not limited to, pre- and post-harvest activities such as joint purchase of inputs, activities to increase productivity while maintaining quality, bulk transporting, sorting, grading, processing, and trading/marketing (wholesale, retail, export). Projects for which this indicator is applicable need to pre-identify a list of value chain activities that the project will be promoting during the life of the project so that the baseline survey is able to measure the percentage of farmers that are already practicing these specific value chain activities. This will later be compared to the percentage of farmers practicing these value chain activities during the final evaluation survey at the end of the project. More on value chain activities can be found at the USAID's value chain wiki link:
http://www.microlinks.org/good-practice-center/value-chain-wiki

Please also refer to *Field Guide: Integrating Very Poor Producers into Value Chains* available at http://agrilinks.org/library/integrating-very-poor-producers-value-chains-field-guide.

Past 12 months: This indicator measures the percentage of farmers that practices the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months. Because value chain activities are often related to agricultural seasons (e.g., joint purchase of inputs at the beginning of agricultural season), it might be challenging to use a reference period of "the past 12 months" when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season (as opposed to the beginning or end of an agricultural season). The respondent may get confused and answer considering a complete agricultural season while another respondent may answer considering a partial agricultural season. As a result, when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season, the awardee may choose to consider only complete agricultural seasons for the 12-month reference period. In practice, this would mean excluding the current season from the reference period (since it is not yet complete) and instead looking back 14 or 15 months, to capture a 12-month reference period that includes only a complete agricultural season. The awardee should apply the same treatment (e.g., considering 12 months of complete agricultural seasons vs. considering the prior 12 months from the date when the survey is conducted) for all applicable agricultural indicators in this handbook.

UNIT: Percent **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities 2. Total estimated population of farmers in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percentage of male farmers who practiced the value chain activities 4. Total estimated population of male farmers in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of female farmers who practiced the value chain activities 6. Total estimated population of female farmers in the FFP project implementation area 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 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): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES:	

• **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

14. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES AND/OR TECHNOLOGIES

DEFINITION:

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies used *only for the plot, animals, and/or aquaculture products over which he or she makes decisions.*

Based on the definition above, ALL farmers per household should be interviewed. For example, if there are two farmers in a household that have access and/or control over two separate plots of land (or two sets of animals), both farmers should be interviewed.

If there is joint decision-making power over <u>one single plot</u> of land (or set of animals) among several farmers, all farmers that are involved in the decision making should be interviewed. For example, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and have joint decision-making power on plot X (e.g., they decide all steps from land preparation to harvest/storage together), both farmers should be interviewed. Similarly, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and each has its own specialty—farmer A is in charge of the land preparation/sowing and farmer B maintenance, harvest, and storage—both farmers should be interviewed.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi, and other life forms for food, fiber, fuel, and other products used to sustain life.

Project-defined minimum number: Each program will define a set of practices/technologies appropriate for the production systems in the program area and the minimum number of these targeted for adoption by the farmers in the project geographic area.

Natural resource management (NRM): NRM refers to the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations.

Sustainable: A sustainable agriculture production system provides needed nutrition and economic growth while promoting sound NRM to protect or enhance the environment. Such a system is economically viable and market driven, while ensuring local replicability, social acceptability, and gender and ethnic equity. It uses crop, animal, agriculture, and/or NRM practices and technologies to improve/ increase diet quality and/or marketability of crops or animal products (e.g., quality enhancements, improved breeds/seeds, and value addition) while maintaining and/or regenerating soil fertility and preventing erosion and degradation of topsoil. This system also safely manages pests and diseases; protects water quality and quantity; reduces post-harvest storage losses; raises animals under low-

stress, low-impact conditions; protects biodiversity; and enhances resilience to climatic and other environmental fluctuations. It responds to market-driven demands to maximize return and predictability of income generation. It considers the capacity and seasonality of labor inputs that households can allocate to crop and/or animal agriculture, particularly households that are affected by chronic disease or are otherwise vulnerable. It balances community needs with community capacity to maintain and scale-up interventions once the USAID program has ended.

The USAID sustainable agriculture web page (http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/agriculture-and-food-security/investing-sustainable-agriculture) offers guidance on developing appropriate and sustainable agricultural systems.

Agriculture practices/technologies: These are the techniques and tools used for combining land, labor, capital, and knowledge to produce, market, distribute, utilize, and trade food, feed, and fiber products.

Illustrative sustainable agriculture practices/technologies include, but are not limited to:

- Conservation and accumulation of soil organic matter and soil moisture through crop rotation, reduced tillage, perennial forages, cover crops, planting trees/bushes as wind breaks, and use of composted manure and crop residues
- Improved crop varieties (e.g., hybrid) and animal breeds adapted to local conditions
- Integrated pest management using physical, biological, cultural, and (only if needed) chemical control measures to maintain pest populations below economic threshold levels while having the least negative effect on non-target organisms and agro-ecological function
- Integrated, diversified farming systems (e.g., tree, field crop, fish pond, or livestock systems)
- Improved water management techniques, such as more efficient irrigation techniques, water harvesting and storage, surface water management to enhance infiltration and groundwater recharge, and community-based watershed management
- Animal practices, such as sustainable rangeland management practices, appropriate provision of fodder plants, adequate access to water, feed (e.g., zero grazing and semi-zero grazing), and housing/paddocking; appropriate animal vaccination and animal disease prevention and treatment (e.g., dips, culling, effective traditional medical remedies); nutritional supplements during times of stress; and appropriate strategies to protect primary breeding stock
- Other NRM practices/techniques that are not directly related to on-farm production, such as afforestation and reforestation on communal or government land, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation (including Reducing Emissions for Deforestation and Forest Degradation [REDD]-related interventions like fuel-efficient stoves)

Past 12 months: This indicator measures the percentage of farmers who used sustainable agriculture practices/technologies in the past 12 months. Because the use of agriculture practices/technologies are often related to specific time periods within an agricultural season (e.g., use of improved crop varieties for planting at the beginning of the agricultural season), it might be challenging to use a reference period of “the past 12 months" when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season (as opposed to the beginning or end of an agricultural season). The respondent may get confused and answer considering a complete agricultural season while another respondent may answer considering a partial agricultural season. As a result, when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season, the awardee may choose to consider only complete agricultural seasons for the 12-month reference period. In practice, this would mean excluding the current season from the reference period (since it is not yet complete) and instead looking back 14 or 15 months, to capture a 12-month reference period that includes only a complete agricultural season. The awardee should apply the same treatment (e.g., considering 12 months of complete agricultural seasons vs. considering the prior 12 months from the date when the survey is conducted) for all applicable agricultural indicators in this handbook.

UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Note: All data points below (with the exception of numbers of practices/technologies) must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies 2. Number of sustainable agriculture(crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies 3. Total estimated population of farmers in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 4. Percentage of male farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies 5. Total estimated population of male farmers in the FFP project implementation area 6. Percentage of female farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies 7. Total estimated population of female farmers in the FFP project implementation area **By Type of Sustainable Agriculture Practice and/or Technology:** **Crop** 8. Percentage of farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable crop practices and/or technologies 9. Number of sustainable crop practices and/or technologies **Livestock** 10. Percentage of farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies 11. Number of sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies **NRM** 12. Percentage of farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies 13. Number of sustainable NRM practices and/or technologies 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, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12.	By Type of Sustainable Agriculture Practice and/or Technology: Crop, Livestock, NRM 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): N/A
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

17. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR ALL PROJECTS PROMOTING IMPROVED STORAGE PRACTICES

DEFINITION:

Farmers: Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) about which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals and/or aquaculture products over which they have *decision-making power*. Farmers produce food, feed, and fiber, where "food" includes agronomic crops (crops grown in large scale, such as grains), horticulture crops (vegetables, fruit, nuts, berries, and herbs), animal and aquaculture products, as well as natural products (e.g., non-timber forest products, wild fisheries). These farmers may engage in processing and marketing of food, feed, and fiber and may reside in settled communities, mobile pastoralist communities, or refugee/internally displaced person camps.

For the purpose of this indicator, an adult member of the household who does farm work but does *not* have *decision-making responsibility* over the plot OR animals would *not* be considered a "farmer." For instance, a woman working on her husband's land who does not control a plot of her own would not be interviewed. In addition, for the purposes of this indicator, a farmer will be interviewed about the storage practices used *only for products coming from the plot over which he or she makes decisions.*

Based on the definition above, ALL farmers per household should be interviewed. For example, if there are two farmers in a household that have access and/or control over two separate plots of land (or two sets of animals), both farmers should be interviewed.

If there is joint decision-making power over <u>one single plot</u> of land (or set of animals) among several farmers, all farmers that are involved in the decision making should be interviewed. For example, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and have joint decision-making power on plot X (e.g., they decide all steps from land preparation to harvest/storage together), both farmers should be interviewed. Similarly, if farmer A and farmer B live in the same household and each has its own specialty—farmer A is in charge of the land preparation/sowing and farmer B maintenance, harvest, and storage—both farmers should be interviewed.

Improved storage practices: "Improved" storage practices are defined as methods and procedures for storing seeds, grains, animal feed, and aquaculture products that are cost-effective and allow for long-term storage. "Improved" storage practices allow a farmer to safely store excess harvest from the plot where the farmer has *decision-making power* (see "farmers" definition above) for subsequent sale, consumption, and/or propagative plant material (e.g., seeds for future planting).

Examples of safe and cost-effective improved storage practices include, but are not limited to:

- Good sanitation practices
- Locally made storage structures such as sheet metal silos [A]
- Sealed/airtight bags (low oxygen subterranean, plastic bags, etc.) [B]
- Community storage facilities, including warehouse receipting
- Reducing post-harvest moisture via solar driers or fuel powered driers for cereal crops to limit mold and insect infestation
- Seed or grain treatment techniques including the use of botanical pest control agents, such as black pepper and coconut oil [C]
- Grain treatment with agro chemicals (Note: Any practices involving the procurement and/or use of natural or synthetic pesticides will require a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan [PERSUAP] under 22 CFR 216.)
- Improved post-harvest practices that reduce pre-storage losses
- Rudimentary processing to retard losses, e.g., solar driers for fruits and vegetables

[A] Illustrative examples of household metal silos: http://www.cimmyt.org/en/news-and-updates/item/metal-silos-lock-out-maize-pests-in-africa, http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.echocommunity.org/resource/collection/CAFC0D87-129B-4DDA-B363-9B9733AAB8F1/Issue112.pdf, http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ags/publications/silos_E_light.pdf

[B] Illustrative example of airtight bag approaches: http://www.agfax.net/radio/detail.php?i=377, http://www.new-ag.info/en/developments/devItem.php?a=1824
[C] Swella and Mushobozy. 2007. Evaluation of the efficacy of protectants against cowpea bruchids on cowpea seeds: http://wiki.pestinfo.org/wiki/Plant_Protection_Science_(2007)_43,_68-72

Past 12 months: This indicator measures the percentage of farmers who used improved storage techniques in the in the past 12 months. Because the use of storage techniques are linked to agricultural seasons (e.g., storing grain in an improved cereal bank at the end of the agricultural season), it might be challenging to use a reference period of "the past 12 months" when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season (as opposed to the beginning or end of an agricultural season). The respondent may get confused and answer considering a complete agricultural season while another respondent may answer considering a partial agricultural season. As a result, when a survey is being carried out in the middle of an agricultural season, the awardee may choose to consider only complete agricultural seasons for the 12-month reference period. In practice, this would mean excluding the current season from the reference period (since it is not yet complete) and instead looking back 14 or 15 months, to capture a 12-month reference period that includes only a complete agricultural season. The awardee should apply the same treatment (e.g., considering 12 months of complete agricultural seasons vs. considering the prior 12 months from the date when the survey is conducted) for all applicable agricultural indicators in this handbook.

UNIT:	**DISAGGREGATE BY:**
FFP awardees will enter all the data points below in the SAPQ. For the IPTT, FFP awardees will only enter data points 1, 3, and 5. All data points must be survey weighted. **Note**: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall**: 1. Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices 2. Total estimated population of farmers in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type**: 3. Percentage of male farmers who used improved storage practices 4. Total estimated population of male farmers in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of female farmers who used improved storage practices 6. Total estimated population of female farmers in the FFP project implementation area 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.	Sex: Male, Female

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.	
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): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.	

Questionnaire

Introductory questions G00 to G6 are applicable for all the indicators in this module. Questions G7 to G9 are for indicator 21 (Financial Services) only. Question G10 is for indicator 22 (Value Chain) only. Questions G11 to G18 are for indicator 14 (Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies) only. Questions G19 to G23 are for indicator 17 (Storage Practices) only.

Many of the questions in this questionnaire are illustrative. FFP awardees need to further develop/modify this questionnaire, using the following guidance as a parameter.

Indicators 21, 22, 14, and 17 have the words “past 12 months” in the indicator title. FFP awardees need to define what is considered the “past 12 months” depending on the type of agricultural activities that the program is promoting as well as the target population. Please read details on “past 12 months” in the PIRS.

Indicator 21: Financial Services: The questionnaire below presents examples of financial services in questions G7 – G9. FFP awardees should modify the answer codes to fit their project and country’s context.

Indicator 22: Value Chain: The questionnaire below presents examples of value chain activities in question G10. FFP awardees should modify the questionnaire to fit their project and country’s context and to ensure that the questionnaire is collecting information on the list of value chain activities that the project is promoting.

Indicator 14: Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies: The questionnaire below provides examples of sustainable agriculture practices/technologies for crops (questions G11-G13), livestock (questions G14-17) and NRM (question G18). FFP awardees should modify the questionnaire to fit their project and country’s context. Specifically, FFP awardees should:

- Determine the number and type of sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies (crop, animal, and/or NRM) that the FFP development food assistance project is promoting and modify the questionnaire accordingly.
- Identify a minimum number of practices/technologies that the FFP project expects farmers to adopt, which will be needed for the indicator tabulation.

Indicator No. 17: Storage Practices: The questionnaire below provides examples of storage practices for sample crops (questions G19-G23). FFP awardees should modify the questionnaire to fit their project and country’s context. Questions should be asked about relevant crops. The questionnaire should also be modified to include improved storage practices that the FFP project is promoting.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK ALL FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. **ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND USE WITH ALL FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.**		
G0	**HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET**		☐☐☐☐☐☐
G1	**FARMER'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**		☐☐
G2	**FARMER'S SEX**	0 = Male 1 = Female	☐
G3	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected by chance for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
G4	Do you have <u>access</u> to a plot of land (even if very small) over which you make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest? **VERIFY THAT RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT HAVING "ACCESS" AND MAKING "DECISIONS" OVER A PLOT OF LAND DOES NOT REQUIRE "LEGAL OWNERSHIP" OF THE LAND. A PERSON CAN HAVE ACCESS AND MAKE**	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐

	DECISIONS OVER A PLOT OF LAND (E.G., A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN) EVEN IF HE/SHE DOES NOT LEGALLY OWN THE LAND. IF THERE IS JOINT DECISION-MAKING POWER OVER ONE SINGLE PLOT OF LAND (OR SET OF ANIMALS), ALL FARMERS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE DECISION MAKING SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED.		
G5	Do you have animals and/or aquaculture products over which you make decisions about how to dispose of the production?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know	☐
G6	**CHECK ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G4 AND G5. IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G4 AND G5 INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE "YES," PROCEED WITH MODULE.** **IS THERE AT LEAST ONE "YES" BETWEEN QUESTIONS G4 AND G5?**	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
	FINANCIAL SERVICES		
G7	Did you take any agricultural credit, in cash or in kind, in the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]** from any of the following?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Agro-dealers 2 = Contract farming 3 = Village savings groups 4 = Farmers associations 5 = MFI 6 = Private institution 7 = Government institution 8 = Input from buyers 96 = Other 97 = Did not take any agricultural credit * MFI = Micro Finance Institution	Circle ALL that apply. If no agricultural credit taken, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 97 96 (SPECIFY)_____
G8	Did you save any cash through any of the following formal institutions in the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]**	Circle ALL that apply. If no savings, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 97

		1 = Village savings and loan 2 = MFI 3 = Cooperative 4 = ECO CASH/SAVE 5 = Mobile banking 96 = Other 97 = Did not save any cash	96 (SPECIFY)_____
G9	Some people insure their agricultural production against negative unexpected circumstances, such as drought, floods, and pests. Did you have agricultural insurance in the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]** from any of the following insurance companies?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = ECO farmer 2 = Hale 3 = ZIMNAT 4 = TRISTAR 96 = Other 97 = Did not have insurance	Circle THE ONE that applies. If no insurance, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 97 96 (SPECIFY)_____
	VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES		
G10	Now I want to ask you about farming and livestock practices about which you make decisions. This includes practices about crops, animals, and aquaculture products. Which of the following activities related to farming and animal husbandry have you practiced or received services for during **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Purchase inputs through agro-dealers and/or community associations 2 = Use of mobile financial services 3 = Use of financial services other than mobile 4 = Use of training and extension services 5 = Contract farming 6 = Use of feed lots or pen feeding 7 = Drying produce 8 = Processing produce 9 = Trading or marketing produce through agro-dealers and/or community associations 10 = Use of formal marketing systems for livestock 97 = Did not practice any of these activities in the past 12 months	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these activities were practiced, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 97
	AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR CROPS		
G11	**REFER TO G4 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.**	0 = No >> skip to G14 1 = Yes	☐
G12	In the past 12 months, did you plant any crops in the plot(s)	0 = No >> skip to G14 1 = Yes	☐

	over which you make decisions?	9 = Don't know >> skip to G14	
G13	What crops did you plant during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]** in the plot(s) over which you make decisions?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Sorghum 2 = Millet 3 = Cow peas 4 = Groundnuts 5 = Maize 6 = Wheat 7 = Other 1 8 = Other 2	Circle ALL crops named. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 (SPECIFY)_____ 8 (SPECIFY)_____
G13A	For the crops (including vegetables) that you planted, did you use any of these practices in the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Micro dosing 2 = Manure 3 = Compost 4 = Planting basins 5 = Mulching 6 = Weed control 7 = Dry planting 8 = Ripping into residues 9 = Clean ripping 10 = Tied ridges 11 = Pot-holing 12 = Crop rotations 13 = Intercropping 14 = Integrated Pest Management (IPM) 15 = Early planting or planting with first rains 16 = Use of improved crop varieties 17 = Dead level contours 18 = Ridging 97 = Did not use any of these practices in the past 12 months	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these practices were used, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 97
G13B1	**[QUESTIONS G13B1 – G13C6 FOCUS ON EXAMPLES OF CROPS. THE CROPS SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** Did you plant sorghum during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	0 = No >> skip to G13C1 1 = Yes	☐
G13B2	What was the origin of the sorghum seeds that you planted	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP**	Circle ALL that apply. 1 2 3 4 5 6 98

	during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Bought at market 2 = From NGO 3 = From government 4 = Agri-Dealer 5= Saved from last harvest 6 = Borrowed from friends/family 7 = Other 9 = Don't know	7 (SPECIFY)_____
G13B3	Did you harvest sorghum during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	0 = No >> skip to G13C1 1 = Yes	☐
G13B4	What portion of the sorghum that you harvested was consumed?	999 = Don't know	Record whole numbers. ☐☐☐ Percent
G13B5	What portion of the sorghum that you harvested was used for livestock feed?	999 = Don't know	Record whole numbers. ☐☐☐ Percent
G13B6	What portion of the sorghum that you harvested was sold?	999 = Don't know	Record whole numbers. ☐☐☐ Percent
G13B7	To whom did you sell the sorghum?	9 = Don't know	Record the type of buyers. 1. _____ 2. _____
G13C1	Did you plant groundnuts?	0 = No >> skip to G14 1 = Yes	☐
G13C2	What was the origin of the groundnut seeds that you planted during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Bought at market 2 = From NGO 3 = From government 4 = Agri-Dealer 5= Saved from last harvest 6 = Borrowed from friends/family 7 = Other 9 = Don't know	Circle ALL that apply. 1 2 3 4 5 6 98 7 (SPECIFY)_____
G13C3	Did you harvest the groundnuts during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	0 = No >> skip to G14 1 = Yes	☐

G13C4	What portion of the groundnuts that you harvested was consumed?	999 = Don't know	Record whole numbers. ☐☐☐ Percent
G13C5	What portion of the groundnuts that you harvested was sold?	999 = Don't know	Record whole numbers. ☐☐☐ Percent
G13C6	To whom did you sell the groundnuts?	9 = Don't know	Record the type of buyers. 1. _____ 2. _____
	AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR LIVESTOCK		
G14	**CHECK G5: DETERMINE WHETHER RESPONDENT HAS ANY ANIMALS OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.**	0 = No >> skip to G18 1 = Yes	☐
G15	What livestock did you raise/care for and make decisions about during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]?**	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Cattle 2 = Goats 3 = Sheep 4 = Donkeys 5 = Pigs 6 = Chicken 7 = Rabbits 8 = Turkeys 9 = Guinea Fowl 10 = Ducks 11 = Fish 12 = Pigeons 13 = Other 1 14 = Other 2	Circle ALL animal species (including fish) listed by the respondent. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 (SPECIFY)_____ 14 (SPECIFY)_____
G16	Did you use any of the following practices when you cared for the livestock during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Improved Animal shelters 2 = Vaccinations 3 = Deworming 4 = Castration 5 = Dehorning 6 = Homemade animal feeds made of locally available products	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these practices were used, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 97

		7 = Animal feed supplied by stockfeed manufacturer 8 = Artificial insemination 9 = Pen feeding 10 = Fodder production and/or veld reinforcement with legumes 11 = Used the services of community animal health workers/paravets 97 = Did not use any of these practices in the past 12 months	
G17	If you purchased drugs or medicines to give to livestock during the past 12 months, where did you primarily purchase the drugs?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Veterinarian 2 = Community Animal Health worker 3 = Agri-Dealer 8 = Other 97 = Did not purchase drugs/medicines	Circle THE ONE that applies. If drugs or medicines were not purchased, then circle 97. 1 2 3 8 97 8 (SPECIFY)_____
	AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR NRM		
G18	Did you use any of the following natural resources management practices or techniques that were not related directly to your on-farm production during the **[PAST 12 MONTHS]**?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Management or protection of watersheds or water catchments 2 = Agro-forestry 3 = Management of forest plantation 4 = Regeneration of natural landscapes 5 = Sustainable harvesting of forest products 97 = Did not practice any of these activities for the past 12 months	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these practices were used, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 97
	IMPROVED STORAGE PRACTICES		
G19	**CHECK G4: DETERMINE WHETHER RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.**	0 = No >> skip to G24 1 = Yes	☐
G20	**[QUESTIONS G20 – G23 FOCUS ON EXAMPLES OF STORAGE OF SPECIFIC CROPS. THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]**	0 = No >> skip to G22 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to G22	☐

	During **[THE LAST 12 MONTHS],** did you store sorghum from the plot(s) over which you make decisions?		
G21	Did you use any of the following methods to store the sorghum?	**[THE OPTIONS BELOW SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO FIT THE FFP PROJECT AND COUNTRY'S CONTEXT]** 1 = Hermetic storage 2 = Improved granary 3 = Warehouse or cereal banks 4 = Use of traps 5 = Grain bag with pesticides 97 = Did not use any of these methods	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these methods were used, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 97
G22	During **[THE LAST 12 MONTHS]**, did you store groundnuts from the plot(s) over which you make decisions?	0 = No >> skip to G24 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to G24	☐
G23	Did you use any of the following methods to store the groundnuts?	1 = Hermetic storage 2 = Improved granary 3 = Warehouse or cereal banks 4 = Use of traps 5 = Grain bag with pesticides 97 = Did not use any of these methods	Circle ALL that apply. If none of these methods were used, then circle 97. 1 2 3 4 5 97
G24	There are no more questions for this farmer.	Go to G2 for another farmer. If there are no more farmers ->> end module	
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: Agriculture (Financial Services)

Percentage of farmers who used financial services	Survey-weighted sample of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of farmers reporting having used at least one of the financial services listed in questions G7, G8, or G9 / Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

Tabulation Instructions: Agriculture (Value Chain)

Prior to conducting the survey, the FFP awardee needs to develop a list of value chain activities that the program will promote and adapt question G10 of the questionnaire.

Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities	Survey-weighted sample of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of farmers reporting having practiced at least one of the value chain activities listed in question G10 / Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Notes: There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

Tabulation Instructions: Agriculture (Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies)

Prior to conducting the survey, the FFP awardee needs to develop a list of sustainable agriculture (crop, animal, NRM) practices/technologies that the project will promote, and determine the minimum number of practices/technologies that a farmer is expected to adopt at the end of the project. FFP awardees will need this information for tabulation.

Percentage of farmers who used at least "X" number of sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM)	Survey-weighted sample of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area

practices and/or technologies

To tabulate this indicator, first determine the number of sustainable agriculture practices/technologies that a farmer is using by counting the total number of practices/technologies that the farmer reports for questions G11-G13 (crop), G14-G17 (animal), and G18 (NRM). Make sure not to double count practices/ technologies for crops (G11-G13) or for animals (G14-G17). Once a practice/technology is counted for one crop/animal, you should not count the same practice/technology again for another crop/animal. Then count in the indicator numerator all farmers that are using at least X number of technologies. “X” is the minimum number of technologies that the FFP development project expects farmers to adopt as a result of the project intervention. Denominator for this indicator is the total number of farmers in the survey.

Notes: There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.

Tabulation Instructions: Agriculture (Improved Storage Practices)

Prior to conducting the survey, FFP awardee needs to develop a list of improved storage practices that the project will promote. FFP awardees will need this information for tabulation.

To tabulate this indicator count in the indicator numerator all farmers that are using improved storage practices. Denominator for this indicator is the total number of farmers in the survey.

Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices	$\frac{\text{Survey-weighted sample of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months}}{\text{Survey-weighted sample of farmers in the FFP project implementation area}}$

Module H. Poverty Measurement

Module H. Poverty Measurement

This module contains the PIRS, questionnaire, and general description of the methodology to derive the FFP indicators listed below. Indicators are presented according to the order of the questionnaire.

2. Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day
3. Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line
5. Daily Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG-targeted beneficiaries

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

2. INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25/day (R)	
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	
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 11a 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 **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of people living on <$1.25/day	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** <u>Gendered Household Type</u>: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

2. Total estimated population in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percentage of people in FNM households living on <$1.25/day 4. Total estimated population of FNM households in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of people in MNF households living on <$1.25/day 6. Total estimated population of MNF households in the FFP project implementation area 7. Percentage of people in M&F households living on <$1.25/day 8. Total estimated population of M&F households in the FFP project implementation area 9. Percentage of people in CNA households living on <$1.25/day 10. Total estimated population of in CNA households in the FFP project implementation area 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, 5, 7 and 9. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9.	
TYPE: Impact	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Secondary data *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP project implementation area, or population-based surveys (see "Measurements Notes").	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4(17)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project 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&E Guidance Series Volume 11a should be used. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at: http://www.worldbank.org/lsms. 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 11a should be used http://www.feedthefuture.gov/.

3. INDICATOR TITLE: Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line (R)	
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	
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,[10] 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.	
UNIT: Percent **Overall:** 1. Depth of Poverty 2. Total estimated population in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Depth of Poverty in FNM households 4. Total estimated population of FNM households in the FFP project implementation area	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** <u>Gendered Household Type</u>: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female Adult (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child no Adults (CNA)

[10] 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

5. Depth of Poverty in MNF households 6. Total estimated population of MNF households in the FFP project implementation area 7. Depth of Poverty in M&F households 8. Total estimated population of M&F households in the FFP project implementation area 9. Depth of Poverty in CNA households 10. Total estimated population of CNA households in the FFP program implementation are 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, 5, 7, and 9. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. **For baseline and final evaluation reports**: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.	
TYPE: Impact	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Secondary data *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP project implementation area, or population-based surveys (see "Measurements Notes").	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4 (TBD 8)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project 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&E Guidance Series Volume 11a should be used. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at http://www.worldbank.org/lsms. 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 11a should be used. Available at: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/.	

5. INDICATOR: Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (R)	
REQUIRED FOR ALL FFP DEVELOPMENT FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	
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 **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in FFP project implementation area 2. Total estimated population in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) of FNM households 4. Total estimated population of FNM households in the FFP project implementation area 5. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) MNF households 6. Total estimated population of MNF households in the FFP project implementation area 7. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in M&F households	**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)

8. Total estimated population of M&F households in the FFP project implementation area 9. Average daily per capita expenditures (in 2010 USD) in CNA households 10. Total estimated population of CNA households in the FFP project implementation area 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, 5, 7, and 9. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9. **For baseline and final evaluation reports**: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9.	
TYPE: Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Secondary data *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the FFP project implementation area, or population-based surveys (see "Measurements Notes").	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): 4.5-9	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project 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&E Guidance Series Volume 11a should be used. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • Country-specific Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) available at: http://www.worldbank.org/lsms. 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 11a should be used. Available at: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/.	

Questionnaire and Tabulation Instructions

Data for the poverty measurement indicators must be collected using the country's Consumption Expenditure methodology of the World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys. To obtain the questionnaire and further methodology instructions, please refer to the sources in the "further guidance" section of the PIRS above.

Module I. Gender

Module I. Gender

This module includes the PIRS, questionnaires, and tabulation instructions for the following FFP indicators, which measure gender integration across FFP's First Level Objectives:

First Level Objective 1: Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth (Indicators 61-63)

61. Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months
62. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash
63. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash

First Level Objective 2: Improved Nutritional Status, Especially of Women and Children (Indicators 64-68)

64. Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices
65. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone
66. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner
67. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone
68. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

First Level Objective 1: Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth

61. INDICATOR: Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND/OR LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures if men and women 15 years or older were paid in cash for work done within the past 12 months. It is tabulated from the information collected in the household roster.

The respondent for this indicator is the household head or a responsible adult in the household. Through the household roster questionnaire, this individual identifies household members who are 15 years or older, have worked in the past 12 months and were usually paid in cash for this work during the 12-month period (refer to household roster Q11-12).

Work: Work includes jobs in the formal and/or informal sector, full-time, part-time, or seasonal, which are done inside and/or outside the home. Work includes, but is not limited to, agricultural daily wage labor; off-farm daily wage labor; income-generation activities; sale of goods produced or processed outside or at the home; homestead gardening or farming (e.g., producing vegetables, eggs, fish, milk, livestock, and artisanal goods); and petty trading. Work does not include participating in cash-for-work or food-for-work interventions, conditional transfers, and/or productive safety net programs. It also does not include caring for own children, cooking, cleaning, performing other routine chores for own household (e.g., fetching water, collecting firewood) or agricultural production solely for household consumption.

Earned cash: To qualify as earning cash, the person must be usually paid only or partly in cash for work performed during the past 12 months. Payment could have been made directly to the respondent or to another household member. Payment does not include cash received as gifts, remittances, loans, or money borrowed formally or informally. Respondents who are paid only in-kind or not paid are not included.

The numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men and women in the FFP project implementation area.

This indicator is also disaggregated by sex as follows:

Percentage of men who earned cash in the past 12 months: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men who earned cash in the past 12 months. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in the FFP project implementation area.

Percentage of women who earned cash in the past 12 months: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women who earned cash in the past 12 months. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in the FFP project implementation area.

RATIONALE:

Many FFP development food assistance projects promote men and women's access to income-generating opportunities and activities that allow them to earn cash. Measuring the extent to which men and women earn cash is an important gender indicator because cash can provide a relatively rapid pathway to women's empowerment and gender equality. As women gain access to greater income, their household financial contribution increases, resulting in increased respect and household decision-making authority. This indicator focuses on access to cash and not other productive assets. FFP beneficiaries have virtually no access to such assets (e.g., land, other natural resources, or physical capital), making access to cash a more relevant measure. The indicator measures parity between men

and women who report earning cash for work done in the past 12 months. If the proportions of both men and women who report earning cash is low, this indicates that few men and women at population level earn cash. If, in contrast, the proportion of men or women who report earning cash is low, this will indicate that one sex has greater opportunity for earning cash compared to the other and highlights a potential gender gap the project may address. The desired direction of change for this indicator is an increase for both men and women.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months 2. Total estimated population of men and women in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percentage of men who earned cash in the past 12 months 4. Total estimated population of men in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of women who earned cash in the past 12 months 6. Total estimated population of women in the FFP project implementation area 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 (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see “Measurement Notes” below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project implementation areas. • **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** Third-party survey firm. • **HOW SHOULD THEY BE COLLECTED?** Baseline and final evaluation population-based surveys in FFP project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from Demographic Household Survey (DHS): Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman’s Questionnaire and Man’s Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

62. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash (RiA)
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND/OR LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS
DEFINITION: This indicator measures whether men and women 15 years or older who are in union and earning cash usually make decisions alone on how the cash he/she earned will be used. In union means currently married or living together with someone. The decision-making questions about the use of self-earned cash refer specifically to the cash the respondent earns and do not refer to the broader household income or cash earned by the spouse/partner or other household members. All men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as earning cash for work done in the past 12 months are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 62-63. A person is counted as making the decision alone if he/she reports that the decision about how to spend the money he/she earned is usually made only by him/herself. If a person reports that the decision is usually made by the spouse/partner, someone else, or by the respondent jointly with spouse or jointly with someone else other than the spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator. Since the desired direction of change is different for men and women (see Rationale below), there is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, this indicator is disaggregated by sex as follows: **Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area. **Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area.
RATIONALE: Both access to income (indicator 61) and the extent to which men and women have control over their own income (indicator 62 and 63) should be measured. In some contexts (such as parts of West and East Africa), if women are permitted to earn cash, they usually have control over how to spend it. Thus, creating opportunities for women to access income is important. In other contexts, women may be permitted to earn cash but do not have control over spending. In such instances, there is a need to promote women's control over their income. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to income-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make such decisions. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence). It is important to measure both the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 62) as well as the extent to which men and women make decisions jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 63). While men often make decisions alone, it is unusual for women to make decisions alone; therefore, the desired direction of change for this indicator is different for men and women. For men, the desired direction of change is a decrease in the proportion of men deciding alone. For women, the desired direction of change is an increase in the proportion of women deciding alone.

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** N/A **By sex type:** 1. Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash 2. Total estimated population of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash. 4. Total estimated population of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports**: third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** For men: Lower is better For women: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

63. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING AGRICULTURE AND/OR LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures whether men and women 15 years or older who are in union and earning cash usually make decisions jointly with their spouse/partner on how the cash he/she earned will be used. In union means currently married or living together with someone. The decision-making questions about the use of self-earned cash refer specifically to the cash the respondent earns and do not refer to the broader household income or cash earned by the spouse/partner or other household members. All men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as earning cash for work done in the past 12 months are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 62-63. A person is counted as making the decision jointly with spouse/partner if he/she reports that the decision about how to spend the money he/she earned is usually made jointly. If a person reports that the decision is usually made by the respondent alone, by someone else, or made by the respondent jointly with someone else other than spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator. There is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, the data are disaggregated by sex type as follows: **Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash who makes decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area. **Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash who makes decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: Both access to income (indicator 61) and the extent to which men and women have control over their own income (indicators 62 and 63) should be measured. In some contexts (such as parts of West and East Africa), if women are permitted to earn cash, they usually have control over how to spend it. Thus, creating opportunities for women to access income is important. In other contexts, women may be permitted to earn cash but do not have control over spending. In such instances, there is a need to promote women's control over their income. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to income-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make such decisions. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence). It is important to measure both the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 62) as well as the extent to which men and women make decisions jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 63). Men are likely to more frequently make decisions alone regarding self-earned cash, whereas joint decision making may be the only way that women can participate in decision making regarding self-earned cash. The desired direction of change for this indicator is an increase for both men and women.	
UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** N/A **By sex type:** 1. Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash 2. Total estimated population of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash 4. Total estimated population of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ**: FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

Questionnaire

Introductory and verification questions IA1 to IA8 are applicable for indicators 62 and 63.

Indicator 61 (earning cash) is calculated from Q11-12 in the household roster.

Question IA11 is for indicator 63 (decision making alone) and 64 (decision making jointly with spouse/partner).

Questions IA9, IA10, and IA12 are to assist with interpretation of indicators in this module (see Tabulation Instructions).

No.	Question	Response Code	Responses
	ASK THE PERSON IDENTIFIED FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		
IA1	HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		☐☐☐☐☐☐
IA2	RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		☐☐
IA3	CHECK HOUSEHOLD ROSTER Q15 (MARITAL STATUS):	1=Married/Living together with someone 2=Other Response >> end module	☐
IA4	RESONDENT SEX FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER a. RESPONDENT'S SEX	0 = Male 1 = Female	☐
	RESPONDENT AGE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER b. RESPONDENT'S AGE		☐
IA5	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected for this survey and we would very much appreciate your participation. We will ask you questions about the work you did in the last 12 months. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
IA6	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**		

No.	Question	Response Code	Responses
IA7	Have you done any work in the last 12 months? **READ DEFINITION OF WORK FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER.**	0=No>> end module 1=Yes	☐
IA8	During the last 12 months, were you usually paid in cash or kind for this work or were you not paid at all?	1=Cash Only 2=Cash and Kind 3=In Kind Only>>end module 4=Not Paid >> end module	☐
IA9	When you were paid in cash for this work, was the payment usually made directly to you, to your spouse/partner or to someone else in your household? **IF RESPONSE IS SOMEONE ELSE IN HH OR OTHER, THEN SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1= Respondent 2= Spouse/Partner 3=Someone else in household _____(specify) 4=Other_____ (specify)	☐
IA10 A	Do you usually discuss with someone about how the cash you earn will be used?	0=No>> skip to IA11 1=Yes	☐
IA10 B	With whom do you usually talk about how the cash you earn will be used? **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.** **IF RESPONSE IS SOMEONE ELSE IN HH OR OTHER, THEN SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1=Spouse/Partner 2=Someone Else in Household _____(specify) 3=Other _____(specify)	☐
IA11	Who usually decides how the cash you earn will be used? **READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONE.** **FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1= Yourself 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Yourself and Spouse/Partner Jointly 4=Yourself and Other Jointly _____(specify) 5= Other _____(specify)	☐
IA12	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? **READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONE.** **FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1= Yourself 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Yourself and Spouse/Partner Jointly 4=Yourself and Other Jointly _____(specify) 5= Other _____(specify)	☐
	End module		

Tabulation Instructions: Earned Cash

This indicator is calculated from information provided in the household roster.

Overall

Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	Survey-weighted sample of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of men and women in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men and women with Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) / Survey-weighted sample of men and women in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

By Sex Type

Percentage of men who earned cash in the past 12 months	Survey-weighted sample of men who earned cash in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of men in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men with Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) / Survey-weighted sample of men in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women who earned cash in the past 12 months	Survey-weighted sample of women who earned cash in the past 12 months / Survey-weighted sample of women in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women with Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) / Survey-weighted sample of women in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Decisions Alone About Use of Self-Earned Cash

There is no overall data point for this indicator. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	Survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash / Survey-weighted sample of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash **AND** with IA11=1 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q15=1 **AND** Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) in the FFP implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	Survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash / Survey-weighted sample of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash **AND** with IA11=1 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q15=1 **AND** Q11=1 **AND** Q12= or 2 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Decisions Jointly with Spouse/Partner About Use of Self-Earned Cash

There is no overall data point for this indicator. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	Survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash / Survey-weighted sample of men in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union and earning cash **AND** with IA11=3 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q15=1 **AND** Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	Survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash / Survey-weighted sample of women in union who earned cash in the past 12 months in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union and earning cash **AND** with IA11=3 / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q15=1 **AND** Q11=1 **AND** Q12=1 or 2 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Additional Analysis:
Indicators 61-63 should also be analyzed by age using the following age categories:

- 15-19 years old
- 20-24 years old
- 25-29 years old
- 30-39 years old
- 40-49 years old
- 50 years and older

IA9 was added to the questionnaire to provide additional context to the indicators in this module, especially indicator 61. There are instances where the cash men and women earn is not directly given to them, but to someone else in the household. IA9 is not used to calculate indicator 61, but can provide supplementary information. Specifically, it can be used to calculate the proportion of men and women who earn cash and directly receive payment, and the proportion of men and women who earn cash whose payment is given to other persons. It can also be used to generate additional descriptive statistics to examine differences between those receiving cash payments directly versus those whose payment is given to spouse/partner. This information can be useful for understanding the project context and in designing interventions.

IA12 was added to the questionnaire to aid in interpreting decision making around use of self-earned cash. Decision making consists of spheres of higher-order and lower-order decisions. If people make higher-order decisions, they also tend to make lower-order decisions. However, if they make lower-order decisions, they may not also make higher-order decisions. Major household purchases are an example of a higher-order decision, and use of self-earned cash is a lower-order decision. Men and women who report deciding how to use their self-earned cash may or may not make decisions regarding major household purchases. However, if they report making decisions on major household purchases, they are also likely to make decisions about the use of their self-earned cash. Therefore, the proportion of men and women who report making decisions (alone or jointly) on major household purchases may help to contextualize results on decision making about use of self-earned cash.

IA10 was added to the questionnaire to aid in understanding the role of communication in decision making about the use of self-earned cash. Responses to question IA10 can provide insights on how to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g., through communication-related activities). If the proportion of men and women 15 years or older in union and earning cash who report talking about the use of self-earned cash is low, this indicates that few men and women communicate about the use of self-earned cash. In contrast, if there is a gap in the proportion of men versus women who talk with their spouse/partner or someone else about how to use self-earned cash, this indicates that it is more common for one sex to communicate about how to use self-earned cash than the other. During the final evaluation, if the proportion of men and women who communicate about the use of their self-earned cash with their spouse/partner is higher than at baseline, it is likely that an increase in joint decision making around the use of self-earned cash will also be observed. If, in contrast, an increase in joint decision making is not observed from baseline to final evaluation, examining changes in communication can help explain why.

First Level Objective 2: Improved Nutritional Status, Especially of Women and Children

64. INDICATOR: Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the knowledge of four MCHN-related practices among men and women 15 years or older with children under two years of age. The four MCHN practices of focus are: at least four antenatal visits during pregnancy, eating more during pregnancy, early initiation of breastfeeding, and introduction of complementary foods at six months. This indicator considers knowledge of MCHN practices as a resource—a form of human capital—and measures the extent to which men and women access this resource. The practices of focus are not intended to be comprehensive, but instead represent a selection of practices that are relevant to the 1,000-day window from pregnancy to a child's second birthday and are commonly promoted by FFP development food assistance projects.

All men and women 15 years or older who are identified through the household roster as being a parent of a child under two years of age are selected to respond to the questions related to this indicator.

The numerator for this indicator is the survey-weighted sample of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices. A person is counted as having knowledge of MCHN practices if he/she provides a correct response to at least three of the four MCHN knowledge questions. If a person provides two or more incorrect responses, he/she is not counted in the numerator. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men and women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.

This indicator is also disaggregated by sex as follows:

Percentage of men with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men with children under two years of age who have knowledge of MCHN practices. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.

Percentage of women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.

RATIONALE:

FFP development food assistance projects provide education and training to improve knowledge and skills around specific behaviors and practices, including those related to MCHN. Women tend to be the main recipients of social and behavior change messages related to health in FFP projects. Men can support their partners by creating an enabling environment in which women can adopt new practices. Ensuring that a project promotes equity between men and women in accessing resources (including human capital such as MCHN information, knowledge, and skills) is an important gender integration step.

The indicator measures the extent to which men and women access MCHN knowledge. It also measures parity between men and women who report knowledge of MCHN practices. If the proportion of both men and women who report knowledge of MCHN practices is low, this indicates that few men and women accessed this resource in the population. If, in contrast, the proportion with knowledge of MCHN practices is low only for men or only for women, this indicates that one sex has greater access to this resource compared to the other, suggesting a potential gap the project may address. The desired direction of change for this indicator is an increase for both men and women.

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** 1. Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices 2. Total estimated population of men and women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area **By sex type:** 3. Percentage of men with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices 4. Total estimated population of men with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 5. Percentage of women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices 6. Total estimated population of women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 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 (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from baseline evaluation surveys from the Alive and Thrive Project.	

65. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone (RiA)

APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures how men and women 15 years or older in union with children under two years of age usually make maternal health and nutrition decisions—specifically if they make these decisions alone. In union means currently married or living together. For male respondents, the questions about maternal health and nutrition decision making refer specifically to his spouse/partner's health and nutrition. For women respondents, the questions about decision making refer specifically to her health and nutrition.

Men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as being a parent of a child under two years of age are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 65-68.

A person is counted as making the decisions alone if he/she reports that the decisions about maternal health and nutrition are usually made by him/herself alone. If a person reports that the decisions are usually made by the spouse/partner, someone else, or by the respondent jointly with spouse or jointly with someone else other than spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator.

Since the desired direction of change for this indicator is different for men and women (see Rationale), there is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, the indicator is disaggregated by sex as follows:

Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.

Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone: The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.

RATIONALE:

Greater adoption of improved maternal health and nutrition practices depends on individuals making decisions related to these practices. While women are the main recipients of social and behavior change messages in FFP development food assistance projects, their lack of decision-making power often limits the extent to which they can adopt new and improved behaviors and practices. Men can support their partners by creating an enabling environment in which women can adopt new practices. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to health-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make decisions about their own health and nutrition. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence).

It is important to measure the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 65) or jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 66) with regard to maternal health and nutrition. While men often make decisions alone, it is unusual for women to make decisions alone; therefore, the desired direction of change for this indicator is different for men and women. For men, the desired direction of change is a decrease. For women, the desired direction of change is an increase.

UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:**	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

N/A **By sex type:** 1. Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone 2. Total estimated population of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone 4. Total estimated population of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** For men: Lower is better For women: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

66. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures how men and women 15 years or older in union with children under two years of age usually make maternal health and nutrition decisions—specifically if they make these decisions jointly with their spouse/partner. In union means currently married or living together. For male respondents, the questions about maternal health and nutrition decision making refer specifically to his spouse/partner's health and nutrition. For women respondents, the questions about decision making refer specifically to her health and nutrition. Men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as being a parent of a child under two years of age are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 65-68. A person is counted as making decisions jointly with spouse/partner if he/she reports that the maternal health and nutrition decisions are usually made by the respondent jointly with a spouse/partner. If a person reports that the decisions are made usually by the respondent alone, by someone else, or made by the respondent jointly with someone else other than spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator. There is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, the data are disaggregated by sex type as follows: **Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area. **Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: Greater adoption of improved maternal health and nutrition practices depends on individuals making decisions related to these practices. While women are the main recipients of social and behavior change messages in FFP development food assistance projects, their lack of decision-making power often limits the extent to which they can adopt new and improved behaviors and practices. Men can support their partners by creating an enabling environment in which women can adopt new practices. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to health-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make decisions about their own health and nutrition. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence). It is important to measure the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 65) or jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 66) with regard to maternal health and nutrition. Men may rarely engage in joint decision making regarding the health and nutrition of their spouse/partner, whereas for women this may be the only way they can participate in decision making about their health and nutrition. The desired direction of change for this indicator is an increase for both men and women.	
UNIT: Percent	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

Note: All data points below must be survey weighted. **Overall:** N/A **By sex type:** 1. Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner 2. Total estimated population of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner 4. Total estimated population of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

67. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures how men and women 15 years or older in union with children under two years of age usually make child health and nutrition decisions—specifically if they make these decisions alone. In union means currently married or living together. The questions about child health and nutrition decision making refer specifically to the respondent's child under two years of age. Men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as being a parent of a child under two years of age are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 65-68. A person is counted as making decisions alone if he/she reports that decisions about child health and nutrition are usually made by him/herself alone. If a person reports that the decisions are usually made by the spouse/partner, someone else, or by the respondent jointly with spouse or jointly with someone else other than spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator. Since the desired direction of change for this indicator is different for men and women (see Rationale), there is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, the indicator is disaggregated by sex as follows: **Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area. **Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: Greater adoption of improved child health and nutrition practices depends on individuals making decisions related to these practices. While women are the main recipients of social and behavior change messages in FFP development food assistance projects, their lack of decision-making power often limits the extent to which they can adopt new and improved behaviors and practices. Men can support their partners by creating an enabling environment in which women can adopt new practices. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to health-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make decisions about their children's health and nutrition. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence). It is important to measure the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 67) or jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 68) with regard to child health and nutrition. While men often make decisions alone, it is unusual for women to make decisions alone; therefore, the desired direction of change for this indicator is different for men and women. For men, the desired direction of change is a decrease. For women, the desired direction of change is an increase.	
UNIT: Percent **Note:** All data points above must be survey weighted. **Overall:** N/A	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

By sex type: 1. Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone 2. Total estimated population of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone 4. Total estimated population of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** For men: Lower is better For women: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

68. INDICATOR: Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner (RiA)	
APPLICABLE FOR PROJECTS PROMOTING MATERNAL-CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS	
DEFINITION: This indicator measures how men and women 15 years or older in union with children under two years of age usually make child health and nutrition decisions—specifically if they make these decisions jointly with their spouse/partner. In union means currently married or living together. The questions about child health and nutrition decision making refer specifically to the respondent's child under two years of age. Men and women 15 years or older in union who are identified through the household roster as being a parent of a child under two years of age are selected to respond to the set of questions related to indicators 65-68. A person is counted as making decisions jointly with spouse/partner if he/she reports that decisions about child health and nutrition are usually made by the respondent jointly with spouse/partner. If a person reports that the decisions are made usually by the respondent alone, by someone else, or made by the respondent jointly with someone else other than spouse/partner, he/she is not counted in the numerator. There is no overall data point for this indicator. Instead, the data are disaggregated by sex as follows: **Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area. **Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner:** The numerator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner. The denominator is the survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area.	
RATIONALE: Greater adoption of improved child health and nutrition practices depends on individuals making decisions related to these practices. While women are the main recipients of social and behavior change messages in FFP development food assistance projects, their lack of decision-making power often limits the extent to which they can adopt new and improved behaviors and practices. Men can support their partners by creating an enabling environment in which women can adopt new practices. Promoting communication and joint decision making among spouses/partners can foster greater female input to health-related decisions. Men and other community members should be engaged to foster greater acceptance for women to make decisions about their children's health and nutrition. Ignoring this dimension could adversely affect women (e.g., result in increased gender-based violence). It is important to measure the extent to which men and women make decisions alone (indicator 67) or jointly with their spouse/partner (indicator 68) with regard to child health and nutrition. Men may rarely engage in joint decision making with regard to their child's health and nutrition, whereas for women this may be the only way they can participate in decision making about their child's health and nutrition. The desired direction of change for this indicator is an increase for both men and women.	
UNIT: Percent Note: All data points below must be survey weighted.	**DISAGGREGATE BY:** Sex: Male, Female

Overall: N/A **By sex type:** 1. Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner 2. Total estimated population of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 3. Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner 4. Total estimated population of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area 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 and 3. **For the SAPQ:** FFP awardees will enter all the data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3. **For baseline and final evaluation reports:** third-party survey firms will provide all data points above and confidence intervals for data points 1 and 3.	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:** Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see "Measurement Notes" below).	
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE STANDARDIZED PROGRAM STRUCTURE (SPS): N/A	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: • **LEVEL OF COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator to measure results over the life of an award in FFP project 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 project implementation areas. Refer to sample questionnaire and tabulation instructions. • **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** At the start and end of an award.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: • This indicator has been adapted from: Demographic Household Survey (DHS). Phase 6 (2008–2013) Woman's Questionnaire and Man's Questionnaire. Available at: http://www.measuredhs.com/.	

Questionnaire

Introductory and verification questions IB1 to IB7 are applicable for all indicators in this module (Indicators 64-68).

Questions IB8-IB11 are for indicator 64.

Question IB14 is for indicators 65 and 66 (maternal health and nutrition decisions alone or jointly with spouse/partner).

Question IB15 is for indicators 67 and 68 (child health and nutrition decisions alone or jointly with spouse/partner).

Questions IB13 and IB16 are to assist with interpretation of indicator 65-68 (see Tabulation Instructions).

No.	Question	Response Code	Responses
	ASK THE PERSON IDENTIFIED FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		
IB1	HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		☐☐☐☐☐☐
IB2	RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		☐☐
IB3	RESPONDENT SEX FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER **a.** RESPONDENT'S SEX	0 = Male 1 = Female	☐
	RESPONDENT AGE FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER **b.** RESPONDENT'S AGE		☐
IB4	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____. We are conducting a survey about _____. The information we collect will be used for _____. You have been selected for this survey we would very much appreciate your participation. The survey usually takes about ___ minutes. Your participation is voluntary and you may end the survey at any time or decide not to answer a particular question. Your answers will be kept confidential. Do you agree to participate in the survey?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	☐
IB5	Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? **ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS**	0 = No 1 = Yes	☐

No.	Question	Response Code	Responses
IB6	Do you have a child under two years of age living in the household?	0 = No>> end module 1 = Yes	☐
IB7	What is the name of your child under two years of age? (**INDEX CHILD**) **RECORD LINE NUMBER OF INDEX CHILD FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER.**		_____ (NAME) ☐☐
IB8	How many times should a pregnant woman go for antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy?	Write down number of times 98= Don't know	☐
IB9	In your opinion, do you think pregnant women, overall, need to eat more, less or the same amount of food as they did before they got pregnant?	1= More 2 = Less 3 = Same 98 = Don't know	☐
IB10	How long after birth should a mother first put her baby to the breast?	1=Immediately 2=Less than 1 hour after delivery 3=Some hours later but less than 24 hrs 4= 1 day later 5= More than 1 day later 6=Do not think baby should be breastfed 98=Don't know	☐
IB11	At what age should a breast-fed child be introduced to semi-solid or solid foods?	Age in Months ☐☐ 98=Don't know	☐
IB12	**CHECK HOUSEHOLD ROSTER Q15** (Respondent Marital Status):	1=Married/Living together with someone 2=Other Response >> end module	☐
IB13 A	**IF FEMALE RESPONDENT ASK:** Is there someone with whom you usually discuss your or [NAME OF INDEX CHILD]'s health and nutrition? **IF MALE RESPONDENT ASK:** Is there someone with whom you usually discuss your spouse/partner's or **[NAME OF INDEX CHILD]**'s health and nutrition?	0=No>> skip to IB14 1=Yes	☐

No.	Question	Response Code	Responses
IB13 B	With whom do you usually discuss this? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE OPTIONS POSSIBLE.** **IF RESPONSE IS SOMEONE ELSE IN HH OR OTHER, THEN SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1=Spouse/Partner 2=Someone Else in Household _____ (specify relationship) 3=Other _____(specify)	☐
IB14	**IF FEMALE RESPONDENT ASK:** Who usually makes decisions about your nutrition and health? **IF MALE RESPONDENT ASK:** Who usually makes decisions about your spouse/partner's nutrition and health?	1=Yourself 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Yourself and Spouse/Partner Jointly 4=Yourself and Other Jointly _____(specify) 5=Other _____(specify)	☐
IB15	Who usually makes decisions about [**NAME OF INDEX CHILD**]'s nutrition and health? **READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONE.** **FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1=Yourself 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Yourself and Spouse/Partner Jointly 4=Yourself and Other Jointly _____(specify) 5=Other _____(specify)	☐
IB16	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? **READ ALL RESPONSES AND SELECT ONE.** **FOR RESPONSES #4 AND #5, SPECIFY THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE RESPONDENT.**	1=Yourself 2=Spouse/Partner 3=Yourself and Spouse/Partner Jointly 4=Yourself and Other Jointly _____(specify) 5=Other _____(specify)	☐

Tabulation Instructions: Knowledge of MCHN Practices

Answer Key for questions IB8-IB11:

IB8= 4 or greater
IB9=1
IB10= 1 or 2
IB11= 6

Start with a score of 0 (zero). For every correct answer add a point. If a respondent scores at least 3 or 4 then the respondent is considered to have knowledge on MCHN practices. If the respondent scores less than 3, then the respondent in not counted in the numerator.

Overall

Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices	Survey-weighted sample of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices / Survey-weighted sample of men and women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men and women with children under two **AND** with a minimum score of 3 out of 4 (IB8-IB11) / Survey-weighted sample of men and women with Q13=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

By Sex Type

Percentage of men with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices	Survey-weighted sample of men with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices / Survey-weighted sample of men with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men with children under two **AND** with a minimum score of 3 out of 4 (IB8-IB11) / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q13=1(household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices	Survey-weighted sample of women with children under two who have knowledge of MCHN practices / Survey-weighted sample of women with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women with children under two **AND** with a minimum score of 3 out of 4 (IB8-IB11) / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q13=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Maternal Health and Nutrition Decisions Alone

There is no overall data point. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone / Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two **AND** with IB14=1 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone / Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two **AND** with IB14=1 / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Maternal Health and Nutrition Decisions Jointly with Spouse/Partner

There is no overall data point. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner / Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two **AND** with IB14=3 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner / Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two **AND** with IB14=3 / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1(household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Child Health and Nutrition Decisions Alone

There is no overall data point. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone / Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two **AND** with IB15=1 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone / Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two **AND** with IB15=1 / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FPP project implementation area	X 100

Tabulation Instructions: Making Child Health and Nutrition Decisions Jointly with Spouse/Partner

There is no overall data point. The indicator is only reported as sex-disaggregated.

By Sex Type

Percentage of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner / Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of men in union with children under two **AND** with IB15=3 / Survey-weighted sample of men with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Percentage of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner / Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two in the FFP project implementation area

Calculation	Survey-weighted sample of women in union with children under two **AND** with IB15=3 / Survey-weighted sample of women with Q13=1 **AND** Q15=1 (household roster) in the FFP project implementation area	X 100

Additional analysis:
Indicators 64-68 should also be analyzed by age using the following age categories:

- 15-19 years old
- 20-24 years old
- 25-29 years old
- 30-39 years old
- 40-49 years old
- 50 years and older

IB16 was added to the questionnaire to aid in interpreting the results of the maternal health and nutrition (IB14) and child health and nutrition (IB15) decision-making indicators. Decision making consists of spheres of higher-order and lower-order decisions. If people make higher-order decisions, they tend also

to make lower-order decisions. However, if they make lower-order decisions, they may not also make higher-order decisions. Major household purchases are an example of a higher-order decision, and maternal and/or child health and nutrition is a lower-order decision. Men and women who report making MCHN decisions may or may not make decisions regarding major household purchases. However, if they report making decisions on major household purchases, they are also likely to make decisions about MCHN. Therefore, the proportion of men and women who report making decisions (alone or jointly) on major household purchases may help to contextualize results on decision making about MCHN.

IB13 was added to the questionnaire to aid in understanding the role of communication in MCHN decisions. Responses to question IB13 can provide insights on how to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (e.g., through communications-related activities). If the proportion of men and women 15 years or older in union and who report discussing MCHN is low, this indicates that few men and women communicate about MCHN. In contrast, if there is a gap in the proportion of men versus women who discuss MCHN, this indicates that it is more common for one sex to communicate about MCHN than the other. During the final evaluation, if the proportion of men and women who communicate about MCHN is higher than at baseline, it is likely that an increase in joint decision making around MCHN will also be observed. If, in contrast, an increase in joint decision making is not observed from baseline to final evaluation, examining changes in communication can help explain why.

Annex I. Overview of FFP Indicators

The updated list of FFP indicators has 74 indicators. Six of these indicators are only applicable to projects awarded on or before FY 2013 (see table of discontinued indicators). The following tables summarize the characteristics of FFP indicators. Please note this includes both annual monitoring indicators and baseline/final evaluation indicators.

FFP INDICATORS BY FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION			
Annual Monitoring		**Baseline/Final Evaluation**	
37		37	
Required	Required if applicable	Required	Required if applicable
3	34	7	30

FFP INDICATORS BY SOURCE		
F	**FTF**	**FFP only**
15	33	26

Annex 2. List of Changes to FFP Indicators

Below is the list of changes since the April 2013 List of FFP Indicators. FFP added, dropped, discontinued, and changed indicators. See tables below for details. Please note that changes apply to both annual monitoring and baseline/final evaluation indicators.

New Indicators

No.	Indicator title	Frequency of collection BL/FE = baseline/final evaluation A= annually
4	Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity	BL/FE
44	Percent of households that can obtain drinking water in less than 30 minutes (round trip)	BL/FE
46	Percent of physically improved sanitation facilities with feces visibly present on the floor, wall, or area immediately surrounding the facility	A
51	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	A
55	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	BL/FE
61	Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months	BL/FE
62	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash	BL/FE
63	Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash	BL/FE
64	Percentage of men and women with children under two who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices	BL/FE
65	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone	BL/FE
66	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	BL/FE
67	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone	BL/FE
68	Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner	BL/FE
69	Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	BL/FE
70	Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	BL/FE

Dropped Indicators

No.	Indicator title	Frequency of collection BL/FE = baseline/final evaluation A= annually
44	Time needed to fetch water	A

Indicators discontinued for new FFP projects, but still applicable for projects awarded on or before FY 2013 and currently reporting on them

No.	Indicator title	Frequency of collection BL/FE = baseline/final evaluation A= annually
36	Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS)	BL/FE
59	Number of additional USG-assisted community health workers (CHWs) providing family planning (FP) information and/or services during the year	A
71	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	BL/FE
72	Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment	A
73	Percent of villages in catchment area that hold to regular maintenance schedules for sanitation facilities	A
74	Number of women receiving postpartum family planning counseling	A

Changes

Change	Description
Titles for indicators 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 22, 26, 27, 34, 53, 54	Indicator titles were slightly changed to either align with FTF or because of FFP revisions.
Definitions for FTF indicators	Indicators definitions have been updated to align with the October 2014 version of the FTF handbook.

Applicability criteria	Applicability criteria were redefined for many indicators. Check the applicability column in the FFP Indicators list.
Standard indicators were relabeled	Standard indicators have been relabeled as required if applicable. There are no standard indicators.
Agriculture indicators for baseline and final evaluations	The agricultural module has been updated. Farmers' definition was updated, so that all farmers that share decision making over a plot of land (or set of animals) should be interviewed. The agriculture questionnaire was updated.
Data points for baseline and final evaluation indicators	Data points to enter in SAPQ were updated.
Disaggregation categories	Disaggregation categories were updated and/or added for most indicators.
Household Roster	The household roster was updated.
Gender Indicators	Eight gender indicators were developed for BL/FE surveys.