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WORLD RELIEF/MISSION EVANGELIQUE BAPTISTE SUD D'HAITI

CHILD SURVIVAL III PROJECT #9380536.01

FINAL SURVEY • MAY 1991

**USAID/WRC Cooperative Agreement
OTR-0536-A-00-7224-00**

MEBSH Contact:

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This K&P survey was conducted during the month of May 1991, originally the closing month of a USAID centrally-funded Child Survival program in the district of Cayes in southern Haiti. The project had been implemented in four zones by World Relief Corporation (WRC) and an indigenous church organization, Mission Evangelique Baptiste Sud d'Haiti (MEBSH).

The survey was conducted by Child Survival (CS) staff with the assistance of personnel from the Institut Haitien de l'Enfance (IHE) in Port-au-Prince. The purpose of the survey was to assess progress on the Child Survival project objectives for the target region. 841 mothers with children under five years of age made up the random sample.

The project was originally funded June 1987 with \$249,400 in USAID monies and \$83,500 in World Relief funds at a total cost of \$332,900. The current expansion phase of the project is being financed by the Haiti USAID Mission for two years.

The questionnaire was designed by the staff in consultation with IHE. IHE provided assistance to the project staff in training and in analysing the data. In the future, the project staff will be able to conduct K&P surveys on their own.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

MEBSH is an indigenous PVO that administers Hôpital Lumière, several clinics, a radio station, a rural development program and the Child Survival Project. The Office for the Southern Region of the Ministry of Public Health (MSPP) authorized MEBSH (Authorization # 316 dated February 17, 1984) to conduct community health activities within a 16 km radius of Hospital Lumiere in the community of Bonne Fin located in the District of Les Cayes. The areas listed in the authorization are in the central portion of Haiti's Southern Region. The areas are called Vallee de Plaisance, Marc, Labiche, Gros Marin, Nan Dezi, Piron and Sudre. Vallee de Plaisance was the only area where any significant CS activities were carried out by MEBSH prior to the AID assisted CS Project.

The CS Project is in a rugged mountainous area traversed from north to south by one all-weather road. Other roads in the area are few and in poor condition. Transportation is by private four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles, donkeys, walking and/or public buses along the main road. Travel times within the region can be quite time consuming, particularly during the rainy seasons.

The project area is divided into seven natural zones. CS activities are on-going in four of them. Residents live in small settlements that are widely dispersed and earn their

living primarily by subsistence farming. The climate is temperate and the soil fertile and well-watered despite the serious effects of deforestation. Primary crops include coffee, corn, beans, millet and tuberous starches.

CS project staff consists of a manager, administrator, two nurse trainers/supervisors, five auxiliary nurse trainers/supervisors, a health educator/trainer, four animators, a bookkeeper and a statistician. The four animators, each living in their respective zones, are responsible for raising awareness of community health issues and encouraging the formation of a community health committee for each zone. These community health committees in turn nominate and elect health promoters for the various sectors within the zones. The health promoters are then trained by project staff to function in their communities. The five auxiliary nurses oversee the various rally posts (health posts) established in each zone. Two government vaccinators and one TB agent from the tuberculosis center have been employed part time this year to assist in delivering EPI services at these health posts since the workload has increased dramatically. The auxiliary nurses also oversee the CPPN clinics held monthly in each zone to provide mothers and newborns with pre- and post-natal care, tetanus toxoid, vitamin-A and BCG.

Child Survival interventions implemented by the project: oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, nutrition (breast feeding, growth monitoring, Vitamin A), and high-risk births.

B. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to provide end-of-project data on project objectives in order to assess progress achieved during the life of the project. Since this was a final survey it was necessary to gather data on coverage rates as well as the knowledge and practices of mothers and/or guardians of the 0-5 children in the project area (as required by the DIP).

C. Target Population

The target populations for this CS III project are as follows:

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4	TOTAL
Population	6,488	10,200	4,500	4,812	26,000
Households	1,584	2,151	954	1,196	5,885
Children 0-5 Years	1,255	1,534	945	863	4,597
Children 0-1 Year	220	400	150	173	943
Women 15-49 Years	1,430	2,363	1,072	1,154	6,109

D. Schedule

Survey activities occurred during the months of April and May 1991. The Child Survival field staff compiled the questionnaire. This questionnaire was discussed with Dr. Phillippe Hirsch, of IHE, who assisted in the preparation of the EPI coverage section of the questionnaire.

Mr. Paul Brea of IHE then designed the computer program for the questionnaire and assisted Mr. Wilson Maceno, the project administrative assistant, and Mr. Andre Forges, project statistician, to set it up in the project computers ready to enter the data. Messrs. Maceno and Forges later compiled the data and did the analysis as planned.

On May 7, Mr. Alexandre Canez of IHE conducted a refresher course with the surveyors (who had worked previously on other surveys) and the supervisory staff (the animators).

The survey was implemented between May 8 and May 15, 1991.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. The Questionnaire

The questionnaire contains 25 questions (see Appendix A). It was designed to collect data from mothers and/or guardians of at least one child under five years of age. The questionnaire was designed by the field staff with the consultative assistance of Dr. Phillippe Hirsch and the IHE staff.

The questionnaire covers the following areas:

1. Oral Rehydration Therapy
2. Immunizations
3. Vitamin A
4. Birth Spacing

B. Sample Size

Using the methodology suggested by the World Health Organization for cluster survey techniques (Household Survey Manual: Diarrhoea Case Management, Morbidity and Mortality. Geneva: WHO, 1989), 30 clusters were selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling from a sampling frame containing all project localities. In order to achieve a 0.5% precision for the study estimates, a target of 28 households was set for each cluster. This resulted in an n of 840 mothers and/or guardians of at least one child under five years to be visited.

Beginning target households were identified as those households furthest to the east with the following being the 27 closest, sequentially.

C. Data Analysis

The data was entered into the computer and compiled by Mr. Andre Forges and Mr. Wilson Maceno using the CDC EPI/INFO 5.0 program. They had previously been trained by IHE staff to use this program for an earlier survey.

Dr. Hubert Morquette then lead the staff in a discussion analyzing the results and their implications for the future of the Child Survival project. He recommended that the staff choose a new target for the children to be immunized: 0-2 years instead of 0-5 years, based on the fact that it is a waste of resources (time, energy and money) to vaccinate children 2-5 years especially against polio and measles. The resources saved can be used toward accomplishing other objectives in which the project is weak.

The project has now received bilateral funding for the next two years to expand child survival activities into three more zones and consolidate the gains of the original project activities.

IV. SURVEY

A. Training of Supervisors and Interviewers

Mr. Alexandre Canez, Coordinator for Research Project for IPPF, conducted a refresher course for all the surveyors and the supervisory staff on May 7, 1991. All of the surveyors had helped to conduct a survey in the past.

B. Conducting the Interviews

The survey was conducted from May 8-11 and May 13-16, 1991. It took an average of 30 minutes for a surveyor to interview a mother.

The team conducting the survey consisted of 16 interviewers (4 from each zone) and 4 supervisors (the animators) assisted on the field by Mr. Canez.

The surveyors were chosen by the health committees using the criteria established by the project. Those criteria included (1) being able to write clearly and to count well, and (2) living in (and known by) the community. They received two training sessions. The first one, an orientation, was conducted by the staff, and the second, training in the use of the questionnaire, by Mr. Canez.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

A. Results

The final number of mothers and/or guardians interviewed was 841. All of the questionnaires were considered valid and entered into the EPI/INFO program for analysis.

Demographics

The number of interviews in each zone were:

Zone 1 = 251, Zone 2 = 281, Zone 3 = 142, Zone 4 = 166

Mean Age of the Mother in Years:	
Total =	836
Missing Values =	4
Sum =	25,389.00
Mean =	30.37
Standard Deviation =	7.03

Mean Age of the Child in Months/Years:	
Total =	840
Missing Values =	18
Sum =	1889.00
Mean =	2.25
Standard Deviation =	1.25

DIARRHEA

1. When do you know that a child is having diarrhea?

	Freq	Percent
1. After 1 watery stool	349	41.5
2. When s/he has more than 1 watery stool	464	55.2
3. His/her bowls move frequently		
Total:	813	96.7%

2. How do you care for a child that has diarrhea?

	Freq	Percent
1. ORS	570	67.8
2. tea	122	14.6
3. medication	31	3.7
4. take him/her to the clinic	64	7.7
5. other	31	3.7
Total:	818	97.5%

3. Have you ever heard of ORS packets?

	Freq	Percent
1. yes	538	71.1
2. no	240	28.5
Total:	838	99.6%

4. How should an ORS packet be prepared?

	Freq	Percent
1. knew correct preparation	373	44.3
2. described preparation incorrectly	37	4.4
3. didn't know	192	22.8
Total:	602	71.5%

5. Do you know about home mix ORT?

	Freq	Percent
1. yes	454	54.0
2. no	383	45.5
Total:	837	99.5%

6. How should the home mix ORT be prepared?

	Freq	Percent
1. knew correct preparation	390	46.4
2. described preparation incorrectly	62	7.4
3. doesn't know	10	1.2
Total:	462	55.0%

7. What does ORS do for the child who has diarrhea?

	Freq	Percent
1. stops the diarrhea	339	40.3
2. reduces the diarrhea	28	3.3
3. replaces the liquid	297	35.3
4. other	8	1.0
5. don't know	24	2.9
Total:	696	82.8%

8. How soon ORS should be started when a child has diarrhea. After _____ watery stool/s?

	Freq	Percent
1. one	150	17.8
2. two	210	25.0
3. three	273	32.5
4. four	33	3.9
5. other	4	0.5
6. don't know	31	3.7
Total:	701	83.4%

9. How often ORS should be given when a child has diarrhea.

	Freq	Percent
1. each time s/he has a watery stool	113	13.4
2. 2-3 times a day	276	32.8
3. as often as s/he can drink	280	33.3
4. other	8	1.0
5. don't know	25	3.0
Total:	702	83.5%

10. How ORS should be administered?

	Freq	Percent
1. with a spoon and a cup	466	55.4
2. with a bottle	141	16.8
3. with a glass	72	8.6
4. out of a bottle	9	1.1
5. other	1	0.1
Total:	689	82.0%

11. Estimate of diarrhea prevalence in the last two weeks

	Freq	Percent
1. Yes	195	23.2
2. No	634	75.4
Total:	829	98.6%

12. Care the mother gave to the child with diarrhea (more than 1 choice)

	Freq	Percent
1. ORS	383	45.6
2. Other	336	40.0
3. nothing	132	15.8
Total:	851 ¹	101.4%

13. What mothers continue to give a child with diarrhea (more than 1 choice)

	Freq	Percent
1. breastmilk	227	27.1
2. liquids	306	36.5
3. food	375	44.6
Total:	908 ²	108.2%

14. If her child had diarrhea, what she would do for him/her.

	Freq	Percent
1. ORS	419	64.8
2. Other	124	19.2
3. don't know	21	3.3
Total:	564 ³	87.3%

¹Based on an $n = 195$ (children who had diarrhea in the past two weeks).

²Ibid.

³Based on $n = 634$ (children who did not have diarrhea in the past two weeks).

15. If her child had diarrhea, what she would give him/her (more than 1 choice)

	Freq	Percent
1. breastmilk	184	28.4
2. liquids	242	37.4
3. food	295	45.6
4. other	5	0.8
5. nothing	8	1.2
Total:	734 ⁴	113.4%

16. The signs and symptoms that show that diarrhea is serious?

	Freq	Percent
1. fever	112	13.3
2. dry mouth	59	7.0
3. skin fold on his belly	194	23.1
4. sunken eyes	397	47.2
5. not urinating	10	1.2
6. other	230	27.3
7. don't know	41	4.9
Total:	1043	124.0%

17. What should be done when a child is seriously ill with diarrhea.

	Freq	Percent
1. continue giving ORS	9	1.1
2. take him/her to the doctor	800	95.1
3. other	9	1.1
4. don't know	9	1.1
Total:	827	98.4%

⁴Ibid.

IMMUNIZATION

18. Children with vaccination cards.

	Freq	Percent
1. growth chart/vaccination card	523	62.2
2. piece of paper	2	0.2
3. no card	286	34.0
4. card not filled out	10	1.2
Total:	821	97.6%

19. Immunization coverage

BCG		
Age Group	Freq	%
0-11 months	188	60.0
12-23 months	128	62.0
Total	316	60.6

Children with BCG Scar (0-5 Years)		
Age Group	Freq	%
1. Has a scar	534	63.5
2. No scar	221	26.3
3. Doubtful	29	3.4
4. Child not present	31	3.7
Total	835	96.9

DPT					
	1st		3rd		
Age Group	Freq	%	Freq	%	Total
0-11 months	156	50	52	17	314
12-23 months	128	62	84	41	207

OPV				
	1st		3rd	
Age Group	Freq	%	Freq	%
0-11 months	157	50	52	16
12-23 months	129	62	84	41
Total	286	55	136	26

MEASLES		
	1st	
Age Group	Freq	%
0-11 months	26	8
12-23 months	104	50
Total	130	25

Number of doses of Vitamin A

	Freq	Percent
1. no Vitamin A	493	58.6
2. one dose Vitamin A	159	18.9
3. two doses Vitamin A	105	12.5
4. three doses or more Vitamin A	78	9.5
Total:		100.0%

FAMILY PLANNING

Mothers using a family planning method

	Freq	Percent
1. yes	95	11.3
2. no	743	88.3
Total:	838	99.6%

Method being used

	Freq	Percent
1. pill	43	45.26
2. condom	9	9.47
3. vaginal tablets	20	21.05
4. tubal ligation	19	20.0
5. vasectomies		
6. injectable		
7. IUD		
8. other	4	4.21
9. don't know		
Total:	95	100.0%

B. Summary of the Results

Diarrhea Management

55.2% of the mothers recognize their children have diarrhea when they have more than one watery stool.

67.8% of the mothers know that ORS should be administered to a child that has diarrhea.

71.1% of them have heard of ORS packets.

44.3% of the mothers know how to prepare the ORS packets.

The MEBSH/CS project did not emphasize the ORS packets but gave information about home-made solution. 54% of the mothers heard about it.

46.4% of the mothers could describe how to prepare the home-made solution.

A good number of the mothers still think that the ORT stops the diarrhea (35.3%).

42.8% of the mothers know they should start giving liquid after the first diarrheal stool.

46.7% of the mothers stated that they should give ORT as often as "the child can drink" and not only "after every watery stool."

55.4% of the mothers can administer the solution properly, i.e., in a proper recipient. This question was addressed to test the reaction of the mothers toward the use of bottle the project discourages in its curriculum.

23.2% of the mothers reported their children had experienced diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey. 45.6% of them did give ORS, 27.1% breastfed, 36.5% gave fluids and 44.6% gave food.

Out of the mothers of children who did not experience diarrhea, 64.8% stated they would give ORS, 28.4% breast milk, 37.4% fluids and 45.6% food.

The mothers reported the signs showing the gravity of a dehydrated child: fever, 13.3%; dry mouth, 7.0%; skin turgor, 23.1%; sunken eyes, 47.2% and anuria, 1.2%.

95.1% of the mothers know what to do to a child seriously ill with diarrhea.

Birth Spacing

11.3% of the mothers or their partner have adopted a birth spacing method. The adopted methods are respectively pill 45.2%, condom 9.4%, vaginal tablets 21%, and tubal ligation 20%.

Childhood Immunizations

62.2% of the mothers of children under 5 presented an immunization card at the time of the survey.

60% of infants under 12 months old had received a single dose of BCG vaccine and 62% of children 12 to 23 months received a single dose of BCG vaccine by May 1991. From all the children seen during the survey, 63.5% have shown the BCG scar.

50% of infants under 12 months old had received the first dose of DPT and 17% have completed the dose by May 1991.

62% of children 12 to 23 months old had received the first dose of DPT, and 41% have completed the third dose by May 1991.

50% of infants under 12 months old had received the first dose of OPV, and 16% have completed the third dose by May 1991.

62% of children 12 to 23 months old had received the first dose of OPV, and 41% have completed the third dose by May 1991.

8% of infants under 12 months old had received a single dose of measles vaccine, and 50% of children 12 to 23 months old received a single dose of measles vaccine by May 1991.

Vitamin A Distribution

18.9% of the children had received one dose of Vitamin A, 12.5% of them had received two doses and 9.3% had received three doses or more. Thus, 40.7% of the children have received at least one dose of Vitamin A during the course of the project.

C. Implications of the Data for the Project

The results of the survey furnish an objective look at the status of child survival interventions in the project area at the end of the first USAID grant.

Diarrheal Management

Project objective: Mothers will know how to prepare and use ORS when their children have diarrhea (40%)

Results showed that 68% of the mothers knew that ORS should be administered when a child has diarrhea and 44% of them knew how to prepare ORS packets. 46% could prepare the home-made ORT solution. The project staff emphasized the home-mix solution and yet, almost as many mothers knew how to prepare the ORS packets.

Since the sugar-salt solution (homemix) approach has been documented to have limited success because the solution is often incorrectly prepared, WHO is currently defining a

more effective strategy. This strategy will probably recommend the use of ORS packets and/or home fluids (preferably cereal-based fluids). As the project continues to train mothers to change their health practices, project staff will be reevaluating their health messages in light of new information.

55% of the mothers knew that ORT should be administered with a spoon and a cup. This indicator was measured to assess whether or not the mothers knew the appropriate technique and were avoiding a bottle to administer ORT which the project discourages.

Project objective: Mothers will continue to give food and fluids to children with diarrhea (40%)

Of the mothers who reported that their child had had diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey, 46% said that they did give ORS, 27% breastfed and 37% gave fluids and 45% gave food. The results did not clarify whether or not the children with diarrhea were between ages 2 and 5, in which case they would no longer be breastfeeding. The results do show that the project probably reached this objective. During the expansion phase, it will be important to consolidate these gains and work towards a greater percentage of mothers who continue to give food and fluids during diarrheal episodes.

High Risk Births

Project Objective: Couples using temporary or permanent child spacing methods (25%)

Only 11% of the couples have adopted a birth spacing method. This project objective was set unrealistically high for Haiti. The State of the World's Children 1991 reports a national contraceptive prevalence rate of 7% for Haiti. However, during the CS project expansion phase it will be important to continue to emphasize this intervention.

Immunizations

Project Objectives:

- Children 0-1 immunized with BCG (75%)
- Children 0-1 immunized with DPT3 (70%)
- Children 0-1 immunized with OPV3 (70%)
- Children 0-1 immunized with Measles (70%)

Survey results showed coverage rates for the 12-23 months as: BCG-62% ; OPV3-41%; DPT3-41%; Measles-50%. These are somewhat better than the present district rates (Cayes, 1990 rates) which are BCG-46%, DPT3-38%, and Measles-26%. However, immunization coverage rates are much lower than originally projected for the end of the project. By the end of the grant there was a great deal of immunization

activity within the project (42 bimonthly rally posts); however, most of those posts had been operational less than 6 months because the project had taken longer to put the infrastructure in place. Therefore, coverage levels would not yet be reflecting the level of EPI activity. It will take 6 more months to show the appreciable increase in coverage levels expected since the number of rally posts has been doubled.

Vitamin A

Project Objective: Children 6-59 months receiving Vitamin A. (50%)

Survey results indicate that altogether 41% of these children have received at least one dose of Vitamin A. Since, Vitamin A is distributed at the rally posts, the coverage levels would not yet reflect project activity for the same reason cited above.

VI. SURVEY COSTS

Altogether, the survey cost the project \$1,700. This included \$200 paid to Mr. Paul Brea (IHE) and \$495 to Mr. Alexandre Canez (IHE). The per diem cost for the surveyors amounted to \$1,000. The cost of miscellaneous expenses and office supplies was negligible.

VII. DISCUSSION

Assistance from the Institut Haitien de L'Enfance (IHE) helped to assure the validity of the sampling techniques and the methodology used in the study. The project staff negotiated the questionnaire with IHE staff and were involved in the training of interviewers, data gathering and analysis of the data. This experience was valuable in that it has now equipped the staff to conduct their own surveys with minimal external technical assistance.

Furthermore, a pool of experienced interviewers are resident within the target area who can be mobilized to gather data in the future.

CS project staff has appreciated anew the need for measurable objectives to evaluate the program and adjust its focus. The staff have determined that they will begin to target their EPI intervention for the 1-2 year old child rather than 0-5 years as they had been doing previously.

APPENDIX

Questionnaire (in Creole and in English)

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
(in Creole)

/ / / /
G L M

BAT: / / / /
J M A

ANKETE SOU KONESANS AK PRATIK

KEKSYONE NO () () Sou Dyare ak Metod Planing

LOKALITE: _____

NON FANM KAP REPONN: _____

LAJ LI: _____

NO.	KKEKSYON	REPONS	:K : KONTINYE :O : AK KESYON # :D :
1	: Kile ou rekonet ke yon timoun gen dyare?	: Apre 1e wate dlo : Le li wate dlo : Le li wate dri : Lot	----1 : ----2 : ----3 : ----6 :
2	: Le yon timoun gen dyare kisa ou fe pou li?	: Sewom oral : Te : Medikaman : Dispanse : Lot	----1 : ----2 : ----3 : ----4 : ----6 :
3	: Eske ou konn tande pale de sewom oral nan sache?	: oui : non	----1 : ----2 : --- 5
4	: KKi jan ou konn prepare li?	: : : : Pa konnen	: : : ----9 :
5	: Eske ou konn prepare sewom lakay (sa yo prepare ak bagay ou gen lakay cu)?	: Oui : Non	----1 : ----2 : --- 7
6	: Ki jan ou prepare sewom lakay lan?	: : : : Pa konnen	: : : ----9 :
7	: Kisa sewom oral lan fe pou timoun nan le li gen dyare?	: Rete dyare : Diminye dyare : Ranplase likid : Lot : Pa konnen	----1 : ----2 : ----3 : ----6 : ----9 :
	N. B. SI KEKSYON 3 ak 5 SE NON PA POZE KEKSYON 7: ALE NAN KEKSYON 11		

12
20

No	KEKSYON	REPONS	KONTINYE AK KEKSYON#
8	:Le timoun gen dyare apre :konbyen wate dlo ou dwe :komansè ba li sewom oral : : :	:1 fwa ---1 : :2 fwa ---2 : :3 fwa ---3 : :4 fwa ---4 : :Lot ---6 : :Pa konnen ---9 :	
9	:Le timoun gen dyare :konbyen fwa ou dwe ba li :bwe sewom oral lan? : : :	:Chak fwa li wate :dlo ---1 : :2-3 fwa pa jou ---2 : :Toutotan li kapab :bwe ---3 : :Lot ---5 : :Pa konnen ---9 :	
10	:Ak kisa ou bay timoun :lan sewom oral lan? : : :	:Kiye ak gode ---1 : :Biberon ---2 : :Ve, tas ---3 : :Boutey ---4 : :Lot ---6 ::	
11	:Eske ou te gen yon timoun :ki te gen dyare nan 2 :semen ki soti pape yo?	:Oui -----1 : :Non -----2 : :	-----> 14
12	:Kisa ou te fe pou li le :li te genyen dyare-an? : :	: ----- : : ----- : : ----- : : Anyen -----9 :	
13	:Le li gen dyare kisa ou :kon kontinye ba li : : :	:Tete -----1 : :Likid -----2 : :Manje -----3 : :Lot -----5 : :Anyen -----9 :	-----> #16 -----> #16 -----> #16 -----> #16 -----> #16
14	:Si li ta gen dyare kisa :ou ta fe pou li pou :dyare-an? :	: ----- : : ----- : : ----- : :Pa konnen ---9 :	
15	:Si timoun ou ta gen dyare :kisa ou tap ba li? : : :	:Tete ---1 : :Likid ---2 : :Manje ---3 : :Lot ---6 : :Anyen ---9 :	
16	:Le ti bebe gen dyare kisa :(ki sign) ki montre ke :dyare an grav sou li? : : :	:Lafiev ---1 : :bouch sech ---2 : :Po vant plise ---3 : :Je fon ---4 : :Pa pipi ---5 : :Lot ---6 : :Pa konnen ---9 :	
17	:Le ka grav tout ban kisa : : : :	:Kontinye ba li :sewom oral ---1 : :Mennen li nan :sant/kay dokte ---2 : :Lot ---6 : :Pa konnen ---9 :	

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SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE
(with English translation)

G E M

KAP SURVEY
ANKETE SOU KONESANS AK PRATIK

DAT: / /
J M A

KEKSYONE NO () () Sou Dyare ak Metod Planing

LOKALITE: _____ on diarrhea and Family Planing

NON FANM KAP REPONN: _____

LAJ LI: _____ Name of the Women responding

NO.	Question	REPONS Response	:K : KONTINYE :O : AK KESYON # :D :
1	: Kile ou rekonet ke yon timoun gen dyare? : When do you recognize the child has diarrhea?	: Apre 1e wate dlo : Le li wate dlo : Le li wate dri	-----1 : After 1 watery stool -----2 : When he "has" " on -----3 : bowels move frequ -----6 :
2	: Le yon timoun gen dyare kisa ou fe pou li? : When a child has diarrhea what do you do for him?	: Sewom oral : Te : Medikaman : Dispanse : Lot	-----1 : ORS -----2 : Thea -----3 : Medication -----4 : take him to the cli -----6 : other
3	Have you heard about ORS in packets?	: Eske ou konn tande pale de sewom oral nan sache? : oui : non Yes : non NO	-----1 : -----2 : ---- 5
4	: KKi jan ou konn prepare li? : How do you prepare ORS in packet?	: Pa konnen	-----9 : don't know
5	Do you know how to prepare ORS prepared with materiel found at home?	: Eske ou konn prepare sewom lakay (sa yo prepare ak bagay ou g lakay ou?) : Oui Yes : Non No	-----1 : -----2 : ---- 7
6	: Ki jan ou prepare sewom lakay lan? : How do you prepare ORS Home made preparation?	: Pa konnen	-----9 : don't know
7	What does ORS do for a child who has diarrhea?	: Kisa sewom oral lan fe pou timoun nan le li gen dyare? : N. B. SI KEKSYON 3 ak 5 SE NON PE POZE KEKSYON 7: ALE NAN KEKSYON 11	-----1 : stop the diarrhea -----2 : reduce the diarrhea -----3 : replaces the liquid -----5 : other -----9 : dont know

Attn: If the response to questions 3, 5 are No, dont ask question 7. Go directly to 11

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FINAL REPORT FORM A: COUNTRY PROJECT PIPELINE ANALYSIS
PVO/COUNTRY PROJECT: WRC BANGLADESH/HAITI CHILD SURVIVAL

GRANT SUMMARY	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE			REMAINING FUNDS			TOTAL AGREEMENT BUDGET		
	JUN 1 1987 - SEP 30 1991			JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991			JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991		
	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL
PROCUREMENT									
Bangladesh	31,531.26	110,179.06	141,710.32	10,868.74	(3,679.06)	7,189.68	42,400.00	106,500.00	148,900.00
Haiti	29,140.86	42,419.51	71,560.37	1,459.14	(14,119.51)	(12,660.37)	30,600.00	28,300.00	58,900.00
Headquarters	11,388.12	230.68	11,618.80	5,311.88	1,369.32	6,681.20	16,700.00	1,600.00	18,300.00
Workshop - Haiti	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,060.00	0.00	4,060.00	4,060.00	0.00	4,060.00
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	72,060.24	152,829.25	224,889.49	21,699.76	(16,429.25)	5,270.51	93,760.00	136,400.00	230,160.00
INDIRECT COSTS									
Bangladesh	62,161.95	0.00	62,161.95	(461.95)	0.00	(461.95)	61,700.00	0.00	61,700.00
Haiti	47,479.58	0.00	47,479.58	(979.58)	0.00	(979.58)	46,500.00	0.00	46,500.00
Headquarters	38,301.89	0.00	38,301.89	2,898.11	0.00	2,898.11	41,200.00	0.00	41,200.00
Haiti Workshop	31.00	0.00	31.00	3,849.00	0.00	3,849.00	3,880.00	0.00	3,880.00
TOTAL IDC	147,974.42	0.00	147,974.42	5,305.58	0.00	5,305.58	153,280.00	0.00	153,280.00
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS									
Bangladesh	231,242.34	15,016.35	246,258.69	(5,542.34)	(10,516.35)	(16,058.69)	225,700.00	4,500.00	230,200.00
Haiti	171,470.83	51,482.87	222,953.70	829.17	3,717.13	4,546.30	172,300.00	55,200.00	227,500.00
Headquarters	159,735.52	68,008.02	227,743.54	3,164.48	3,791.98	6,956.46	162,900.00	71,800.00	234,700.00
Haiti Workshop	191.38	0.00	191.38	21,868.62	0.00	21,868.62	22,060.00	0.00	22,060.00
TOTAL OTHER PRG COSTS	562,640.07	134,507.24	697,147.31	20,319.93	(3,007.24)	17,312.69	582,960.00	131,500.00	714,460.00
TOTAL GRANT EXPENSES	782,674.73	287,336.49	1,070,011.22	47,325.27	(19,436.49)	27,888.78	830,000.00	267,900.00	1,097,900.00
TOTAL PER GL	782,674.73	287,336.49	1,070,011.22	47,325.27	(19,436.49)	27,888.78	830,000.00	267,900.00	1,097,900.00

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FINAL REPORT FORM A: COUNTRY PROJECT PIPELINE ANALYSIS
PVO/COUNTRY PROJECT: WRC BANGLADESH CHILD SURVIVAL

BANGLADESH	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE			REMAINING FUNDS			TOTAL AGREEMENT BUDGET		
	JUN 1, 1987 - SEP 30, 1991			JUN 1, 1987 - MAY 31, 1991			JUN 1, 1987 - MAY 31, 1991		
	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL
PROCUREMENT									
Technical Equipment:	0.00	27,679.72	27,679.72	0.00	1,452.28	1,452.28	0.00	29,132.00	29,132.00
Other Equipment:	0.00	82,473.76	82,473.76	0.00	(5,105.76)	(5,105.76)	0.00	77,368.00	77,368.00
Supplies:	13,611.78	25.58	13,637.36	11,311.10	(25.58)	11,285.52	24,922.88	0.00	24,922.88
Services/Consultants									
1) Local:	451.36	0.00	451.36	(451.36)	0.00	(451.36)	0.00	0.00	0.00
2) Expatriate:	17,468.12	0.00	17,468.12	9.00	0.00	9.00	17,477.12	0.00	17,477.12
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	31,531.26	110,179.05	141,710.32	10,868.74	(3,679.06)	7,189.68	42,400.00	106,500.00	148,900.00
INDIRECT COSTS	62,161.95	0.00	62,161.95	(461.95)	0.00	(461.95)	61,700.00		61,700.00
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS									
Personnel									
1) Health	89,182.47	0.00	89,182.47	8,354.53	0.00	8,354.53	97,537.00	0.00	97,537.00
2) Administrative	17,365.70	0.00	17,365.70	(3,913.35)	0.00	(3,913.35)	13,452.35	0.00	13,452.35
3) Other	19,420.41	1,019.39	20,439.80	(2,122.41)	(1,019.39)	(3,141.80)	17,298.00	0.00	17,298.00
Travel/Per Diem									
1) In Country	5,072.00	359.57	5,431.57	(1,966.00)	(359.57)	(2,325.57)	3,106.00	0.00	3,106.00
2) International	15,093.57	3,697.95	18,791.52	(3,534.70)	802.05	(2,732.65)	11,558.87	4,500.00	16,058.87
Other Direct Costs	85,108.19	9,900.44	95,008.63	(2,360.41)	(9,939.44)	(12,299.85)	82,747.78	0.00	82,747.78
TOTAL OTHER PRG COSTS	231,242.34	15,016.35	246,258.69	(5,542.34)	(10,516.35)	(16,058.69)	225,700.00	4,500.00	230,200.00
TOTAL BANGLADESH EXPENS	324,935.55	125,195.41	450,130.96	4,864.45	(14,195.41)	(9,330.96)	329,800.00	111,000.00	440,800.00
TOTAL PER GL	324,935.55	125,195.41	450,130.96	4,864.45	(14,195.41)	(9,330.96)	329,800.00	111,000.00	440,800.00
ADVANCE TO SUBGRANTEE	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Notes to WRC Bangladesh Child Survival
Country Pipeline Analysis

The other program costs line item was overspent by \$5,542.34 in USAID dollars. This was due to the fact that the inflation rate was higher than expected. To compensate for the inflation rate, personnel salaries raises were higher than the amount budgeted. In addition, travel expenses were also higher than anticipated.

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FINAL REPORT FORM A: COUNTRY PROJECT PIPELINE ANALYSIS
PVO/COUNTRY PROJECT: MEBSH/WRC HAITI CHILD SURVIVAL

HAITI	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE MEBSH - FIELD EXPENSES JUN 1 1987 - SEP 30 1991			REMAINING FUNDS			TOTAL AGREEMENT BUDGET JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991		
	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL
PROCUREMENT									
Technical Equipment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Equipment:	3,600.00	28,300.00	31,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,600.00	28,300.00	31,900.00
Supplies:	7,543.60	0.00	7,543.60	0.40	0.00	0.40	7,544.00	0.00	7,544.00
Services/Consultants:									
1) Local:	8,174.26	14,119.51	22,293.77	1,458.74	(14,119.51)	(12,660.77)	9,633.00	0.00	9,633.00
2) Expatriate:	9,823.00	0.00	9,823.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9,823.00	0.00	9,823.00
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	29,140.86	42,419.51	71,560.37	1,459.14	(14,119.51)	(12,660.37)	30,600.00	28,300.00	53,900.00
INDIRECT COSTS	47,479.58	0.00	47,479.58	(979.58)	0.00	(979.58)	46,500.00	0.00	46,500.00
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS									
Personnel:									
1) Health:	41,740.18	13,600.15	55,340.33	22,559.82	9,614.85	32,174.67	64,300.00	23,215.00	87,515.00
2) Administrative:	30,384.00	27,708.25	58,092.25	(3,975.84)	(1,560.32)	(5,536.16)	26,408.16	26,147.93	52,556.09
3) Other:	51,439.21	3,360.45	54,799.66	(10,339.21)	(675.45)	(11,014.66)	41,100.00	2,685.00	43,785.00
Travel/Per Diem:									
1) In Country:	15,846.05	0.00	15,846.05	2,453.95	0.00	2,453.95	18,300.00	0.00	18,300.00
2) International:	14,537.68	2,018.44	16,556.12	(3,237.68)	(466.37)	(3,704.05)	11,300.00	1,552.07	12,852.07
Other Direct Costs:	17,523.71	4,795.58	22,319.29	(6,631.87)	(3,195.58)	(9,827.45)	10,891.84	1,600.00	12,491.84
TOTAL OTHER PRG COSTS	171,470.83	51,482.87	222,953.70	829.17	3,717.13	4,546.30	172,300.00	55,200.00	227,500.00
TOTAL HAITI EXPENSES	248,091.27	93,902.38	341,993.65	1,308.73	(10,402.38)	(9,093.65)	249,400.00	83,500.00	332,900.00
TOTAL PER GL	248,091.27	93,902.38	341,993.65	1,308.73	(10,402.38)	(9,093.65)	249,400.00	83,500.00	332,900.00
ADVANCE TO SUBGRANTEE	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINAL REPORT FORM A: COUNTRY PROJECT PIPELINE ANALYSIS
PVO/COUNTRY PROJECT: WRC BANGLADESH/HAITI CHILD SURVIVAL

HEADQUARTERS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE			REMAINING FUNDS			TOTAL AGREEMENT BUDGET		
	JUN 1 1987 - SEP 30 1991						JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991		
	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL
PROCUREMENT									
Technical Equipment:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Equipment:	0.00	31.04	31.04	0.00	1,568.96	1,568.96	0.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
Supplies:	122.79	159.64	282.43	5,477.21	(159.64)	5,317.57	5,600.00	0.00	5,600.00
Services/Consultants									
1) Local:	11,265.33	40.00	11,305.33	(165.33)	(40.00)	(205.33)	11,100.00	0.00	11,100.00
2) Expatriate:	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	11,388.12	230.68	11,618.80	5,311.88	1,369.32	6,681.20	16,700.00	1,600.00	18,300.00
INDIRECT COSTS	38,301.89	0.00	38,301.89	2,898.11	0.00	2,898.11	41,200.00		41,200.00
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS									
Personnel									
1) Health	84,536.15	27,705.18	112,241.33	3,159.85	266.82	3,426.67	87,696.00	27,972.00	115,668.00
2) Administrative	73,613.26	25,178.25	98,791.51	597.64	(1,350.25)	(752.61)	74,210.90	23,828.00	98,038.90
3) Other	438.27	465.48	903.75	(438.27)	(465.48)	(903.75)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel/Per Diem									
1) In Country	73.66	11,859.40	11,933.06	(64.04)	5,340.60	5,276.56	9.62	17,200.00	17,209.62
2) International	10.38	640.78	651.16	(10.38)	(640.78)	(651.16)	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Direct Costs	1,063.80	2,158.93	3,222.73	(80.32)	641.07	560.75	983.48	2,800.00	3,783.48
TOTAL OTHER PRG COSTS	159,735.52	68,008.02	227,743.54	3,164.48	3,791.98	6,956.46	162,900.00	71,800.00	234,700.00
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS EXPE	209,425.53	68,238.70	277,664.23	11,374.47	5,161.30	16,535.77	220,800.00	73,400.00	294,200.00
TOTAL PER GL	209,425.53	68,238.70	277,664.23	11,374.47	5,161.30	16,535.77	220,800.00	73,400.00	294,200.00

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FINAL REPORT FORM A: COUNTRY PROJECT PIPELINE ANALYSIS
PVO/COUNTRY PROJECT: WRC HAITI/WORKSHOP CHILD SURVIVAL

WORKSHOP - HAITI	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE			REMAINING FUNDS			TOTAL AGREEMENT BUDGET		
	JUN 1 1987 - SEP 30 1991			JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991			JUN 1 1987 - MAY 31 1991		
	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL	USAID	WRC	TOTAL
PROCUREMENT									
Technical Equipment:			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Equipment:			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies:			0.00	1,360.00	0.00	1,360.00	1,360.00	0.00	1,360.00
Services/Consultants									
1) Local:			0.00	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00
2) Expatriate:			0.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
TOTAL PROCUREMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,060.00	0.00	4,060.00	4,060.00	0.00	4,060.00
INDIRECT COSTS	31.00	0.00	31.00	3,849.00	0.00	3,849.00	3,880.00	0.00	3,880.00
OTHER PROGRAM COSTS									
Personnel									
1) Health			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2) Administrative			0.00	1,600.00	0.00	1,600.00	1,600.00	0.00	1,600.00
3) Other			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Travel/Per Diem									
1) In Country			0.00	12,565.00	0.00	12,565.00	12,565.00	0.00	12,565.00
2) International	121.75		121.75	4,363.25	0.00	4,363.25	4,485.00	0.00	4,485.00
Other Direct Costs	69.63		69.63	3,340.37	0.00	3,340.37	3,410.00	0.00	3,410.00
TOTAL OTHER PRG COSTS	191.38	0.00	191.38	21,868.62	0.00	21,868.62	22,060.00	0.00	22,060.00
TOTAL WORKSHOP EXPENSES	222.38	0.00	222.38	29,777.62	0.00	29,777.62	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00
TOTAL PER GL	222.38	0.00	1,111.90	29,777.62	0.00	29,777.62	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00