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ENCOMEC FINDINGS

Enquête de Consommation Auprès des Ménages à Conakry

CORNELL FOOD AND NUTRITION POLICY PROGRAM

Survey Design and Organization

Carlo del Ninno

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Carlo del Ninno

Cornell University
Food and Nutrition Policy Program
1400 16th St., NW Suite 420
Washington, DC 20036

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SURVEY DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION

In this bulletin, we describe in detail the designing and implementation of the Conakry Household Consumption and Welfare Survey, the ENCOMEC (*Enquête de consommation auprès de Ménages à Conakry*).

The design and structure of the household questionnaire and the size of the sample together determined the organization of the survey. Once the instrument was designed and the amount of time needed to complete the interview was determined then the structure and the function of the teams of enumerators were decided. For this survey it took about three hours for an interviewer and one hour for an anthropometrist to complete a questionnaire. The target sample size was between 1,500 to 2,000 households and they were to be interviewed over a period of one year.

Given the difficult circumstances under which we set out to collect the data and the virtual absence of similar experiences in Guinea, we took great care in planning, designing, and conducting the survey.

Below we recount the major steps and activities of the survey effort. We hope to provide useful insights for others who plan to engage in similar work. At the same time, we hope to generate a better understanding of the nature and extent of our survey effort. In particular, our success in training the local staff and setting up a data collection, entry, and cleaning system enabled us to look at the data

within a matter of weeks. We hope this effort provides a model for others undertaking survey work in similarly difficult circumstances.

To begin, we discuss the cartography, the choice of survey areas, and the statistical techniques used to select households to be interviewed. We then deal with data management. Design and implementation of the survey relied extensively on microcomputers. In particular, the data were entered and cleaned as they were collected. This system ensures both the quality and timeliness of the data. In the next section, the survey organization is laid out. It includes the logistics and structure of the survey teams and the methods used to recruit and train personnel. Other components of a large survey effort, such as publicity and office organization, are also discussed. The final section describes the schedule of activities.

THE SAMPLING FRAME

The survey was planned for the city of Conakry in its entire administrative boundaries, and was to cover between 1,500 to 2,000 households over a period of one year. The sampling frame was designed to obtain a representative sample of the households in Conakry. In other words, the objective of the survey team was to obtain a self-weighted sample. Several decisions were made in the sample selection, most important of which were the sampling areas, and the woman in each household to be interviewed for the fertility section of the survey.

Cartography

Administratively, the city of Conakry is divided into 3 *préfectures* (largest administrative districts) that are divided into 10 *sous-préfectures*. These are further divided into a total of 72 *quartiers*. Each *quartier* has an administrator (*chef*), as does each *sous-préfecture* and *préfecture*. The highest authority in Conakry is the Governor. For the purpose of selecting our sample, however, we needed to rely on a much more disaggregated breakdown of areas within the city than the *quartier* level. To do so, we based our cartography on the latest population census of Guinea taken in 1983, but not published until March 1990. For the purpose of the census, the city of Conakry was divided into 520 enumeration areas called *Zone de Dénombrement* (ZDs), a number of which comprise a *quartier*. The Zds, however, were not considered appropriate as the basis for our sampling frame because they are very uneven in population size. Likewise, the maps that detailed the boundaries of each ZD were of very poor quality and out-of-date since the city had changed considerably in the last seven years. In fact, in 1983, the city of Conakry contained 700,000 people, and the latest estimates place approximately 900,000 people in Conakry. Therefore, it was necessary to produce a new cartography for our survey.

The major goal of the new cartography was to redraw the old Zds and, when necessary, change them in order to obtain a new set of Zds with approximately 1,500 inhabitants. The basis of the new cartography was a set of 32 maps prepared by a German company from enlargements of aerial

photographs. These maps cover all of Conakry and are on a scale of 1:5,000. They were made available to us by the Ministry of Urbanization. Roads, buildings, and contour lines are all clearly represented.

The maps were cut and pasted together for each of the 10 *sous-préfectures*, except for the rural areas on the outskirts of town. On these maps the boundaries of the *quartiers* were drawn. For each *quartier*, the Zds surveyed in 1983 were redrawn. In this phase, all the supervisors worked together using old maps of the Zds and their personal knowledge of the growth patterns of the city to derive Zds of approximately the same size that could be easily found in the field. A realistic estimation of the population in each of these areas was made from the census of 1983, the supervisors' knowledge of the expansion of the city, and the most recent aerial photographs of 1987 available from the Ministry of Urbanization. These photos confirmed new areas of construction already described by the supervisors.

In the end, a list of 626 new Zds was made, which take into account the uneven growth pattern of the city since the 1983 census. New maps that contain the boundaries of the *quartiers* and the newly formed Zds, as well as the roads, were then copied on transparent paper by a drafter so they can be easily duplicated and used in the field. *Quartiers* Cameroun and Camayenne from *sous-préfecture* Dixinn are shown in Figure 1. Within the former *quartier*, there are 5 Zds (numbers 001-005), and within Camayenne there are 5 more Zds (numbers 006-010). Thus, the Zds are identified by a sequential number in each *quartier*. And each *quartier* is identified by its number and by its *sous-préfecture*.

Organization of the Survey

First, we decided to collect data in 4 quarters of approximately 12 weeks each and to reserve two weeks for enumeration. Given the time required to complete each questionnaire, it was determined that each interviewer could interview 4 households in 1 week and 8 households in 2 weeks. Collection areas, TD (*Tâche de travail*), of 8 households for each interviewer were defined. Since there were 6 2-week periods per quarter and 9 interviewers (8 households/2-week period * 6 two-week periods/ quarter x 4 quarters * 9 interviewers = 1,728), 54 TDs were needed per quarter.

To amplify, in order to obtain a self-weighted sample, a two-step procedure was used. In the first step, 200 Zds were selected from the list of all 626 Zds with equal probability and an equal interval. Since the Zds were ordered by *préfectures* (from 1 to 3) and by *sous-préfectures*, all the areas of town had the same probability of being chosen, and the Zds were evenly scattered all over town. Later, 50 Zds were chosen with the same methodology for each period. The result was a list of 50 Zds for each period that were chosen randomly and were evenly scattered throughout Conakry.

In the next step of the sampling frame, a listing of the households in the 50 Zds was made (i.e., the enumeration) during the two weeks prior to each quarters' surveying activities. Data collection sheets were developed to assist in this process (see attached). The cover page contained some general information and space in the center for a detailed

map of the ZD containing landmarks to help locate the households in the future. To assist the interviewer in identifying the selected households, the actual list of households was reported on a number of variable sheets attached to the cover page. On each of these sheets, there were 30 lines to collect the household information, as well as the ZD number, the date, the page number, the number of households on the page, and the cumulative number of households enumerated up to that page.

In the first column, the name of the building or location of the household was reported. In Conakry, most households are arranged in small group houses with one common courtyard. These groups of houses are called *concessions*. All the problems dealing with living conditions are entrusted to a *chef de concession*. These *concessions* are very easy to identify because they are usually enclosed by a wall. In most cases, the name of the *chef de concession* was reported in the first column.

Another good way of recognizing the households is locating the number assigned by the electrical company (SNE) and written on almost all the buildings. This number is reported in the second column.

In the third and fourth columns were the name of the head of household and the number of people in the household. The last two columns were for the extraction of the households to interview. The last column contains the number of the household selected.

For enumeration purposes and for the survey, the household was defined as a group of people that live and eat together. Households of single people are listed only if the individual is economically independent and provides for his/her own necessities. People that sleep in one place, but eat and spend time in another house, were not counted

as individual households. Interviewers were encouraged to use as many lines as they could to report landmarks and other information. They did not necessarily have to use one line per household.

At the end of the enumeration, the interviewers computed the population totals and reported those in the first page. When this information was available, the 54 Tds were chosen, randomly arranged, and all organization for the six periods of data collection were prepared. For every survey period, groups of three interviewers were assigned according to one of the three supervisors. Once the enumeration was complete, the 54 Tds, consisting of eight households each from the 50 Zds were selected. The probability of a ZD being chosen was proportional to the number of households determined from the enumeration to be in each ZD. Thus, a small ZD might not be chosen at all, while the larger ZDs could be used for more than one *tâche de travail*.

Once the lists of the *tâches de travail* were obtained, they were randomly arranged by a simple computer program into a table of six periods for the nine interviewers. This table determines both when a TD is interviewed and by which interviewer, with the corresponding information on the ZD from which the TD is drawn, as well as the names of the larger administrative areas, the *quartier*, and the *sous-préfecture*.

The final step consisted of choosing the eight households to interview. Initially, 10 households were randomly selected from the enumeration list done for each ZD. An extra two households were extracted in case substitutes was needed. The interviewers were instructed to interview the first eight households, and the last two as

replacements if necessary. In the extreme case that more households were needed, they were to be randomly extracted. A small spreadsheet program is used to choose randomly the households.

Choice of the Women

As indicated earlier, one woman per household was interviewed for the fertility section. The method used in the LSMS survey in the Côte d'Ivoire is used in this survey. A list of the 20 possible household members was randomly arranged for each household. This list was pasted in the questionnaire and used to choose the women to interview for the fertility section. In practice, the supervisor selecting the woman went through the numbers on the list. The first woman of 15 years or older whose member sequential number corresponded to the numbers written on the list, was selected.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Microcomputers were used extensively to enter and manage the data. In particular, the data were entered and verified as they were collected, thereby assuring data of good quality. In addition, this made it possible to analyze the data as they were collected.

Data Entry Program

The data were entered in microcomputers using an interactive program designed to minimize the data entry errors, and to compute consistency checks. This step represented a first cleaning of the data. The

inconsistencies and errors found in the answers were printed by the data entry operator and were given to the supervisors along with the individual questionnaire. The supervisor could ask for explanations of the interviews and, if necessary, go back to the household to clarify any inconsistencies or confusion.

The data entry program was written in Basic. The output of the entry program was a single ASCII file for each household. All the files were then compiled and used for analysis on either microcomputers or mainframe computers.

The program uses a series of screens. The pattern of the screen files is regulated by a series of text files, one for each screen, that are stored in a data dictionary. Each screen file contains the information that corresponds to the data collected in a particular chapter of the survey. The screen file also includes the physical location of each variable, its range, and the codes that flash on the screen while the data entry operator keypunches. Also included are the skip patterns and consistency checks. One example of a screen is shown in Figure 2. This example is from the chapter on food consumption and presents how a commodity screen was filled out for the commodity rice. The explanations of the codes appear on the right of the numerical code. This same screen was used to enter data for each of the commodities consumed by the household. While the data were entered, the program checked for upper and lower boundaries. After all the data were entered in the screen and the operator hit the return key, the program checked for inconsistencies. In this particular case, for example, it checked for consistency between the total cost and the unit price. In case of

inconsistencies, the operator could force the entry and resubmit the questionnaire to the supervisor, identifying the inconsistencies.

Besides specific individual screen checks, the computer program also checked for inconsistencies among several different screens. For example, if the expenditures for health reported in the expenditure section was not consistent with the expenditures mentioned in the health section, the program identified this so that it could be further explored by the supervisor.

Microcomputer Setup

Since there were already several Apple computers in Guinea, Apple Macintosh computers were used in the project. The major reason is that it is easy to train the local team in the use of basic word processing and spreadsheet programs. The following hardware and software were used in the field:

1 Mac SE/30 with 80 megabyte hard drive,

2 Mac Pluses,

1 Apple LaserWriter IINT,

1 Apple ImageWriter II,

1 Hard drive of 20 megabytes.

The SE/30 computer was used to perform a series of tasks and to store and analyze data. The two smaller machines were linked to a network and to be used to enter data for word processing or database applications. For the data entry, the two Macintosh Pluses were used independently because the program performs better when loaded in RAM.

The following software was used most often in the project:

1. Word - French version, for word processing,
2. Page Maker - to lay out the questionnaire,
3. QBasic Compiler - to create and modify the data entry program, and to prepare several survey and data management programs,
4. Filemaker - for data management system,
5. Excel - to extract household lists and to clean data,
6. Data Desk - for statistical and graphical analysis.

Organization of the Survey on Computers

Besides being used for deriving the sampling frame and to select the households to interview, computers were also used to prepare the list of households to be interviewed and to assist supervisors in monitoring the status of each questionnaire. As soon as the households were selected from the enumeration list, their names and the references used to find them were entered in a database management program (Filemaker). The 10 households for each TD were printed on two pages and given to the interviewer. An example of an information set for one household is shown in Figure 3.

A complete list was later extracted for each period so that the anthropometrists and the data entry operator could monitor their households. An example of such a list is in Figure 4.

File Organization

All the data were entered on a diskette designated for each of the six periods in each of the quarters of data collection. At the end of

each week, the data were saved on a hard drive, and a simple program in Basic created the list of all the questionnaires entered so far. This list was used to monitor the questionnaires and the progress of the data entry operators.

At the end of each period, the data were compiled with a program in Basic. In particular, this program read all the data of the household entered until that time and created a series of 37 theme files. Each of these files refers to the same level of observation. The list of household members represents one file, the food consumption commodities are collected in another file, and so on. These simple text files are in straight ASCII code. The numbers are separated by a special character that can easily be changed, and the missing values are represented by another special character. Each line is separated by a hard return, the individual numbers are separated by commas, and the missing values are represented by a bullet (•) or a period (.).

It is possible to compile all the theme files for as many quarters as the data has been collected. The theme files contain all the codes of the variables in the first row. The files can be used by some statistical packages to name the variables automatically, without a need to type them.

This system is extremely flexible and allows the transfer of data from Apple to the DOS environment, and eventually to a mainframe.

Documentation

The survey teams' last set of computer programs was used to generate a code book for all the variables in the questionnaire and on the computer. This program uses the data entry program and the series of computer screens as a source of information, so that all the modifications made to the computer program or to the screens can be incorporated at any time in an updated version of the code book.

SURVEY TEAM AND ORGANIZATION

The survey team of the ENCOMEC is part of the *Projet Nutrition et Sécurité Alimentaire*, sponsored by the AID Mission in Conakry. The project is placed under the Division of Food and Nutrition in the Ministry of Health, and has received active assistance from UNICEF. In order to foster collaboration, provide the necessary interministerial contacts, and ensure involvement from the different branches of the Guinean Government in the process, a Coordinating Committee was set up to overview the project. This was the forum for discussing the questionnaire, presenting of the sampling frame and cartography, as well as organizing the survey. The organizational system in Conakry takes into account the special characteristics of the country in order to define the best methods for problem solving and survey organization.

The Survey Team

The survey team was put together to satisfy several needs. In particular, the idea of creating a permanent structure to be used in future efforts to collect and analyze data was kept in mind. The team consisted of the following people:

a) A national coordinator, a medical doctor, and a nutritionist from the Division of Nutrition of the Ministry of Health.

b) Four supervisors hired at the beginning of the project to be involved with the sampling design, the enumeration phase, and the recruiting and training of the interviewers,

c) Nine interviewers divided into three flexible teams assigned periodically to any of the three supervisors.

d) Two data entry operators.

e) Three anthropometrists with health center experience,

f) Other support staff — administrative assistant, secretary, drivers.

Logistics

The project was housed in a wing of the Children's Institute of Health and Nutrition (INSE). Among the several activities of the center were research and education in the field of nutrition. The interaction between health officials in the nutrition field and the project was beneficial for both.

Four rooms were occupied by the ENCOMEC. In addition to the computer, the other important office equipment used were a copy machine and a binding machine.

Four cars were used by the project: two for management and two for the transport of the heavy anthropometrical equipment. Supervisors and interviewers were expected to provide their own transportation. Supervisors could also share rides with the anthropometrists to supervise their work and reinterview households.

Work Organization

The structure and organization of the survey was affected by the urban environment. While it was easy to get to the households, the household members were often not home. Also, it was easy to switch between enumeration and data collection. Organization of the survey team and the supervision system have been adapted to these characteristics.

The survey activity, as explained before, was divided into four quarters. The first two weeks of each period were dedicated to enumeration and the following 12 weeks to data collection. It was particularly valuable to do the enumeration at the beginning of each quarter, since the people of Conakry change more often. Minimizing the time between enumeration and data collection made it easier to find the same households. Households that moved were replaced with the next one on the list, and not with the new household in the same residence. After the enumeration was complete and the Zds selected, they were then assigned to the interviewers. The supervisors accompanied them in the

field to show them the boundaries of the ZDs and to introduce them to the *chef du quartier*.

Interviewers worked independently. They were required to come to the office every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to meet with the supervisors. Other than this requirement, they made up their own schedules, which they communicated to the supervisors.

The interviewers were equipped with a badge (see Figure 5), a bag, and other useful supplies.

Once the questionnaires were completed, they were returned to the supervisors. The supervisors corrected the questionnaires with the help of the interviewers and gave them to the supervisor of the anthropometrists to organize the next step.

The anthropometrists were equipped with a scale to weigh infants, a bathroom scale to weigh adults, a board to measure infants, and a special board to measure adults and children over 130 centimeters. The last scale was specially designed for this project.

The anthropometrists relied on two cars and drivers to help them transport equipment. In general, they worked in the morning, in the evening, and on weekends. They collected health and anthropometric data and checked the list of the households, and the ages of the members, paying particular attention to the children. Also, they checked the total expenditure for health reported in the health section for consistency with the total reported in the expenditure section. From all households ending with an odd number, they collected a sample of drinking water taken from where it is usually stored. The sample was transported

in a cooler with ice. The sample kits were incubated for the next 24 hours, and results were reported the following day.

After the questionnaires were completed, they were given to the data entry operators. If discrepancies were found, the questionnaires could be given back to the supervisors with errors and corresponding chapters noted.

Staff Recruitment and Training

Supervisors joined at a very early stage of the project. They were thus provided with experience from each stage, from preparation to implementation of the survey activity. Because of their planned future involvement in an interministerial data collection and analysis center, supervisors were recruited among people in the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Plan. This also ensured a combination of skills and interests.

The main type of training received by the supervisors is "learning by doing." Tasks were assigned and, under the supervision of the Technical Assistant, completed. The first of these tasks was the elaboration of the new cartography for the city of Conakry. During this stage, the supervisors received the help of cartographers and consultants. But since they know the city very well, in practice the supervisors did most of the work.

The second major activity was the enumeration. The instrument was tested by the supervisors. At first, all the supervisors worked together. Later they were divided into two groups. Working on the enumeration provided an excellent introduction to field work. At the end

of the testing, when the instrument was finalized, the supervisors prepared the manual in which the procedure and details of the enumeration were explained.

The next activity was testing the questionnaire. At first the supervisors worked together, learning from each others' experience. After the field work the questionnaires were taken to the office where they were corrected and discussed. Difficulties and mistakes made in the data collection were explained. At the same time, the flow of the questionnaire was assessed and necessary changes were made.

Interviewers and anthropometrists were recruited last, when data collection was just about to begin. Eighteen were chosen at the beginning, all of whom worked on the enumeration for the first period. The supervisors worked with groups. In the morning, the enumeration system and methodology and the criteria of identification and codification of households were explained. In the afternoon the anthropometrists went to the field. This experience allowed the supervisors to screen for the interviewers with the best attitudes and capabilities. At the end of this period, 12 interviewers and 3 anthropometrists were retained for training on the questionnaire.

The first week was dedicated to training in the office conducted by the supervisors. At the end of the week, nine interviewers were chosen with the other three kept as reserves. When the data collection started, the first week's work extended for two weeks in order to give the interviewers time to familiarize themselves with problems that might occur. During this time, there were also theoretical meetings about the questionnaire. It was useful to wait until this stage so that the

interviewers could see the problems and point out the sections of which they were unsure.

The anthropometrists were chosen from nurses and other women who had experience in health. Women were chosen because Guinea is a Muslim country, and it is inconceivable for a woman to answer fertility questions to a male interviewer. In addition, women are better able to measure their children. After receiving the same training as the interviewers, they received special training by a consultant in anthropometry. After this training the necessary standardization tests were performed to assure the homogeneity of the results.

Publicity

Publicity is very important in ensuring the success of a large survey done in a large metropolitan area. A name for the survey team (ENCOMEC) and a logo are used on all the material, from the questionnaire to the badges and bags used by the interviewers. The logo is displayed in Figure 6.

Another important form of publicity used by ENCOMEC were small gifts given to the households. With the help of UNICEF, a poster was designed to educated families on rehydration therapy. The interviewers gave a poster to each family member that was interviewed. In addition, the anthropometrists gave each person two small bags of rehydration solution, explained the poster, and encouraged the mothers to take the simple steps in caring for children who have diarrhea.

Other conventional media were also used, including radio and television. Radio announcements were made during the beginning of the

first period. There was also a televised interview about the project during which actual field work done by interviewers was shown.

Another direct and very effective method of sensitizing the local population was to send letters to the *chef du quartiers*. In fact, these *chefs* still have an authority recognized by the inhabitants of the *quartier*. Several times, especially at the beginning of the survey, the *chef du quartier* went along with the supervisors to explain the purposes of the data collection.

Documentation

Several documents were prepared before and during the survey activity to support the instruments and the general activity of the survey team. The first document prepared was the manual for supervisors. After a brief explanation of the reasons for and the meaning of the project, the tasks of the supervisors and the methodology used in the project were explained.

The enumeration manual was later prepared by the supervisors themselves. The attitudes of the enumerators and their tasks were explained in detail. The methodology of the data collection was explained. The last section included the definitions and specific instructions to follow in case of confusion.

The manual for the questionnaire was also prepared with the help of the supervisors. This manual explains the whole procedure. Even though the questionnaire is largely self-explanatory, a detailed description of each chapter is presented in the manual. At the end are specific cases

and the appendices, which include the conversion tables for local units of measure into kilograms and the lists of the labor codes that are used.

Writing the interviewers' manual proved to be very educational for the supervisors. In fact, it enhanced their understanding of the instruments and the data collection procedure. Obviously these manuals had to be updated several times to respond to recurring cases that appeared during a data collection effort.

SCHEDULES OF ACTIVITIES

In a large data collection effort like the one described in this report, a careful planning of the activities undertaken is paramount. The preparatory phase usually lasts between six and eight months. Detailed planning and meticulous execution of the preliminary activities will result in fewer problems during the implementation phase and facilitate utilization of the data for preliminary analysis.

The major activities planned have been arranged in eight groups and the month in which they were supposed to be executed is marked with an "x" in Table 1. The time, which is expressed in months and can be identified by the month number and the initial, stretches for the two years of the project in Conakry.

Financial Management and Logistics

Development of procedures for project financial management and logistics is extremely important for the execution of a survey strategy. In Guinea this phase started with the arrival of Carlo del Ninno in

Conakry in May 1989. Three months were necessary to arrange for bank accounts, housing, transportation, and other logistical problems. The offices assigned to the project were not available until the month of July and the installation of air conditioners, furniture, and computers took several months.

Questionnaire

The questionnaires were prepared over a period of several months. They were tested during October 1989 and printed between December 1989 and January 1990. The manuals were prepared at different points corresponding to when they would be required for use by survey personnel.

Survey Teams

The supervisors and interviewers were recruited and trained at different times. Supervisors were hired in July 1989 and trained in phases, once again as dictated by the project's timetable. Interviewers were hired in November 1989 and trained in December 1989 for the enumeration and in January 1990 for the household questionnaire.

Sampling Frame

The design of the sampling frame began in July 1989 during the visit of the survey specialist to Conakry. The listing was done four times a year just before the data collection of each trimester started.

Data Management

The data management system was designed over a few months and in particular during the visits of the survey specialist to Conakry. The computer program was prepared by the consultant and adapted, modified, and enriched with a wide variety of computer checks during his last visit in January 1990.

Anthropometry

Anthropometrists were hired in November 1990. They were trained in general data collection with the other interviewers. In addition, they received special training from an anthropometrist specializing in nutritional survey work.

Publicity

Local authorities were contacted before and during the testing of the enumeration and before each data collection effort in the specific *quartiers*. Television and radio interviews were made just before the data collection started. The poster was designed in December 1989 and reproduced in January 1990.

Data Analysis

A limited data analysis started as soon as 250 households were entered in the computers. A more concerted effort to do a preliminary analysis of the data was made in November 1990. A constant check of the

data enables the detection and correction of small problems and inconsistencies in the data collection and data entry procedure.

Table 1 – Schedule of Activities of the ENCOMEC

Activities	1989 5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	1990 7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	1991 3	4
1. Finance, Management and Logistics																								
Installation in Guinea of TA	x	x	x																					
Premises - computer				x	x			x	x															
2. Questionnaire																								
Preparation and testing	x	x	x		x	x		x																
Printing									x															
Manuals			x			x			x				x											
3. Teams																								
Recruitment of supervisors			x																					
Training of supervisors				x		x		x																
Recruitment of interviewers						x																		
Training of interviewers							x	x																
4. Sampling Frame																								
Design		x	x																					
Listing								x			x				x					x				
5. Data Management																								
Design		x	x				x																	
Computer program					x	x			x															
Consistency checks									x															
6. Anthropometry																								
Recruiting of anthropometrist						x																		
Training of anthropometrist							x	x																
7. Publicity																								
Contact with local authorities					x																			
Use of media									x															
Design and reproduction of poster								x	x															
8. Data Analysis														x			x	x	x			x		

ENCOMEC

SOUS-PREFECTURE DE DIXINN (6e) E

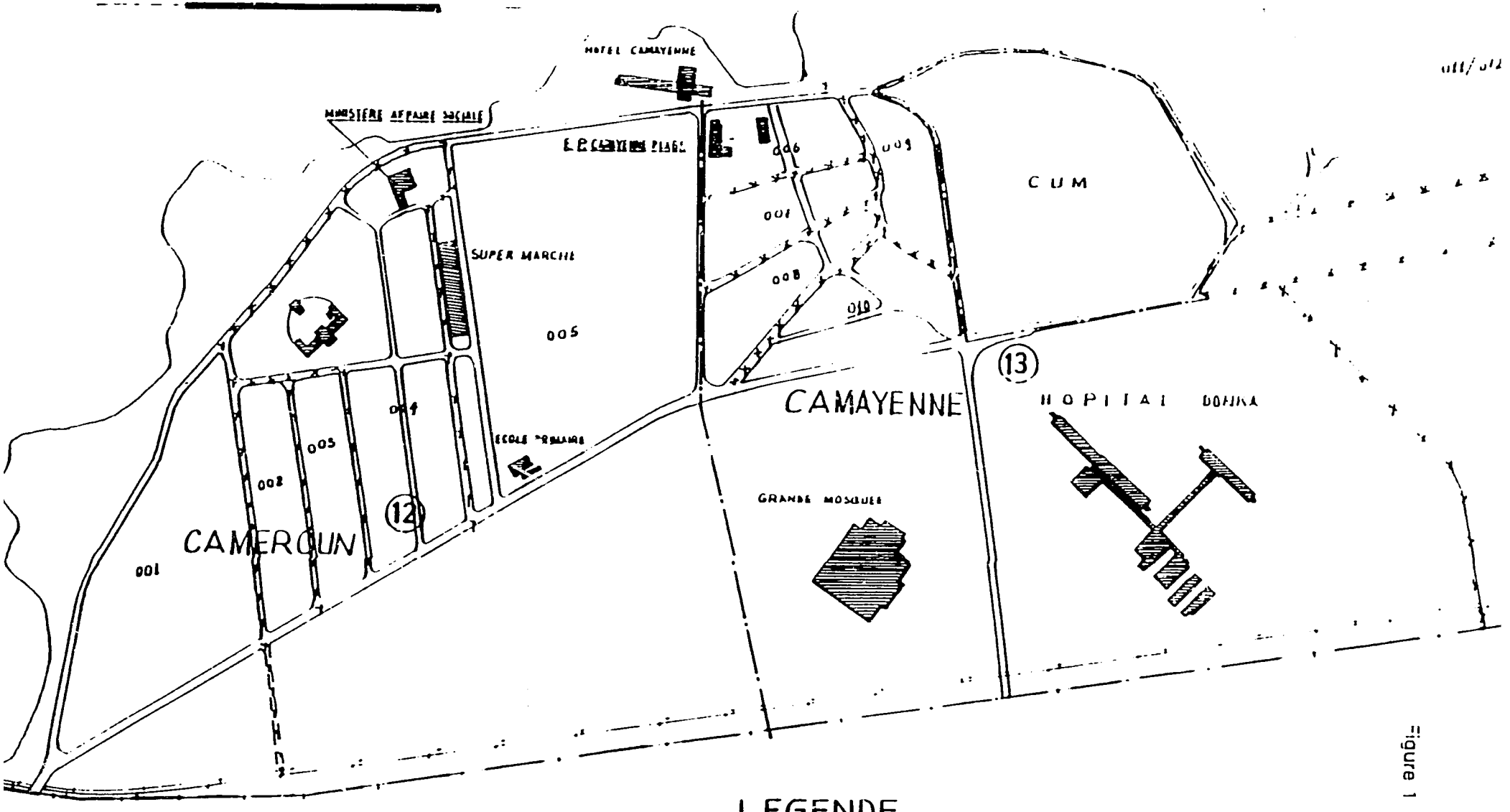

Figure 1

LEGENDE

: Route

: Rails

: Limite de Quartier

Figure 2: Example of Computer Screen from Data Entry Program

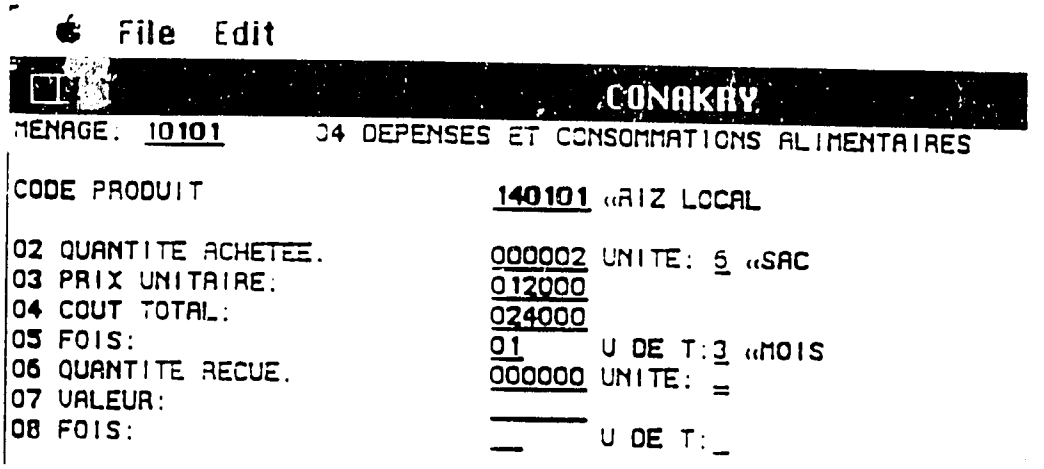

Figure 3: Printout of Household Information

N° du Ménage 24502

Prefecture 3 Sous-Prefecture 9

QUARTIER ; gbessia cité I N° 62

Z.D. 15 Periode 24 Tache 45

Concession Mamadou yaya DIALLO

Chef du Ménage Mamadou yaya DIALLO

S.M.E. Taille 13

Particularité Une case ronde et 2cocotiers devant les batiments

Figure 4: List of Households for a Particular Survey Period

LISTE DE MENAGES DU PERIODE 2 4					
Nombre	Chef du Ménage	Periode	Recue	En Cours	Terminée
202011	Alsény SOUMAH	241			
202021	Mohamed Fodé DIALLO	241			
202031	BAH O	241			
202041	Kouroumanké	241			
202051	Hadia Maimouna	241			
202061	Samba TOURE	241			

Figure 5: Badge for Employees

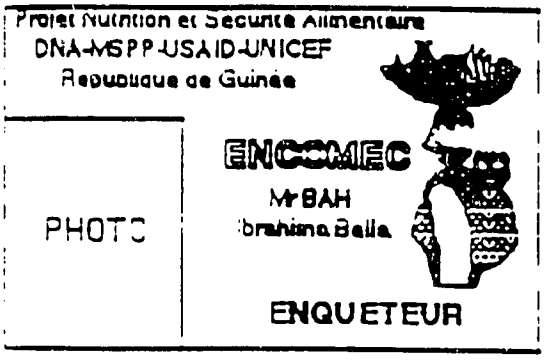

Figure 6: Logo for ENCOMEC

ENCOMEC

ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION AUPRES DES MENAGES A CONAKRY

DENOMBREMENT DE MENAGES

SOUS-PREFECTURE..... _____ DATE...../____ ____/19____

QUARTIER...../_____ ___ ___ ___ SUPERVISEUR..... ____ ____

ZONE DE DENOMBREMENT..... ___ ___ ___ RESPONSABLE...../____ ____

SECTEUR..... _____

CARTE DE Z.D. ET DES REPERES VOISINS

NOMBRE DE PAGES...../____/____/

NOMBRE DE LIGNES REMPLIES...../___/___/___/

NOMBRE TOTAL DES MENAGES../____/____/____/

NOMBRE DE LA POPULATIONE...../____/____/____/

ENCOMED

DENOMBREMENT DE MENAGES

Z.D. .... .. _____

DATE./___ ___

LIGNE	Identification du bâtiment ou de la construction ou point de repere	N°SNE	Chef du ménage	Taille du Ménage	Ménage à considérer X	Ménage selectioné X
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
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21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						

PAGE ___/___/

NOMBRE DE MENAGES DANS LA PAGE ___/___/

TOTAL CUMULATIF DES MENAGES ___/___/