

FFP Standard Indicators Handbook (Baseline-Final Indicators) December 2011



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ARR	Annual Results Report
BMI	body mass index
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
FFP	USAID's Office of Food for Peace
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
kg	kilogram(s)
m ²	meter(s) squared
MAD	minimum acceptable diet (indicator)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	non-governmental organization
NRM	natural resource management
ORS	oral rehydration solution
PIRS	performance indicator reference sheet
SAPQ	Standard Annual Performance Questionnaire
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene
WAZ	weight-for-age z-score
WHO	U.N. World Health Organization

Introduction

The *FFP Standard Indicators Handbook* is designed to provide Title II Awardees with the information necessary to collect and tabulate data on U.S. Agency for International Development Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) Standard Indicators for baseline and final evaluations. The handbook provides the definitions, questionnaires, and tabulation instructions for each indicator.

This handbook is for all Title II development food aid program staff involved in baseline and final evaluation surveys and/or working on monitoring and evaluation. For simplicity, the handbook uses the second person (you) to refer to Title II program staff reading the handbook.

Organization of the Handbook

The handbook contains 15 indicators organized in seven 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 Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity
- Module F. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)
- Module G. Agriculture

Each indicator described in this handbook is supported by:

- A performance indicator reference sheet (PIRS)
- A questionnaire (whether for the indicator or in combination with related indicators)
- Tabulation instructions

The PIRs 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. Implementers of Title II development food assistance programs 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 arrows (>>).

The tabulation instructions are located right after the questionnaires and describe how to calculate the indicator estimate that development programs must report to FFP. For simplicity, the tabulation instructions do not account for survey weights. Title II Awardees, however, must account for survey weight in their calculations. Tabulation and survey weights are described later in this introduction.

How to Use this Handbook

Title II Awardees are encouraged to first identify all the FFP Standard Indicators that their programs are required to report on as described in FFP Information Bulletin 11-03 (Reissued). Once Awardees determine which indicators to report on, they can use the modules that pertain to those indicators, in addition to Modules A and B, which apply to all programs.

As a general rule, Awardees should adapt the questionnaires to their needs by adjusting the organization and order of the modules, removing sections not applicable to their programs, and adding more sections and questions relevant to their programs and Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) indicators. Awardees 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.

Awardees should include the introduction questions, if selecting only a subset of indicators per module. The introduction 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, which should be asked only once per respondent. Title II Awardees 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). Different countries have different ages by which individuals can give informed consent. In many countries, 15-year-olds will not be able to give informed consent. Therefore, caregivers' consent for the adolescents will be required in some countries.

The FFP Standard Indicators are:

1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
2. Household Hunger Scale (HHS): Percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger
3. Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months
4. Percentage of stunted (HAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months
5. Percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed
6. Percentage of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet
7. Percentage of underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) women of reproductive age (15–49 years)
8. Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS): Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years)
9. Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source
10. Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility
11. Percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have water and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place
12. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the most recent season
13. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season
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 most recent season
15. Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the most recent season

For indicators 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, and 10, 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, Awardees 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 3, 4, 7, and 8, 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.

For indicator 11, FFP significantly modified the indicator from the original source document. As a result, this handbook provides the most accurate and comprehensive information available for the definition, collection, tabulation, and reporting requirements of the indicator and should supersede other sources.

Indicators 12, 13, 14, and 15 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 techniques to be measured. This will entirely depend on the type of activities that the development program implements.

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 Title II Awardees 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 Epiinfo, 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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DAY</td> <td>MONTH</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
DAY	MONTH	YEAR							
A2	Cluster Number		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
A3	Region INSERT PROPER TERM FOR YOUR COUNTRY								
A4	District INSERT PROPER TERM FOR YOUR COUNTRY								
A5	Village Name								
A6	Household Number		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
A7	Enumerator Name/Code		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DAY</td> <td>MONTH</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
DAY	MONTH	YEAR							
A12	Data Entry Checked by INSERT NAME								
A13	Data Entry Checked INSERT DATE		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>DAY</td> <td>MONTH</td> <td>YEAR</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	DAY	MONTH	YEAR			
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. Note that the household roster identifies children under 6 years of age as eligible for Module D. Children’s Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices, which focuses on children under 5. This gives the head of household who is usually interviewed during the household roster a margin of error when determining children’s ages. The exact child’s age will be determined by interviewing the primary caregiver in Module D.

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input data-bbox="1344 978 1398 1031" type="checkbox"/>
B2	<p>Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS.</p>		
	<p>Please tell me the name and sex of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household.</p> <p>Let me tell you a little bit about what we mean by [,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. ADAPT THE DEFINITION OF ‚HOUSEHOLD‘ TO YOUR CONTEXT.</p> <p>LIST THE RESPONDENT, [head of household] ON LINE 1.</p> <p>LIST THE NAMES OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. THEN ASK: Does anyone else live here even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work. IF ‚YES,‘ COMPLETE THE LISTING. THEN, COLLECT THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER, ONE PERSON AT A TIME.</p> <p>ADD A CONTINUATION SHEET IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.</p>		

Line No	(1) Name	(2) Relationship to head of household 0 = Head of household 1 = Spouse 2 = Child 3 = Grandchild 4 = Parent/grandparent 5 = Sibling (including in-law) 6 = Cousin 7 = Nephew/niece 8 = Aunt/uncle 9 = Other	(3) Is [name] male or female? 0=male 1=female	(4) ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE C PUT A CHECKMARK IF THIS PERSON WAS IN CHARGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S FOOD PREPARATION YESTERDAY	(5) Please tell me how old [name] is. How old was [name] on his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS 98=DK, USE ONLY FOR ≥ 50 YEAR OLDS	(6) ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE D PUT A CHECKMARK IF THIS IS A CHILD UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE	(7) FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE: Who is the primary caregiver of [name]? RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PRIMARY CAREGIVER*	(8) ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE E PUT A CHECKMARK IF THIS IS A WOMAN AGED 15-49 YEARS	(9) ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE F PUT A CHECKMARK IF THIS IS THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (IF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IS ABSENT, ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT CAN BE INTERVIEWED INSTEAD)	(10) ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE G PUT A CHECKMARK IF PERSON IS A FARMER** (SEE DEFINITION BELOW)	(11) RESULT CODE 1 = Completed 2 = Refused 3 = Respondent still absent after 3 attempts 4 = Other (specify) _____
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
3		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
4		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
5		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
6		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
7		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
8		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
9		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:
10		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Other:

DEFINITIONS:

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

** Farmers, including herders and fishers, are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals 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. 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.

Module C. Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

Module C. Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

This module contains a performance indicator reference sheet, the questionnaire, and the tabulation instructions for the following FFP Standard Indicators:

1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)
2. Household Hunger Scale (HHS): percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets: Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

1. INDICATOR: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve household access to food

DEFINITION:

All programs with food access components measure and report on the HDDS. Examples of project activities aiming to improve food access are:

- Agricultural production
- Agricultural product processing and marketing
- Microcredit and other income- and employment-generation activities

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 food groups.

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

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

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

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: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and SAPQ: Average HDDS	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to improve household access to food will collect this data in the project target area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of households living in the target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anne Swindale and Paula Bilinsky. 2006. <i>Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) for Measurement of Household Food Access: Indicator Guide</i>. Version 2. Available at http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hdds_mahfp.shtml. 	

2. INDICATOR: Household Hunger Scale (HHS): Percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve household access to food

DEFINITION:

All programs with food access components measure and report on the HHS. Examples of project activities aiming to improve food access are:

- Agricultural production
- Agricultural product processing and marketing
- Microcredit and other income- and employment-generation activities

The HHS is a food deprivation scale that measures the percentage of households experiencing the following three categories of food deprivation:

- Little to no hunger

- Moderate hunger
- Severe hunger

To collect data for this indicator, the person in the household in charge of food preparation is asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by any household member in the last four weeks: No (Never), Rarely, Sometimes, or Often.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ: Percentage of households with moderate or severe hunger	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to improve household access to food will collect this data in the project target area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of households living in the target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terri Ballard, Jennifer Coats, Anne Swindale, and Megan Deitchler. 2011. <i>Household Hunger Scale</i>: 	

Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide. Available at
http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hhs_2011.shtml.

Combined Questionnaire: Food Access (HDDS and HHS)

Introduction 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.

Ask of the person responsible for household food preparation.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD FOOD PREPARATION.		
C0	HOUSEHOLD ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C1	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
C2	<p>Hello. My name is _____ and I work for _____.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C3	<p>Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin?</p> <p>ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS</p>		
	HDDS QUESTIONS		
	<p>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.</p> <p>READ THE LIST OF FOODS. RECORD ‚YES‘ IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION.</p> <p>RECORD ‚NO‘ IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>If yesterday was a special or unusual day, skip to C16</p>	
C4	<p>Any [insert any local foods, e.g., <i>ugali</i>, <i>nshima</i>] bread, rice, noodles, biscuits, or other foods made from millet, sorghum, maize, rice, wheat or [insert any other locally available grain]?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
C5	Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C6	Any vegetables?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C7	Any fruits?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
C9	Any eggs?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C10	Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C11	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C12	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C13	Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C14	Any sugar or honey?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
C15	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee or tea?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 than 10 times)	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
		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.

Average HDDS
$$\frac{\text{Sum (HDDS)}}{\text{Total Number of Households in the Survey}}$$

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.

Title II programs 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	<p>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’).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.’</p>
Step 2	<p>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.</p>
Step 3	<p>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.</p>

Step 4	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	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	$\frac{\text{Number of households with household hunger score } > 1}{\text{Total number of households in the survey}}$	X 100
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Notes: The source document for this information is Terri Ballard, Jennifer Coats, Anne Swindale, and Megan Deitchler. 2011. *Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide*. Available at http://www.fantaproject.org/publications/hhs_2011.shtml. Title II programs 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 a performance indicator reference sheet, the questionnaire, and the tabulation instructions for the following FFP Standard Indicators:

3. Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age z-score [WAZ] < -2) children aged 0–59 months
4. Percentage of stunted (height-for-age z-score [HAZ] < -2) children aged 0–59 months
5. Percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed
6. Percentage of children 6–23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets: Children’s Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices

3. INDICATOR: Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months	
APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve nutritional status of children	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The numerator for this indicator is the number of children 0–59 months with WAZ < -2. The denominator is the number of children 0–59 months in the survey.</p>	
<p>UNIT:</p> <p>Estimates to enter in the IPTT and SAPQ:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Percentage of underweight (WAZ < -2) children aged 0–59 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overall b. Male c. Female 	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY:</p> <p>Sex</p>
<p>TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):</p> <p>Impact</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</p> <p>Lower is better</p>
<p>DATA SOURCE:</p> <p>Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)</p>	
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to improve the nutritional status of children will collect this data in the project target area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
<p>REPORTING:</p>	

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of children 0–59 months of age living in target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

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

4. INDICATOR: Percentage of stunted (HAZ < -2) children aged 0-59 months

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve nutritional status of children

DEFINITION:

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children aged 0–59 months, i.e., under 5 years, who are stunted, as defined by a height-for-age z-score (HAZ) < -2. This indicator data is reported for all children under 5 to align with the Feed the Future initiative.

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

UNIT:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ:
 Percentage of stunted (HAZ < -2) children aged 0–59 months
 a. Overall
 b. Male
 c. Female

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex

TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):

Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to improve the nutritional status of children will collect this data in the project target area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP

through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of children 0–59 months of age living in target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

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

5. INDICATOR: Percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve child feeding behaviors

DEFINITION:

This indicator measures the percentage of children 0–5 months of age, i.e., under 6 months, who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and might have received oral rehydration solution (ORS), vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid.

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

UNIT:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ:
 Percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed
 a. Overall
 b. Male children
 c. Female children

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex

TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):

Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to improve child-feeding behaviors will collect this data in the project target area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP

through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of children 0–5 months of age living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

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: Percentage of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve child-feeding behaviors

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 composite indicator will be calculated from the following two fractions:

Total number 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

Total number of breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the survey

AND

Total number 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

Total number of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ: Percentage of children 6–23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overall b. Male c. Female 	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex</p>
<p>TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)</p>	
<p>MEASUREMENT NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to improve child feeding practices will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
<p>REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of children 6–23 months of age living in target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.</p>	
<p>FURTHER GUIDANCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO. 2008. <i>Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 1: Definitions</i>. Available at http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241596664/en/index.html. • WHO. 2010. <i>Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices – Part 2: Measurement</i>. Available at http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/infantfeeding/9789241599290/en/index.html. 	

Combined Questionnaire: Children’s Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices

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

Questions D12 and D13 are for indicator no. 3 (underweight).

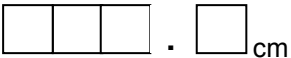
Question D14 is for indicator no. 4 (stunting).

Questions D15 to D51 are for indicators no. 5 and 6 (exclusive breastfeeding and minimum acceptable diet).

Ask the **primary caregiver** of each child aged 0–59 months in the household. Enumerator should carry multiple copies of this module and use with all children 0–59 months of age in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Response
	<p>ASK THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF EACH CHILD 0–59 MONTHS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND USE WITH ALL CHILDREN 0–59 MONTHS OF AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p>		
D1	HOUSEHOLD’S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		<input type="text"/>
D2	CAREGIVER’S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/>
D3	CHILD’S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		
D4	<p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="text"/>
D5	<p>Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin?</p> <p>ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS</p>		
D6	What is [child’s name]’s sex?	<p>0 = Male 1 = Female</p>	<input type="text"/>

D7	<p>I would like to ask you some question about [child's name].</p> <p>In what month and year was [child's name] born?</p> <p>What is [his/her] birthday?</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT BIRTHDATE ASK:</p> <p>Does [child's name] have a health/vaccination card with the birth date recorded?</p> <p>IF THE HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD.</p>		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DAY</th> <th>MONTH</th> <th>YEAR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
			DAY	MONTH	YEAR				
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>							
D8	<p>How old was [child's name] at [his/her] last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS</p>		<input type="text"/> Years						
D9	<p>How many months old is [child's name]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS</p>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months						
D10	<p>CHECK D7, D8, AND D9 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY</p> <p>A) IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN D7 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN D8?</p> <p>B) ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN D7 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN D9?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p> <p>0 = No 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
D11	<p>CHECK D7. IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module</p>	<input type="text"/>						
UNDERWEIGHT									
D12	<p>DOES CHILD HAVE EDEMA?</p>	<p>0= No 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="text"/>						
D13	<p>WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE CHILD</p>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Kg						
STUNTING									

D14	<p>CHILDREN UNDER 24 MONTHS SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN. CHILDREN 24 MONTHS OR OLDER SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP.</p> <p>HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE CHILD</p>		
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET			
D15	<p>CHECK QUESTION D7. IS THE CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module</p>	<input data-bbox="1247 480 1321 531" type="checkbox"/>
D16	<p>Has [child's name] ever been breastfed?</p>	<p>0 = No >> skip to D18 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know >> skip to D18</p>	<input data-bbox="1240 632 1315 682" type="checkbox"/>
D17	<p>Was [child's name] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes >> skip to D19 9 = Don't Know</p>	<input data-bbox="1240 787 1315 837" type="checkbox"/>
D18	<p>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.</p> <p>Did [child's name] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<input data-bbox="1240 934 1315 984" type="checkbox"/>
D19	<p>Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants.</p> <p>Was [child's name] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<input data-bbox="1240 1390 1315 1440" type="checkbox"/>
D20	<p>Was [child's name] given [local name for oral rehydration solution] yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<input data-bbox="1240 1533 1315 1583" type="checkbox"/>
<p>READ THE QUESTIONS BELOW. READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS ONE BY ONE AND MARK YES OR NO, ACCORDINGLY.</p> <p>Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [child's name] may have had yesterday during the day or at night.</p> <p>Did [child's name] have any [item from list]: READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS STARTING WITH „PLAIN WATER.’</p>			

D21	Plain water?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
D22	Infant formula such as [insert local examples]?	0 = No >> skip to D24 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know >> skip to D24	<input type="text"/>
D23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any formula?	98 = Don't know	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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	<input type="text"/>
D25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any milk?	98 = Don't know	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> times
D26	Did [child's name] have any juice or juice drinks?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
D27	Clear broth?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
D28	Yogurt?	0 = No >> skip to D30 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know >> skip to D30	<input type="text"/>
D29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any yogurt?	98 = Don't know	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Times
D30	Did [child's name] have any thin porridge such as [insert local examples]?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
D31	Any other liquids such as [list other water-based liquids available in the local setting]?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
D32	Any other liquids?	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="text"/>
	<p>Please describe everything that [child's name] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>B) What did [child's name] do after that? Did [child's name] eat anything at that time?</p>		

	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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]?</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		<p>WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:</p>
<p>D33</p>	<p>Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or [other local grain food]</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D34</p>	<p>Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, or [other local yellow/orange foods]</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D35</p>	<p>White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, [other local root crops], or any other foods made from roots</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D36</p>	<p>Any dark green leafy vegetables such as [local dark green leafy vegetables]</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

D37	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or [other local vitamin A-rich fruits]	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D38	Any other fruits or vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D39	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D40	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D41	Eggs	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D42	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D43	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds such as [local food names]	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D44	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D45	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D46	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D47	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D48	Grubs, snails, or insects	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
D49	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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 >> end module 1 = Yes >> go back to D33–D49 and record foods eaten. Then continue with D51. 9 = Don't Know >>	<input type="checkbox"/>

		end module	
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	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> times
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:

Age in days = date of interview – date of birth (D7)

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)

Percentage of underweight children aged 0-59 months

Total number of underweight children aged 0–59 months

Total number of children aged 0–59 months in the survey

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

- Estimate children’s “age in days” (see box on estimating a child’s age in days above) and include for this indicator only children less than 1825 days of (estimated) age.
- Sex of child (D6)
- Weight (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 the data are indeed valid.

Calculation	$\frac{\text{Total number of children aged less than 1,825 days with a WAZ} < -2}{\text{Total number of children aged less than 1,825 days in the survey}}$	X 100
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Notes: For additional guidance on collecting anthropometric measurements, Title II 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)

Percentage of stunted children aged 0-59 months

$$\frac{\text{Total number of stunted children aged 0–59 months}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0–59 months in the survey}}$$

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

- Estimate children’s “age in days” (see box on estimating a child’s age in days above) and include for this indicator only children less than 1825 days of age (this is equivalent to 0-59 months).
- Sex of child (D6)
- Height (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 the data are indeed valid.

Calculation	$\frac{\text{Total number of children aged less than 1825 days with a HAZ} < -2}{\text{Total number of children aged less than 1825 days in the survey}}$	X 100
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Notes: For additional guidance on collecting anthropometric measurements, Title II 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)

Percentage of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed

$$\frac{\text{Total number of children 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed}}{\text{Total number of children aged 0–5 months in the survey}}$$

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	$\frac{\text{Total number of children with (age in days} < 183) \text{ AND } (D17=1 \text{ OR } D18=1) \text{ AND } (D21, D22, D24, D26, D27, D28, D30, D31, D32 \text{ all}=0) \text{ AND } (D33–D49 \text{ all}=0)}{\text{Total number of children with (age in days} < 183)}}$	X 100
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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>. Title II Awardees should refer to this document 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.

Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)	Breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day
	<hr/> Breastfed children aged 6–23 months in the survey
	and
	Non-breastfed children 6-23 months of age who received at least two (2) milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day
	<hr/> Total number of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months in the survey

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, the MAD indicator can be tabulated following the calculation below.

Calculation	<p>Total number 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)]</p> <hr/> <p>Total number of children with [(age in days ≥ 183) AND (age in days < 730)]</p>	X 100
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Module E. Women's Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

Module E. Women’s Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

This module contains a performance indicator reference sheet, the questionnaire, and the tabulation instructions for the following FFP Standard Indicators:

7. Percentage of underweight (body mass index [BMI] < 18.5 kg/m²) of women of reproductive age (15–49 years)
8. Women’s Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years)

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets: Women’s Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

7. INDICATOR: Percentage of underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m²) women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	
APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve nutritional status of women of reproductive age	
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 kg/m ² . 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 number of non-pregnant women 15–49 years with a BMI < 18.5 kg/m ² . The denominator for this indicator is the number of non-pregnant women 15–49 years in the survey.	
UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and SAPQ: Percentage of underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²) women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Impact	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Lower is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to improve the nutritional status of women of reproductive age will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP	

through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of women 15–49 years of age living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

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

8. INDICATOR: Women’s Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS): Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years)

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve women’s dietary diversity

DEFINITION:

This validated 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 | 6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein |
| 2. Legumes and nuts | 7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables |
| 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, or cheese) | 8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits |
| 4. Organ meat | 9. Other fruits and vegetables |
| 5. Eggs | |

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.

Note: Title II Awardees might also want to calculate (although it should not be included in the IPTT or SAPQ), the number and percentage of women of reproductive age consuming each of the nine food groups. This can be useful programmatic information because it can give an indication of important food groups that are not being widely consumed among the target population.

UNIT:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ:
Mean number of food groups consumed by women 15–49 years of age

DISAGGREGATE BY:

None

TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):

Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to improve women’s dietary diversity will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and the SAPQ.

- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of women 15–49 years of age living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

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://www.fantaproject.org/publications/JofN_Oct2010.shtml.
- FAO. Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity. 2011. Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf>

Questionnaire: Women's Nutritional Status and Dietary Diversity

Introduction questions E0 to E6 are applicable to all indicators in this module. Questions E7 to E10 are for indicator no. 7 (Women's Nutritional Status) only. Questions E11 to E27 are for indicator no. 8 (Women's Dietary Diversity) only.

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.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	<p>ASK ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15–49 YEARS) IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>THE ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND APPLY IT TO ALL WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p>		
E0	HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		<input type="text"/>
E1	WOMAN'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/>
E2	<p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p> <p>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. SURVEY DESIGNERS SHOULD HAVE CONSULTATED COUNTRY LAWS TO</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="text"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	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 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
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	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 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	<input type="text"/>
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	<input type="text"/>
WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS			
E8	Are you currently pregnant?	0=No 1=Yes 9=Don't know	<input type="text"/>
E9	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE WOMAN		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Kg
E10	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE WOMAN		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> cm
WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY			
	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?		

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>REPEAT QUESTION B ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ONCE THE RESPONDENT FINISHES RECALLING FOODS EATEN, READ EACH FOOD GROUP WHERE „1’ WAS NOT CIRCLED, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION AND CIRCLE „1’ IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, ‘0’ IF NO, AND ‘9’ IF DON’T KNOW.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink/eat any [food group items]?</p>		
	<p>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.</p>		<p>WRITE FOODS EATEN HERE:</p>
<p>E11</p>	<p>Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or [other local grain food]</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>
E14	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as [local dark green leafy vegetables]	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E15	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or [other local vitamin A-rich fruits]	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E16	Any other fruits or vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E17	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E18	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E19	Eggs	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E20	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E21	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds [add any local names]	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E22	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E23	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E24	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E25	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>
E26	Grubs, snails, or insects	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
E27	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	<input data-bbox="1219 268 1295 321" type="checkbox"/>
END OF MODULE			

Tabulation Instructions: Women's Nutritional Status

Percentage of
underweight
women of
reproductive age

$$\frac{\text{Total number of underweight non-pregnant women of reproductive age}}{\text{Total number of non-pregnant women of reproductive age in the survey}}$$

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	$\frac{\text{Total number of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) with BMI} < 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2}{\text{Total number of non-pregnant women (15–49 years) in the survey}}$	X 100

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

Tabulation Instructions: Women's Dietary Diversity

WDDS: Mean
number of food
groups consumed
by women of
reproductive age

$$\frac{\text{Sum of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age}}{\text{Total number of women of reproductive age in the survey}}$$

Column 1 shows the nine food 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 and nuts	E21
3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, or cheese)	E22
4. Organ meat	E17
5. Eggs	E19
6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein	E18, E20, E26
7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	E14
8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	E12, E15, E27
9. Other fruits and vegetables	E16

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 E21=1
- Food group 3: add 1 point if E22=1
- Food group 4: add 1 point if E17=1
- Food group 5: add 1 point if E19=1
- Food group 6: add 1 point if E18=1 or E20=1 or E26=1
- Food group 7: add 1 point if E14=1
- Food group 8: add 1 point if E12=1 or E15=1 or E27=1
- Food group 9: add 1 point if E16=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	Sum of food groups consumed by women (15–49 years)
	Total number of women (15–49 years) in the survey

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://www.fantaproject.org/publications/JofN_Oct2010.shtml. For further guidance on questionnaire design, adaptation and tabulation related to this indicator, Title II Awardees can also refer to the following document: FAO. Guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity. 2011. Available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf>

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

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

This module contains a performance indicator reference sheet, the questionnaire, and the tabulation instructions for the following FFP Standard Indicators:

9. Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source
10. Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility
11. Percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets: WASH

9. INDICATOR: Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source	
APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Increase access to potable drinking water	
<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>This indicator measures the percentage of households using an improved drinking water source. To determine whether a household is using an improved drinking water source, the household head or a responsible adult in the household is asked:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the main source of drinking water for household members 2. Whether the water is normally available from the identified source(s) 3. Whether the water was unavailable from the identified source(s) in the past two weeks for a day or longer <p>An improved water source is an infrastructure improvement to a water source, a distribution system, or a delivery point. By nature of its design and construction, the improvement is likely to protect the water source from external contamination, in particular fecal matter.</p> <p>Improved drinking water sources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard • Public tap/standpipe • Tube well/borehole • Protected dug well • Protected spring • Rainwater collection <p>Unimproved drinking water sources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected dug well • Unprotected spring • Cart with small tank/drum • Tanker truck • Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation channel) • Bottled water <p>Note: Bottled water is considered unimproved drinking water by default. However, NGOs can opt to consider „bottled water’ an improved drinking water source if they can determine that the bottled water is of reliable quality and that the household members use bottled water for all drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.</p>	
<p>UNIT:</p> <p>Estimates to enter in the IPTT and SAPQ:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Percentage of households using an improved drinking water source</p>	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY:</p> <p>None</p>
<p>TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):</p> <p>Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE:</p> <p>Higher is better</p>

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to increase access to potable drinking water will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of households living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

- USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP). 2010. *Access and Behavioral Outcome Indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene*. Available at <http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/4148>.

10. INDICATOR: Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Increase access to improved sanitation facilities

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).

Improved sanitation is defined as:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Piped sewer system ○ Septic system ○ Pit latrine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit latrines with a slab • Composting toilets • Ventilated improved pit latrines |
|--|--|

Unimproved sanitation includes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection • Pit latrines without slab/open pit • Bucket latrines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ:

DISAGGREGATE BY:

None

Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes“)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to increase improved sanitation facilities will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: The indicator data will be reported to FFP through the SAPQ, which is submitted with the ARR each November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of households living in the target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP). 2010. <i>Access and Behavioral Outcome Indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</i>. Available at http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/4148. 	

11. INDICATOR: Percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have water and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	
APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve hygiene practices	
DEFINITION: This indicator was adapted from the USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP) document <i>Access and Behavioral Outcome Indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</i> (2010). It measures the percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have soap and water at a hand washing station. The enumerator asks a responsible adult in the household to show him or her where the members of the household most often wash their hands. The enumerator then observes whether water and soap or other locally available cleansing agents are present at the hand washing place.	
UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ: Percentage of households with children 0–23 months that have water and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	DISAGGREGATE BY: None
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to improve hygiene practices will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of households with children 0–23 months living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

There is no further guidance for this indicator, as it was significantly adapted from a HIP indicator.

Questionnaire: WASH

Ask a responsible adult in the household.

Questions F0 to F3 are applicable to all indicators in this module. Questions F4 to F6 are for indicator no. 9 (Drinking Water) only. Questions F7 and F8 are for indicator no. 10 (Sanitation) only. Questions F9 to F13 are for indicator no. 11 (Hygiene) only and are applicable only applicable to households with children 0-23 months. Hygiene section begins with a screener question to identify if there is a child 0-23 months in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	ASK A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD.		
F0	HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		<input type="text"/>
F1	RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/>
F2	<p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="text"/>
F3	<p>Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin? ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS</p>		
	DRINKING WATER		
F4	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	<p>1 = Piped into dwelling 2 = Piped into yard/plot 3 = Public tap 4 = Open well in dwelling 5 = Open well in yard/plot 6 = Open public well 7 = Protected well in dwelling 8 = Protected well in yard/plot 9 = Protected public well 10 = Tubewell/ borehole 11 = Spring</p>	<input type="text"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
		12 = Protected spring 13 = River/stream 14 = Pond/lake 15 = Dam 16 = Rainwater harvesting 17 = Water vendor 18 = Bottled water 19 = Other (specify) _____	
F5	Is water normally available from this source?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
F6	In the last two weeks, was water unavailable from this source for a day or longer?	0 = No 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
SANITATION			
F7	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	0 = No facility/bush/field <u>Flush or pour/flush toilet flushed to:</u> 1 = Piped sewer system 2 = Septic tank 3 = Pit latrines 4 = Somewhere else 5 = Ventilated improved pit latrine 6 = Pit latrine with slab 7 = Pit latrine with no slab/open pit 8 = Composting toilet 9 = Bucket toilet 10 = Hanging toilet/latrine 11= Other (specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
F8	Do you share this facility with other households?	0 = No. Facility only used by my household 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
HYGIENE			
F9	Are there any children under 2 years of age (0–23 months) that live in this household?	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
F10	Can you show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? ASK TO SEE AND OBSERVE. RECORD ONLY ONE HAND WASHING PLACE. THIS IS THE HAND WASHING PLACE THAT IS USED MOST OFTEN BY THE RESPONDENT OR HOUSEHOLD.	1= Inside/within 10 paces of the toilet facility 2= Inside/within 10 paces of the kitchen/cooking place	<input type="checkbox"/>

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
		3= Elsewhere in home or yard 4= Outside yard 5= No specific place 6= No permission to see	
F11	OBSERVE: Is water present at the specific place for hand washing? IF THERE IS A TAP OR PUMP PRESENT AT THE SPECIFIC PLACE FOR HAND WASHING, OPEN THE TAP OR OPERATE THE PUMP TO SEE IF WATER IS COMING OUT. IF THERE IS A BUCKET, BASIN, OR OTHER TYPE OF WATER CONTAINER, EXAMINE IT TO SEE WHETHER WATER IS PRESENT IN THE CONTAINER. RECORD OBSERVATION.	0= No (Water is not available) 1=Yes (Water is available)	<input data-bbox="1305 478 1382 531" type="checkbox"/>
F12	OBSERVE: Is soap or detergent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	0 = None 1= Bar soap 2= Detergent (powder/liquid/paste) 3= Liquid soap (including shampoo)	<input data-bbox="1305 772 1382 825" type="checkbox"/>
F13	OBSERVE: Is locally used cleansing agent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	0 =None 1= Ash 2= Mud/sand 3= Other (specify)_____	<input data-bbox="1305 972 1382 1024" type="checkbox"/>
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Drinking Water)

Percentage of households with improved drinking water source

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with improved drinking water source}}{\text{Total number of households in the survey}}$$

Calculation	Total number of households with F4=1,2,3,7,8,9,10,12, or 16 AND F5=1 AND F6=0	X 100
	Total number of households in the survey	

Notes: The source document for this information is USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP). 2010. *Access and Behavioral Outcome Indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene*. Available at <http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/4148>. Title II Awardees do not need to refer to this document for further guidance, because all the applicable information for this indicator has been included in this handbook.

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Sanitation)

Percentage of households with improved sanitation facility

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with improved sanitation facility}}{\text{Total number of households in the survey}}$$

Calculation	Total number of households where F7=1,2,3,5,6 or 8 AND F8=0	X 100
	Total number of households in the survey	

Notes: The source document for this information is USAID Hygiene Improvement Project (HIP). 2010. *Access and Behavioral Outcome Indicators for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene*. Available at <http://www.hip.watsan.net/page/4148>. Title II Awardees do not need to refer to this document for further guidance, because all the applicable information for this indicator has been included in this handbook.

Tabulation Instructions: WASH (Hygiene)

Percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have water

$$\frac{\text{Total number of households with children 0-23 months with water and soap or ash/mud/sand at hand washing place}}{\text{Total number of households in the survey}}$$

and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place

Total number of households in the survey with children 0–23 months old where observation of hand washing place was permitted

Calculation	Total number of households with F9=1 AND F10=1, 2, 3 or 4 AND F11=1 AND [(F12=1, 2 or 3) OR (F13=1 or 2)]	X 100
	Total number of households in the survey with F9=1 AND F10=1,2,3,4,5	

Notes: There is no further guidance for this indicator, as it was significantly adapted from a HIP indicator.

Module G. Agriculture

Module G. Agriculture

This module contains a performance indicator reference sheet, the questionnaire, and the tabulation instructions for the following FFP Standard Indicators:

12. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the most recent season
13. Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season
14. Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or natural resource management [NRM]) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season
15. Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the last post-harvest period

Performance Indicator Reference Sheets: Agriculture

12. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the most recent season

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Increase farmers' access to 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) over which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals 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 (non-timber forest products or 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.

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

Most recent season: Each program should define what is meant by 'season' depending on the type of agricultural activity being targeted.

UNIT:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and SAPQ:
 Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex

agricultural insurance) in the most recent season a. Overall b. Male farmers c. Female farmers	
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to increase farmers’ access to financial services will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of farmers living in the target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.	

13. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Improve farmers' marketing of agricultural products

DEFINITION:

Farmers: Farmers (including herders and fishers) are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals 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 (non-timber forest products or 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*.

Value chain activities include, but are not limited to, pre- and post-harvest activities such as joint purchase of inputs, bulking transporting, sorting, grading, processing, 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://apps.develebridge.net/amap/index.php/Value_Chain_Development.

Most recent season: Each program should define what is meant by 'season' depending on the type of agricultural activity being targeted.

UNIT:

Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ:
 Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season
 a. Overall
 b. Male farmers
 c. Female farmers

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex

TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT):

Outcome

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey (see 'Measurement Notes').

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure

results attributable to Title II-funded projects.

- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to improve farmers' marketing of agricultural products will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** The development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of farmers living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

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 most recent season

APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Increase farmers' access to improved agriculture (crop/livestock and NRM) 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) over which they *make decisions* about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest; AND/OR 2) men and women who have animals 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*.

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/our_work/agriculture/sustainable_ag.htm) offers guidance on developing appropriate and sustainable agricultural systems. The page includes the USAID Agricultural Strategy *Linking Producers to Markets* (July 2004) second strategic theme (‘improve the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of agriculture’). Title II implementing partners operating multi-year development programs in conflict-prone areas may wish to refer to USAID’s Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation’s *Livelihoods and Conflict: A Toolkit for Intervention* (2005) (www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/conflict/publications/docs/CMM_Livelihoods_and_Conflict_Dec_2005.pdf).

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)

Most recent season: Each program should define what is meant by „season’ depending on the type of agricultural activity being targeted.	
UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ: 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 most recent season a. Overall b. Male farmers c. Female farmers	DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex
TYPE (OUTCOME/IMPACT): Outcome	DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better
DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes’)	
MEASUREMENT NOTES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEVEL of COLLECTION? FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects. • WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR? All development programs aiming to increase farmers’ access to improved sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and NRM) practices and/or technologies will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ. • HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED? Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data. • FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION? Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey. 	
REPORTING: After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the total number of farmers living in the target geographic area in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.	
FURTHER GUIDANCE: There is no source document for this indicator as FFP developed this indicator through consultations with several stakeholders.	

15. INDICATOR: Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the last post-harvest period
APPLICABLE TO PROGRAMS THAT AIM TO: Increase farmers’ use of improved storage techniques
DEFINITION: Farmers: Farmers (including herders and fishers) are: 1) men and women who have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which they <i>make decisions</i> about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to

dispose of the harvest; AND/OR and 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 techniques used *only for products coming from the plot over which he or she makes decisions*.

Improved storage techniques: „Improved' storage techniques are methods for storing crops, animal feed, and aquaculture products that are cost-effective and allow for long-term storage. „Improved' storage techniques 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 and/or consumption.

Improved storage techniques should minimize post-harvest losses and maximize profits by allowing farmers to sell their products later in the season when excess product supply has diminished.

Examples of cost-effective storage techniques include, but are not limited to:

- Improved locally made structure/granary
- Modern storage structure like cribs or silos
- Sealed/airtight containers
- Improved cereal banks
- Improved community storing facilities

Project-defined minimum number: Programs for which this indicator is applicable need to pre-identify a list of improved storage techniques that the program will promote so that the baseline survey is able to measure the percentage of farmers that are already using these types of storage techniques. This will later be compared to the percentage of farmers using these types of storage techniques during the final evaluation survey at the end of the program.

Post-harvest period: Each program should identify the last post-harvest period for its target population.

<p>UNIT: Estimates to enter in the IPTT and the SAPQ: Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the last post-harvest season</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overall b. Male farmers c. Female farmers 	<p>DISAGGREGATE BY: Sex</p>
<p>TYPE: OUTPUT/OUTCOME/IMPACT Outcome</p>	<p>DIRECTION OF CHANGE: Higher is better</p>
<p>DATA SOURCE: Population-based survey (see „Measurement Notes')</p>	

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL of COLLECTION?** FFP will monitor this indicator in Title II-targeted project areas to measure results attributable to Title II-funded projects.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR?** All development programs aiming to increase farmers' access to improved storage will collect this data in the targeted project area. The indicator data will be reported for baseline and final evaluations in the IPTT and SAPQ.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED?** Development programs will conduct population-based surveys in the targeted project area to collect this data.
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION?** Indicator data will be collected at a minimum in baseline and final evaluations via a population-based survey.

REPORTING:

After the baseline survey and final evaluation results are available, indicator data should be reported to FFP through the SAPQ form found in the Annual Results Report, which Title II Awardees submit in November. Development programs will also be asked to provide an estimate of the **total number of farmers living in the target geographic area** in the SAPQ. FFP needs this information to aggregate the indicator data across all programs. Title II Awardees can estimate this information by using the census data that would have been obtained to construct their survey sampling frame.

FURTHER GUIDANCE:

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

Questionnaire: Agriculture

Introduction questions G0 to G7 are applicable for all the indicators in this module. Questions G8 to G10 are for indicator no. 12 (Financial Services) only. Question G11 is for indicator no. 13 (Value Chain) only. Questions G12 to G20 are for indicator no. 14 (Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies) only. Questions G21 to G26 are for indicator no. 15 (Storage Techniques) only.

Title II Awardees need to further develop this questionnaire, using the following guidance as a parameter.

Indicators no. 12, 13, and 14 have the words “most recent season” in the indicator title. Title II Awardees need to define what is considered the “most recent season” depending on the type of agricultural activities that the program is promoting as well as the target population.

Indicator no. 12: Financial Services: No further revisions are needed.

Indicator no. 13: Value Chain: Title II Awardees need to add to the questionnaire the list of value chain activities that the Title II program is promoting.

Indicator no. 14: Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies: Title II awardees need to:

- Determine the number and type of sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies (crop, animal and/or NRM) that the Title II program is promoting and add them to the questionnaire.
- Identify a minimum number of practices/technologies that the Title II program expects farmers to adopt, which will be needed for the indicator tabulation.

Indicator no. 15: Storage Techniques: Title II awardees need to:

- Add to the questionnaire the name of common crops stored in the project target area and the list of improved storage techniques that the Title II program is promoting.
- Identify the minimum number of techniques that the Title II program expects farmers to adopt, which will be needed for the indicator tabulation.

Ask of each farmer in the household. The enumerator should carry multiple copies of this module and apply it to all farmers in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	<p>ASK ALL FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>ENUMERATOR SHOULD CARRY MULTIPLE COPIES OF THIS MODULE AND USE WITH ALL FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>FARMER'S DEFINITION: FARMERS (INCLUDING HERDERS AND FISHERS) ARE: 1) MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND (EVEN IF VERY SMALL) OVER WHICH THEY <i>MAKE DECISIONS</i> 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 <i>DECISION-MAKING POWER</i>. 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 (NON-TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS AND 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 THESE INDICATORS, AN ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO DOES FARM WORK BUT DOES <i>NOT</i> HAVE <i>DECISION-MAKING RESPONSIBILITY</i> OVER THE PLOT OR ANIMALS WOULD <i>NOT</i> 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.</p>		
G0	HOUSEHOLD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER COVER SHEET		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
G1	FARMER'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
G2	FARMER'S SEX	0 = Male 1 = Female	<input type="text"/>
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		<input type="text"/>

	<p>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.</p> <p>Do you agree to participate in the survey?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	
G4	<p>Do you have any questions for me about the survey before we begin?</p> <p>ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS</p>		
G5	<p>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?</p> <p>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 DECISIONS OVER A PLOT OF LAND (E.G. A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN) EVEN IF HE/SHE DOES NOT LEGALLY OWN THE LAND.</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G6	<p>Do you have animals and/or aquaculture products over which you make decisions about how to dispose of the production?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G7	<p>CHECK ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G5 AND G6. IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS G5 AND G6 INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE “YES”, PROCEED WITH MODULE.</p> <p>IS THERE AT LEAST ONE “YES” BETWEEN QUESTIONS G5 AND G6?</p>	<p>0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FINANCIAL SERVICES			
G8	<p>Did you take any <u>agricultural</u> credit, in cash or in kind, in the [most recent season]?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G9	<p>Did you save any money in the [most recent season]? In other words, did you put any money aside to use later?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G10	<p>Some people insure their agricultural production against negative unexpected circumstances, such as drought, floods, and pests. Did you have agricultural insurance in the [most recent season]?</p>	<p>0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES			

	A FARMER SHOULD 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/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.		
G11	<p>Now, I would like to ask you about value chain activities related to the [plot of land, animals, or aquaculture products] over which you make decisions.</p> <p>Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your [plot of land, animals or aquaculture products] during the [most recent season]?</p> <p>TITLE II AWARDEES NEED TO PREDETERMINE THE VALUE CHAIN ACTIVITIES THAT THEIR PROGRAM WILL PROMOTE</p> <p>1= 2= 3= 4= 5.....</p>		<p>Circle ALL that apply:</p> <p>0= None</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5...</p>
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES/TECHNOLOGIES			
	A FARMER SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES AND/OR TECHNOLOGIES USED ONLY FOR THE PLOT, ANIMALS AND/OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.		
G12	<p>CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION G5 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.</p> <p>DID RESPONDENT ANSWER “YES” TO QUESTION G5?</p>	<p>0= No >> skip to G16 1= Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G13	In the most recent season, did you plant any crops in the plot over which you make decisions?	<p>0 = No >> skip to G16 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> skip to G16</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>G14 List the crops you planted during the [most recent season] in the plot over which you make decisions</p> <p>FILL IN THE COLUMN BELOW THE TYPES OF CROPS. FILL IN THE REST OF THE TABLE FOR EACH CROP, ONE BY ONE.</p>	<p>G15 Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for this crop?</p> <p>TITLE II AWARDEES NEED TO PREDETERMINE THE SUSTAINABLE CROP AGRICULTURE PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES THAT THEIR PROGRAM WILL PROMOTE</p> <p>1= 2= 3= 4= 5.....</p>
G14.a		<p>G15.a</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>
G14.b		<p>G15.b</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>
G14.c		<p>G15.c</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>
G14.d		<p>G15.d</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>

Etc...		
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No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES/TECHNOLOGIES (continued...)		
G16	<p>CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION G6 TO DETERMINE WHETHER RESPONDENT HAS ANY ANIMALS OR AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.</p> <p>DID RESPONDENT ANSWER „YES’ TO QUESTION G6?</p>	<p>0 = No >> skip to G19 1 = Yes</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>G17 What animal species did you raise/care for and make decisions about during the [most recent season]?</p> <p>FILL IN BELOW WITH THE ANIMAL SPECIES. FILL IN THE REST OF THE TABLE FOR EACH ANIMAL SPECIES, ONE BY ONE.</p>	<p>G18 Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for this animal species during the [most recent season]?</p> <p>TITLE II AWARDEES NEED TO PRETERMINE THE SUSTAINABLE ANIMAL AGRICULTURE PRACTICES OR TECHNOLOGIES THAT THEIR PROGRAM WILL PROMOTE AND MODIFY.</p> <p>1= 2= 3= 4= 5=</p>
G17.a		<p>G18.a</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>
G17.b		<p>G18.b</p> <p>Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....</p>

G17.c		G18.c Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....
G17.d		G18.d Circle ALL that apply 1 2 3 4 5.....
Etc...		

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES/TECHNOLOGIES (continued...)		
G19	In the [most recent season] , did you use any natural resource management practices/techniques that are not directly related to on-farm production, such as [insert practices, e.g. afforestation and reforestation, biodiversity conservation] ?	0 = No >> skip to G21 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know >> skip to G21	<input type="checkbox"/>
G20	Did you use any of the following natural resource management practices/techniques during the [most recent season]? TITLE II AWARDEES NEED TO PRETERMINE THE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES/TECHNIQUES THAT THEIR PROGRAM WILL PROMOTE AND MODIFY. 1= 2= 3= 4= 5=		Circle ALL that apply: 0= None 1 2 3 4 5...

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
	IMPROVED STORAGE TECHNIQUES		
	A FARMER SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED ABOUT THE STORAGE TECHNIQUES USED ONLY FOR PRODUCTS COMING FROM THE PLOT OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS.		
G21	CHECK ANSWER TO QUESTION G5 TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE RESPONDENT HAS ACCESS TO A PLOT OF LAND OVER WHICH HE/SHE MAKES DECISIONS. DID RESPONDENT ANSWER “YES” TO QUESTION G5?	0= No >> end module 1= Yes	<input data-bbox="1667 423 1738 475" type="checkbox"/>
G22	During the last post-harvest period, did you store any crops from the plot over which you make decisions? FOR EACH CROP THAT WAS STORED, PROVIDE THE STORAGE INFORMATION IN THE TABLE BELOW. NAMES OF THE COMMONLY STORED CROPS IN THE REGION SHOULD BE PRE-INSERTED IN THIS COLUMN, AS IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES. INSERT ADDITIONAL ROWS AND CROP NAMES AS NEEDED.	0 = No >> end module 1 = Yes 9 = Don't know >> end module	<input data-bbox="1667 597 1738 649" type="checkbox"/>

G23 Crop Name*		G24 Did you store this crop? 0 = No 1 = Yes 9 = Don't Know	G25 What was the main method of storage that you used for this crop? [THE TITLE II AWARDEE NEEDS TO PRE-IDENTIFY A LIST OF „IMPROVED’ STORAGE TECHNIQUES THAT THE PROGRAM WILL PROMOTE] <u>Traditional</u> 1 = ... 2 = ... 3 = ... 4 = ... 5 = <u>Improved</u> 6 = 7 = 8 = 9 = 10 =
* NAMES OF THE COMMONLY STORED CROPS IN THE REGION SHOULD BE PRE-INSERTED IN THIS COLUMN, AS IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES. INSERT ADDITIONAL ROWS AND CROP NAMES AS NEEDED.			
G23.a	[Maize]	G24.a <input type="checkbox"/>	G25.a <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G23.b	[Sorghum]	G24.b <input type="checkbox"/>	G25.b <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G23.c	[Millet]	G24.c <input type="checkbox"/>	G25.c <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
G23.d	[Rice]	G24.d <input type="checkbox"/>	G25.e <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Etc.		

No.	Question	Response codes	Responses
G26	Did you store any additional crops from the plot over which you make decisions in addition to those that I already mentioned?	0 = No 1 = Yes >> go back to	<input type="checkbox"/>

		G23 and insert additional crop names and fill in G24 and G25 9 = Don't know	
	END OF MODULE		

Tabulation Instructions: Agriculture (Financial Services)

Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season

Total number of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit and/or agricultural insurance) in the most recent season

Total number of farmers in the survey

Calculation	Total number of farmers where G8, G9, or G10 = 1	X 100
	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 (Value Chain)

Prior to conducting the survey, the Title II Awardee needs to develop a list of value chain activities that the program will promote and fill in question G11 of the questionnaire.

Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season

Total number of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season

Total number of farmers in the survey

Calculation	Total number of farmers reporting having practiced at least one of the value chain activities listed in question G11	X 100
	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 (Sustainable Agriculture Practices/Technologies)

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

Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	$\frac{\text{Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season}}{\text{Total number of farmers in the survey}}$
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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 G15 (crop), G18 (animal), and G20 (NRM). Make sure not to double count practices/technologies for crops (G15) or for animals (G18). 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 Title II program expects farmers to adopt as a result of the program 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 Techniques)

Prior to conducting the survey, Title II Awardee needs to develop a list of improved storage techniques that the program will promote and determine the minimum number of improved storage techniques that a farmer is expected to adopt at the end of the program. Title II Awardees will need this information for tabulation.

To tabulate this indicator, first, determine the number of improved storage techniques that a farmer is using by counting the total number of improved techniques that the farmer reports for questions G25. Make sure not to double count storage techniques per crop. Once a storage technique is counted for one crop, you should not count the same technique again for another crop. Then count in the indicator numerator all farmers that are using at least X number of improved storage techniques. “X” is the minimum number of techniques that the Title II program expects farmers to adopt as a result of the program intervention. Denominator for this indicator is the total number of farmers in the survey.

Percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the last post-harvest period	$\frac{\text{Total number of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the last postharvest period}}{\text{Total number of farmers in the survey}}$
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