USAID/ FFP/EFSP

Food Emergency Assistance Project in Diffa (FEAD)

BASELINE REPORT

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Acronyms

CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DP	Displaced Populations
FEAD	Food Emergency Assistance in Diffa
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Food for Peace
HC	Host community
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HEA	Household Economic Analysis
HH	Household
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NSPAMM	Nutrition Supplement to Prevent Acute Malnutrition and Mortality
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
RR	Refugee and Returnee
SC	Super Cereal
SC+	Super Cereal Plus
SFT	Seeds for Training

SP   Samaritan's Purse

UNHCR   United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UTFD   Unconditional Targeted Food Distributions

WFP   World Food Programme

1. Executive Summary

The Food Emergency Assistance in Diffa (FEAD) Project, Ageement No. AID-FFP-G-15-00068, is focused on addressing emergency food needs for both host communities (HC) and displaced populations (DP) in the Department of Bosso, in the remote communes of Bosso and Toumour, through the lean and post lean season. This project replaces the Appui à la Resilience de Communautés a Diffa USAID Food for Peace Emergency Food Security Project (ARCAD USAID/FFP/EFSP[1]) which ended in July 2015 and has provided food assistance to vulnerable people of the same communes since July 2014.

The following report presents the beneficiary targeting in 16 villages and demographic data about the households (HHs).

The information included in this report describes the baseline and market survey methodology, survey results showing the initial conditions of the beneficiary population according to the set results indicators, and a revised results framework including baseline data and targets.

The assessment was carried out in June 2015, at the start of the lean season, which will last until September or October depending on the time of harvest. According to seasonal trends, the beneficiary situation is expected to deteriorate within the next few months.

Key findings from the baseline survey include:

- **72.1%** of HHs have used an emergency coping strategy within the past 30 days;
- **22.5%** of HHs have a borderline or poor Food Consumption Score (FCS);

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[1] "Support for the Resiliency of Communities in Diffa" **Agreement No. AID-FFP-G-14-00027**

- Only **29.3%** of farmers have used at least two sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months;

- **62%** of women could name at least six nutritional and hygiene practices;

- The average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is **4.6;**

- The prevalence of malnourished women is **13.7%,** and the prevalence of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months old is **7%.**

Findings from the baseline assessment were used to plan and adapt project activities, and set results indicator targets for the life of the project.

2.   Introduction

2.1.   Project and humanitarian situation overview

The FEAD project is being implemented by Samaritan's Purse (SP). It is a one-year EFSP launched in June 2015 and funded by USAID's FFP initiative. The project is being implemented in Niger, working with vulnerable HHs in 16 rural communities in the south-east Diffa Region, Bosso Department, Toumour and Bosso communes to improve food security. This area has been affected for the last couple of years by attacks from Boko Haram.

In the FEAD proposal, the plan was to target 2,279 beneficiary HHs for the lean season and 2,474 beneficiary HHs after harvest. Those figures include the displaced populations: refugees and returnees from Nigeria (RR), as well as the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Niger who are staying within the host communities. Even though official camps have been set up by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government, most of the displaced populations in Diffa Region are staying outside the camps. The number of displaced in the region is continuously changing and the humanitarian community is struggling to obtain accurate numbers. However, it is estimated that Niger hosts more than 100,000 displaced persons from Nigeria. Attacks by Boko Haram in northern Nigeria and in the Department of Bosso in Niger continue to cause movement of population and IDP's, especially in Bosso and Nguigmi communes. A recent example was after the attacks on the islands of Lake Chad and the forced evacuation of more than 27,000 residents from the islands in April/May 2015.

The humanitarian community is doing their best to coordinate interventions. Several actors have implemented year-round food assistance projects to address emergency food needs of the affected population based on their vulnerability. These include the World Food Programme (WFP) and their partners, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), SP, as well as the government.

Following the ARCAD project, FEAD is addressing emergency needs of refugees, returnees and IDP's without forgetting vulnerable host community members affected by the grain and fodder deficit from the previous harvest. The two strategic objectives of the project are:

1. Increased year-round access of food at the HH level amongst targeted beneficiaries
2. Improved HH nutrition, increased dietary diversity, and prevent acute malnutrition

These objectives will be accomplished through different activities. During the lean season, three unconditional targeted food distributions (UTFD) will take place (July-September). Maize, cowpeas, and oil commodities will be distributed to each targeted HH. Super cereal (SC), super cereal plus (SC+) and oil will be provided for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 6-59 months of age among the targeted HHs.

Four additional distributions will be conducted to address emergency food needs of the most vulnerable HHs (2,474) in the area after the lean season (November-February). With the Diffa Region still under a government declared state of emergency, it is unlikely that FFA activities will be appropriate. However, as planned, SP will make a decision only after consultation with local authorities, security institutions, FFP and the rest of the food assistance humanitarian community.

Seed for training (SFT) activities will be implemented as well, at various times of the year depending on the crop (before and during the rainy season for the millet and cowpea seed, and after for the maize and wheat seed).

Moreover, FEAD will continue to support the two gardening women's groups in Toumour and Ngouba villages which have remained accessible. These sites were created, beneficiaries were

trained and seeds were distributed through the ARCAD project. The 80 women in the two groups, mostly mothers of young children, will attend nutrition and hygiene education sessions, as well as saving and loan trainings.

2.2. Objectives of the baseline assessment and beneficiary targeting

The FEAD project baseline assessment had the following objectives:

- Select beneficiaries for UTFD and SFT (for millet and cowpeas)
- Obtain baseline data for the project results indicators in the targeted communities
- Obtain market baseline data

Since the FEAD project is an emergency food assistance project, the baseline survey cannot provide extremely accurate results due to the need for immediate food provision and short time frame to collect data. However, the measurements will provide enough information about the initial food security situation of the beneficiaries, and will enable SP to track changes through the life of the project.

The targeting missions were conducted from June 5-18, 2015 where 2,279 HH were identified to benefit from June UTFD. The baseline assessment followed the targeting, from June 18-28, 2015, during the period of Ramadan; however, the indicators were not affected. Distributions for 2,270 HH were accomplished from June 25 to July 1, 2015. A complementary beneficiary targeting mission was organized after the distribution, from July 21-24, 2015 to update the beneficiary targeting following new population movements in several villages of Bosso Commune, around Tchoukoudjani village.

The market assessment was conducted from July 5-10, 2015.

Figure 1: Targeted areas: Diffa Region-Bosso Department
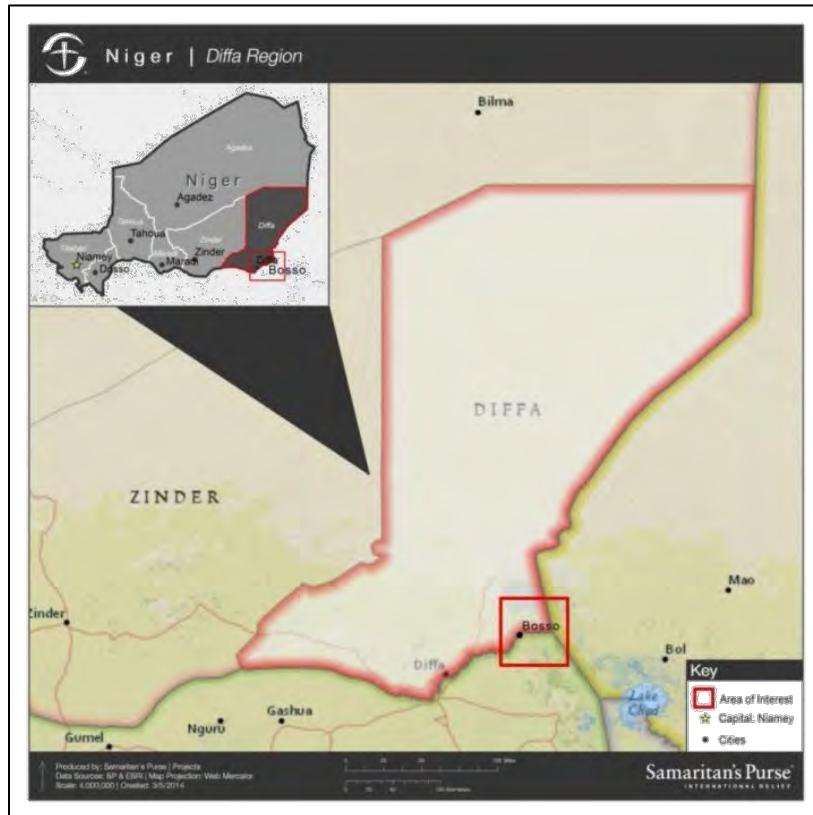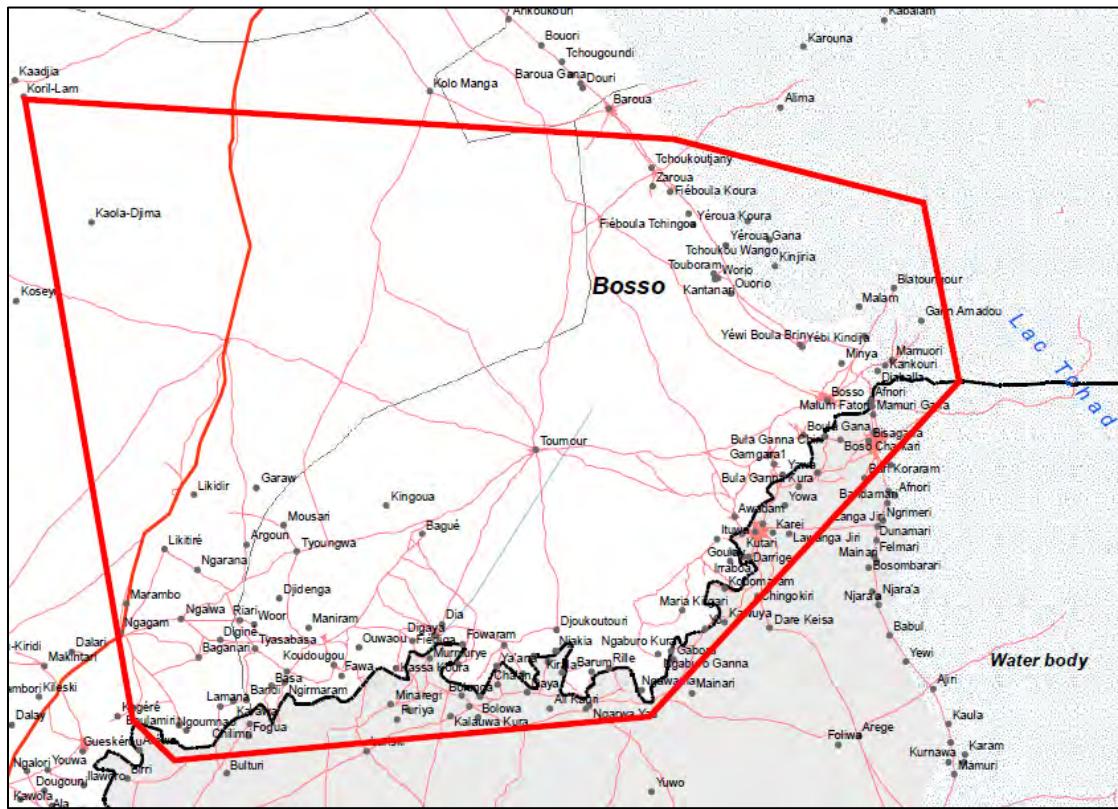
Figure 2: Map of the targeted areas: Diffa Region-Bosso Department- communes of Bosso and Toumour (source OCHA)

The table below presents the 16 villages where lean season UTFD beneficiaries have been targeted. The villages were selected in collaboration with the local authorities and other stakeholders to fill any gaps, and to avoid any overlapping. Significant effort was made to apply the "one village one actor" rule put in place by WFP. Villages selected are either from the government's official list of deficit vulnerable villages or are characterized by the presence of displaced populations.
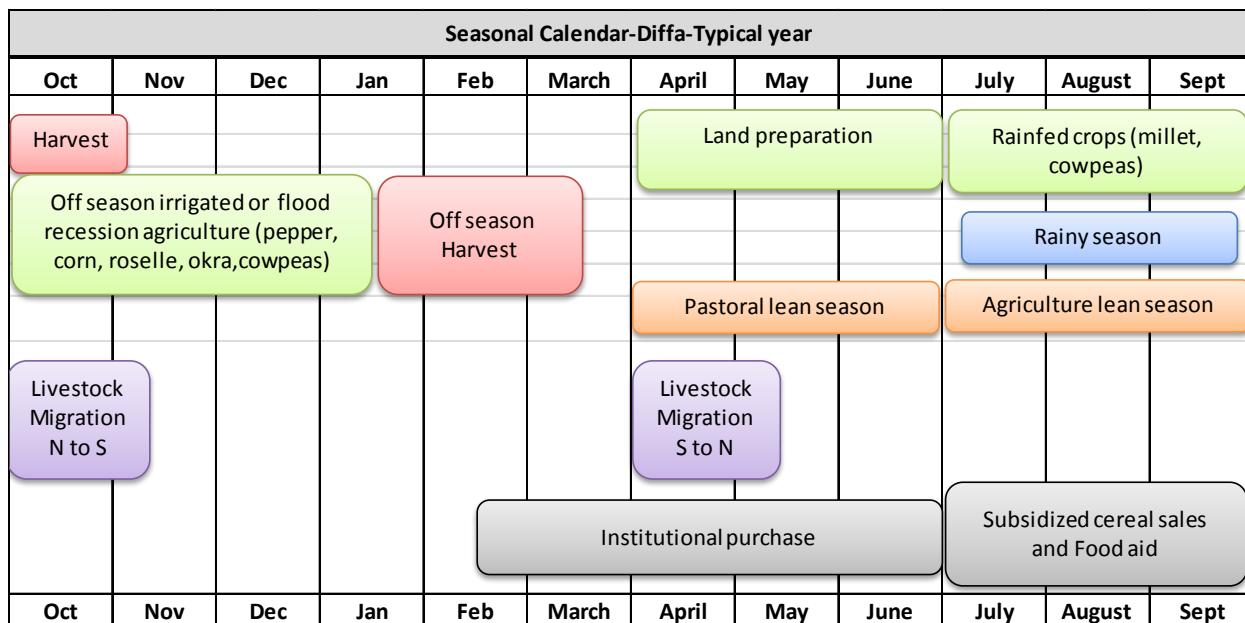
Table 1: Villages of intervention

N	Communes	Villages	GPS Coordinates		Village Targeting rationale	
			Latitude (N)	Longitude (E.)	Grain deficit	Displaced
1	Bosso	Bague	13.36.577	13.04.569	Yes	Yes
2	Bosso	Bague kiessa	13.36.020'	013.01.398'	Yes	Yes
3	Bosso	Borbouyari	13.49.641'	013.13.090'	No	Yes
4	Bosso	Djarawa	13.50.466'	013.12.097'	Yes	Yes

5	Bosso	Fie Boulwa Koura	13.49.297'	013.12.699'	Yes	Yes
6	Bosso	Mille	13.47.643'	013.14.920'	Yes	Yes
7	Bosso	Tchoukoudjani	13.50.214'	013.11.593'	No	Yes
8	Bosso	Yarwa gana	13.18.707	012.36.009	Yes	Yes
9	Bosso	Yarwa koura	13.49.178	13.14.728	Yes	Yes
10	Toumour	Djariho	13.53.501	012.45.263	Yes	Yes
11	Toumour	Gagorce	13.52.051'	012.29.080'	Yes	No
12	Toumour	Kachacho	13.41.983	13.10.039	No	Yes
13	Toumour	Kakarwa	13.43.413	13.04.439	Yes	Yes
14	Toumour	Karo	14.06.240'	012.28.240'	Yes	No
15	Toumour	Nguelgnale	14.11.904	12.24.647	No	Yes
16	Toumour	Sayam	13.50.901	012.37.860	Yes	Yes

2.3. Seasonal calendar

Figure 3: Diffa seasonal calendar

3. Beneficiary Selection

3.1. Lean season unconditional targeted food distribution beneficiary selection methodology

Samaritan's Purse used the household economic analysis (HEA) methodology to target the FEAD UTFD beneficiary HHs. This methodology is based on an analysis and a classification of all village HHs according to livelihood criteria. The purpose is to find the poorest HHs of the village who are most likely food insecure or at risk, especially during the lean season (June – September).

Samaritan's Purse has been working with a team of surveyors, while implementing USAID and WFP projects, so they were already familiar with the HEA methodology. However, training was organized before the start of the FEAD targeting missions in order to clarify the process. The targeting missions were conducted from June 5-18, 2015 to identify beneficiaries to be served in June, with a complementary mission from July 21-24, 2015 to finalize the FEAD HH beneficiary list after movement of the population in Tchoukoudjani.

For each village, the process started with the target team, including surveyors and at least one SP staff. They introduced themselves to the village chief and explained the project and next steps. A community-level meeting was held with the general population in the village to explain the reason for their presence without making any promises.

The community selected a committee of elders of ten to 20 people in the village, which had to include women and men from the village and the hamlets, religious leaders, and members of the host and displaced population, to represent the whole population. Members of the committee had to be familiar with the HHs in the community. The definition of the HH was explained in order to find the local word for this concept.

The committees created two registers of all HHs in the village (one for the displaced and one for the host population). Project staff assisted the committee in determining the criteria of each of the four socioeconomic categories (very poor, poor, better-off, and rich) that would be used to

classify each HH. Criteria included HH size, land property/rented/loaned, grain crops and cash crops area cultivated, normal grain harvest, number of months of self-sufficiency, livestock owned/purchased/sold, main sources of income, and debts.

Once the exhaustive lists were ready and the criteria were determined, the committee was divided in two sub committees which separately sorted all the HHs per category.

Afterward, classifications of the two committees were compared. If the same HH was put in two different socioeconomic categories by the two sub-committees, the situation was analysed and a consensus was found based on the criterion.

Each HH classified as very poor, was then targeted to be a UTFD beneficiary. In order to avoid inclusion or omission mistakes, house visits were organised. Each very poor HH was visited to identify all PLW and children from 6 to 59 months of age who were then selected to benefit from the Nutritional Supplement to Prevent Acute Malnutrition and Mortality (NSPAMM).

The final list was then approved by the community assembly.

3.2. Seed for training beneficiary selection

As planned, 782 HHs within the 16 villages were targeted among the UTFD host beneficiaries to take part in SFT activities, receiving millet and cowpea seeds and two training sessions.

Beneficiary selection teams went to the 16 villages to meet with village chief and leaders to introduce the NGO, the project, and the purpose of the visits. They selected four key villagers for each village, made up of men and women if possible. Based on the following non-cumulative criteria set up and the list of very poor HHs targeted for UTFD activities, the 782 SFT HHs were selected. Beneficiaries had to be an adult, physically capable of farming, have access to land and plan to stay in the village throughout the planting season. The beneficiary had to be willing to commit to the project activities, attend the training sessions, apply the techniques learned, and provide information requested about harvest and yields. Beneficiaries who were already farmers were preferred, but not essential.

3.3. FEAD beneficiary demographics

3.3.1 FEAD beneficiary demographics results

Table 2: Beneficiary selection

FEAD Beneficiary Demographic Information													
Age	< 5		5	< 18	18	< 60	60 or over		Total				Average HH size
Sex (Male-Female)	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	# HH	
Lean season UTFD host community members	426	449	1,244	1,303	959	1,134	388	394	3,017	3,280	**6,297**	989	6.4
Lean season UTFD displaced population	352	361	1,502	1,249	1,067	1,239	150	170	3,071	3,019	**6,090**	1,096	5.6
Subtotal 1-UTFD	**778**	**810**	**2,746**	**2,552**	**2,026**	**2,373**	**538**	**564**	**6,088**	**6,299**	**12,387**	**2,085**	**5.9**
NSPAMM children direct beneficiaries	777	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	777	811	**1,588**	N/A	N/A
NSPAMM PLW direct beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	457	-	-	-	457	**457**	N/A	N/A
Subtotal 2-NSPAMM	**777**	**811**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**457**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,045**	**N/A**	**N/A**
SFT millet/cowpeas	-	-	-	-	614	168	-	-	-	-	**782**	782	N/A
Subtotal 3-SFT	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**614**	**168**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**782**	**782**	**N/A**
Total without duplication	**788**	**810**	**2,746**	**2,552**	**2,026**	**2,373**	**538**	**564**	**6,088**	**6,299**	**12,387**	**2,085**	**5.9**
Total without duplication per age category	1,598		5,298		4,399		1,102						

Additional information per village is presented in Appendix A.

Table 3: Lean season UTFD beneficiaries planned vs. actual

	Planned # of direct beneficiaries[2]		Actual # of beneficiaries targeted to date			
	HHs	**Estimated total beneficiaries**	**HHs**	**% reached**	**Total beneficiaries**	**% reached**
Lean season UTFD host community members	977	6,839	**989**	101 %	6,297	92 %
Lean season UTFD displaced population	1,302	9,114	**1,096**	84 %	6,090	67 %
Total	**2,279**	**15,953**	**2,085**	**91 %**	**12,387**	**78 %**

While 91% of the HHs were reached, only 78% of the target individuals were reached due to the insecurity challenges described below in paragraph 3.3.2. Initially, calculations were made using an average HH size of seven. However, based on initial assessments and activities it appears that a more accurate average HH size is 5.9. This average will be used to update the total beneficiary targets.

Table 4: Lean season NSPAMM beneficiaries planned vs. actual

	Expected/planned # of direct beneficiaries[3]	Actual # of beneficiaries targeted to date			
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	**% reached**
Children NSPAMM	1,276	777	811	1,588	124%
PLW NSPAMM	798	-	457	457	57%
Total	**2,074**	**777**	**1,268**	**2,045**	**99%**

The NSPAMM beneficiaries are targeted amongst the UTFD beneficiary HHs; all children from 6 to 59 months and all PLW amongst those HHs are targeted. More children were reached than planned because the initial calculation for planned under-estimated the number of children.

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[2] Listed in the FEAD proposal Annex D
[3] Listed in the FEAD proposal Annex D

Table 5: SFT beneficiaries planned vs. actual

	Planned direct beneficiaries	Actual Direct beneficiaries			
		Male	Female	Total	% reached
SFT millet/cowpeas	782	614	168	782	100%
SFT wheat-maize	361	Will be targeted at the end of the planting season.			
SFT moringa	1,429	N/A	N/A	989	69%
TOTAL	**2,572**	N/A	N/A	**1,771**	**69%**

All SFT millet/cowpea beneficiaries have been targeted to receive training and seeds for the planting season. The rest of the moringa beneficiaries and the SFT wheat-maize beneficiaries will be targeted in Barwa village after the lean season. This village is currently served by another actor, but will be assisted by SP after the lean season.

3.3.2 Challenges

Before the distribution in June, 2,279 HHs were targeted to receive food. In early July, repetitive attacks at night in some villages of the Commune of Bosso (i.e. Tchoukoudjani, Borbouyari), caused the population to flee the village. After these disruptions, SP decided to update and retarget beneficiaries in those villages from July 21-24, 2015, using security escorts since the area was insecure at that time. The FEAD HH beneficiary list has since been updated. This situation partially explains why only 78% of the lean season UTFD beneficiaries HHs (2,085 out of 2,279) have been identified through HEA. The second reason for this gap is the lower average HH size. This project purposes to address emergency food needs of the population in Bosso Department. Thus, the number of HHs and beneficiaries will vary from month to month due to population movement; however, the total number of cumulative HHs receiving food will be reached. A complementary assessment will be conducted in August to identify additional beneficiaries according to food needs.

4. Baseline Survey Methodology

4.1. Methodology for the results indicators in the results framework

4.1.1. Context of the survey and challenges

Conducting HEA targeting for more than 2,000 HHs in 16 villages, as well as a baseline survey in less than three weeks, proved to be challenging due to time constraints and insecurity. Two factors which contributed to the challenges were the late signing of the project agreement, and the need to quickly identify beneficiaries in order to provide unconditional transfer of food for June in partnership with WFP.[4] The M&E team had to wait until the HEA targeting was completed before conducting the baseline amongst targeted beneficiaries. As a result, the team had to calculate the sampling based on the manuscript beneficiary list, before it could be entered in the database, further complicating the sampling process. Thus, the baseline survey began before the final beneficiary HH number (per category) was finalized.

Moreover, security incidents occurred in June, in the middle of conducting the surveys, postponing and delaying some target and baseline missions.

Despite overcoming these challenges, the process was nonetheless affected. For example, the recommended sample size is normally increased by 20% in order to account for errors or incomplete surveys; however, due to time constraints this was not possible. It was also noticed that some HHs that had been registered in the manuscript target lists through HEA and interviewed during the baseline survey belonged to the wrong category (i.e. refugee interviewed within the host population category). Those cases have been removed, explaining the difference between the calculated recommended sample size and the actual sample size per category (Table 7).

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[4] After discussions with the local FFP office, WFP agreed to provide food for SP to distribute to FEAD beneficiaries in June.

4.1.2. Target population, sampling, and survey methodology

The baseline survey was conducted amongst the targeted beneficiary HHs that were targeted to receive UTFD in June to reflect their situation before the intervention.[5] Most of them had just been targeted for the FEAD UTFD activities; however, displaced beneficiaries from four villages had recently received food in May as part of the final food distribution under ARCAD. The baseline was also conducted amongst the women gardening beneficiaries from the two accessible ARCAD gardening sites (Toumour and Ngouba).

Because different indicators were measured amongst different groups of beneficiaries, four beneficiary categories were defined with an individualized questionnaire for each (Appendix D-G). Below are the four categories of beneficiaries:

Table 6: Beneficiary categories used for the baseline survey

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY #	CATEGORY DESCRIPTION	SAMPLING
1 DP	**Targeted displaced population (DP) (IDP's, Refugees and Returnees)** of the targeted villages **including children from 6 to 59 months among targeted HHs** *(All of them are lean season response UTFD beneficiaries)*	90% confidence level, 10% margin of error
2 HC	**Targeted host community (HC) members** from the targeted villages **including children from 6 to 59 months among targeted HHs** *(All of them are lean season UTFD beneficiaries)*	90% confidence level, 10% margin of error
3 GARD	**80 gardening (GARD) and nutrition beneficiaries from Ngouba and Toumour** *(All of them are not FEAD lean season UTFD beneficiaries. Food assistance in the villages is provided by ICRC)*	All the 80 women (comprehensive)
4 NSPAMM PLW	**NSPAMM PLW beneficiaries** *(All of them are FEAD lean season UTFD beneficiaries)*	90% confidence level, 10% margin of error

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[5] As mentioned below, SP, in partnership with WFP, distributed an unconditional food transfer to cover beneficiary food needs in June.

As the baseline had to be conducted first in order to ensure the baseline reflects accurate information, a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error sample was calculated using Raosoft[6] for beneficiary Categories 1, 2, and 4. All Category 3 beneficiaries (80 gardening beneficiaries) were interviewed to make sure every woman with a child under 6 months of age and between 6 and 23 months of age were interviewed.

Below is a table summarizing the beneficiary category size and the calculated sample for each category. A total of 272 respondents were interviewed.

For respondents in categories 1, 2, and 3, all children who were present in the house at the time of the interview were screened. Out of 1,588 children between 6 and 59 months, 215 children were screened, which represents a significant sample. The 90% confidence, 10% margin of error sample would have been 65.

Table 7: Baseline survey sampling per beneficiary category

	Total HH	Sample size according to calculation	Actual sample size according to constraints
Beneficiary Category 1: DP	1,096	64	63
Beneficiary Category 2: HC	989	64	62
Beneficiary Category 3: GARD.	80	-	79[7]
Beneficiary Category 4: PLW	457	60	60
TOTAL			**264**

For each category, a number of indicators were measured according to the FEAD result framework (Appendix C).

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[6] http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html
[7] Of the 80 gardening women beneficiaries, one was not found.

Table 8: Baseline survey sampling-indicators per beneficiary group

No	Indicators	Beneficiary Categories			
		1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	4 PLW
1	HH Coping Strategy Index (CSI) (Category 4 included in Category 1 and 2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
2	Prevalence of HHs using severe coping strategies[8]	Yes	Yes	Yes	
3	Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (Category 4 included in Category 1 and 2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
4	% of HHs with a borderline or poor Food Consumption Score (FCS) (<=42) (category 4 included in category 1 and 2)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
5	Prevalence of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months old	Yes	Yes	Yes	
6	Prevalence of malnourished women			Yes	Yes
7	% of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices			Yes	
8	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age			Yes	
9	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet			Yes	
10	% of women's gardening group participants contributing to the saving funds			Yes	
11	% of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months (millet/cowpeas),		Yes		
12	Average production – millet		Yes		
	Average production - cowpeas		Yes		
	Average production – moringa		Yes		

Respondent HHs in each community were randomly selected through systematic sampling, on the manuscript list. A sampling interval was calculated to cover the entire beneficiary list based on the estimation, and used to create the list of respondent HHs. The start number was picked randomly within the first interval.

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[8] Based on WFP recommendations, the previous indicator of "prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger" was replaced by an indicator within the livelihoods-based coping strategies, one that could be measured through the PDM surveys.

At the HH level, for Category 1 and 2, the survey was conducted with the head of the HH or, if he or she was not present, a responsible adult who lived within the HH was able to respond to questions. Respondents had to be over the age of 15 and give their consent to participate in the survey.

4.1.3. Survey training, data collection, entry, and analysis

The survey questionnaires were written in French and pre-tested to ensure high quality translations both in terms of accuracy and appropriateness for the target respondents. For each indicator, several questions lead to the answer and to the measured indicator in order to favor honest responses (Appendix D-G). Questionnaires were designed taking into account ARCAD experiences and distribution monitoring and post distribution monitoring tools shared by WFP in order to compare results.

To conduct the FEAD baseline survey, two survey teams from the Diffa Region were formed consisting of three external surveyors who speak the local languages. The survey team members participated in a one-day training to prepare them to conduct the surveys. The training covered topics including the survey and sampling methodologies, confidentiality policies, lessons learnt, interviewing techniques to reduce bias, proper recording and coding of responses and becoming familiar with the survey questionnaires, including the skip patterns. Participants learned to ask questions in a neutral manner and not to read the coded answers aloud to the respondent, but to probe when necessary to receive relevant responses. Efforts were made to ensure that the staff learned how to use the survey's sampling methods and understood the logic behind them. Each survey team had a team leader who monitored data collection every day, ensured random selection of respondents, and checked questionnaires for accuracy and completeness. This ensured a higher quality of data collected and minimized missing data.

The completed surveys were entered into tabulation tables in Excel by the SP monitoring and evaluation team. These tables were pre-established with formulas and validation rules to decrease data entry errors. The majority of survey questions included pre-coded responses to improve speed and accuracy of data entry. After entry, the data was cleaned and analyzed. Any

errors were corrected by using data triangulation and referencing the hard copies of the questionnaires.

Coordination between WFP and FFP partners in Diffa occurred as much as possible in order to harmonize M&E approaches, standardize indicators, and decide on what measurement tools will be used (i.e. FCS, HDDS, CSI, etc.).

For each of the result indicators, data was tabulated to show the relative indicator levels for each beneficiary category.

4.2.   Market survey baseline methodology

To assess the impact of FEAD activities on market prices, a baseline survey was conducted to collect prices of several commodities that could potentially be affected by the intervention. Four markets, that are closest to targeted HHs, were identified to reflect the beneficiaries' purchasing power.

At each location, the following commodity prices were gathered from vendors: millet, cowpeas, vegetable oil, and fuel. When possible, several prices for each market were collected to give a more accurate average price.

Income source rates/prices were collected, as well, for cash crops (pepper which is dried and preserved to sell throughout the year), livestock (goats) and unskilled daily wages (for agriculture and livestock activities).

Data was entered into an Excel table to calculate the average price per commodity per market according to the date of the survey.

From those figures, terms of trade were calculated to provide information on FEAD beneficiary purchasing power and fluctuations. A ratio between income activities' rates/prices (average pepper price, daily labor wage for agriculture activities, goats, and daily labor wage for livestock

activities) and staple food prices (average between maize and millet) will be calculated to illustrate purchasing power fluctuations throughout the project.

The designed questionnaire (Appendix H) will enable SP to monitor prices and fluctuations, the presence of distributed food on the market, and price differences and averages from previous years.
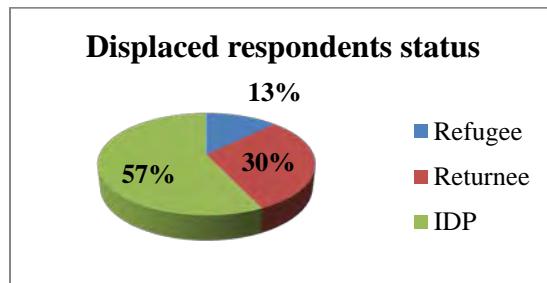
5. Results of the Survey

5.1 Situation of displaced populations

All displaced respondents stated that the cause of their movement was insecurity caused by Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria or in Niger.

As shown in Figure 4 below, 57% of the respondents are IDPs. Most of them came from the Lake Chad Islands after a Boko Haram attack and an evacuation order from the government. A total of 30% are returnees, while only 13% are refugees.

Figure 4: Displaced respondents' status

A total of 70% of the displaced respondents reported having arrived in the last four months. Internal displacement has been ongoing since February, when Boko Haram attacked Diffa and Bosso.

Figure 5: Amount of time RR and IDP's have been displaced

% of displaced beneficiaries according to time in their new location

- Between 1 and 4 months
- Between 5 and 8 months
- Between 9 and 12 months
- More than one year

10% | 3% | 17% | 70%
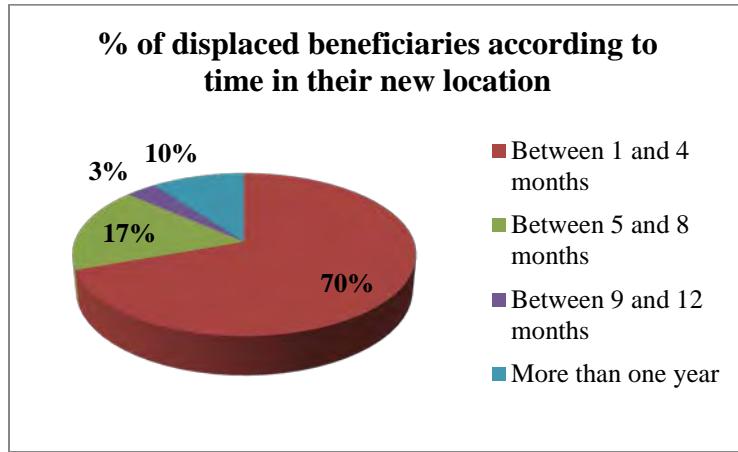
Figure 6 below presents the percentage of displaced HHs according to their expected time remaining in their current location. A total of 64% of the respondents explained that they do not know how they will stay, but will remain until security returns. A total of 14% of the HHs are planning to stay in their current location permanently. A total of 17% are not expecting to go back for at least one year. Statistics show that this population lives in a constant state of uncertainty.

Figure 6: RR and IDP's estimated remaining time in the current location

% of displaced beneficiaries according to estimated time remaining in the current location

- Between 1 and 4 months
- Between 5 and 8 months
- Between 9 and 12 months
- More than one year
- Don't know
- Forever

2% | 0% 3% | 14% | 17% | 64%
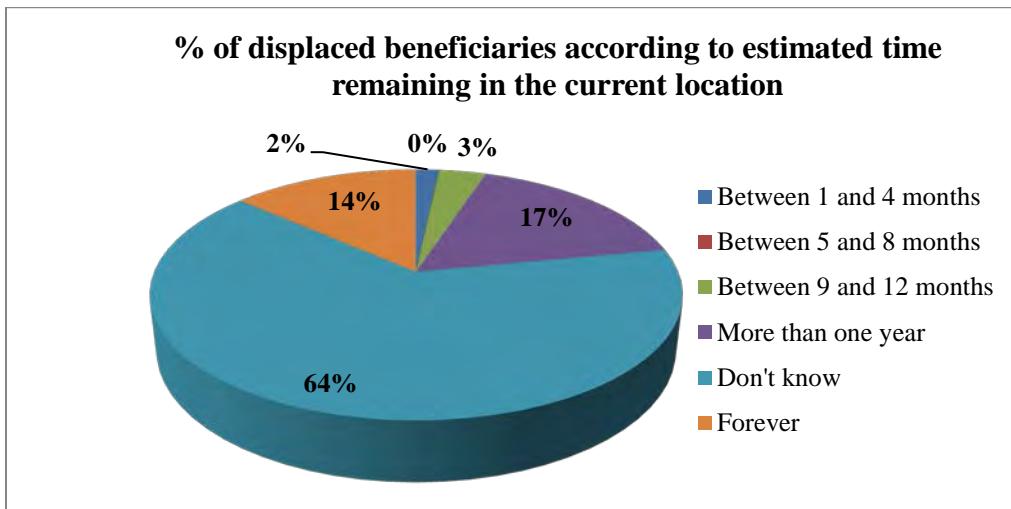
Table 9 below presents percentages of HHs according to their main cause of food insecurity. For the majority of the displaced category, the main cause of food insecurity is the security situation in the area, while for the other two categories drought and/or poor rain distributions was the cause. However, beneficiaries amongst the three categories recognize that the main cause of insecurity is the lack of economic means.

Table 9: Causes of food insecurity per beneficiary category

Main cause of food insecurity per beneficiary category						
	#			%		
	1-DP	**2-HC**	**3-GARD**	**1-DP**	**2-HC**	**3-GARD**
Drought/poor rain distribution	10	32	64	17%	**52%**	**81%**
Insecurity	41	12	9	**68%**	19%	11%
Lack of inputs	0	1	0	0%	2%	0%
No physical access to market	0	3	0	0%	5%	0%
No economical access to food	9	14	6	15%	23%	8%
TOTAL	**60**	**62**	**79**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

5.2 Respondents food assistance

In order to know if respondents had recently received food or cash from a humanitarian actor, they were asked if they had received any food aid or cash within the last 30 days, when they received these, and from whom.

While only 7.9% of the displaced population and 8.1% of the host community respondents received food or cash within the last 30 days, 39.2% of gardening beneficiaries received food or cash. Those women are located in two villages, Toumour and Ngouba, where ICRC is providing unconditional food assistance. For this reason, they were not selected by SP to receive food assistance, but only for gardening and nutrition activities. All of them report having received food or cash from this actor between 21 and 30 days ago.

The food assistance that has been ongoing for many months is positively impacting the food security situation, especially in the GARD category.

Figure 7: Food assistance within the last 30 days

% of HHs who received food aid within the previous 30 days

(Bar chart showing percentages for DP, HC, GARD)

- DP: No 92.1%, Yes 7.9%
- HC: No 91.9%, Yes 8.1%
- GARD: No 60.8%, Yes 39.2%

Legend: No, Yes
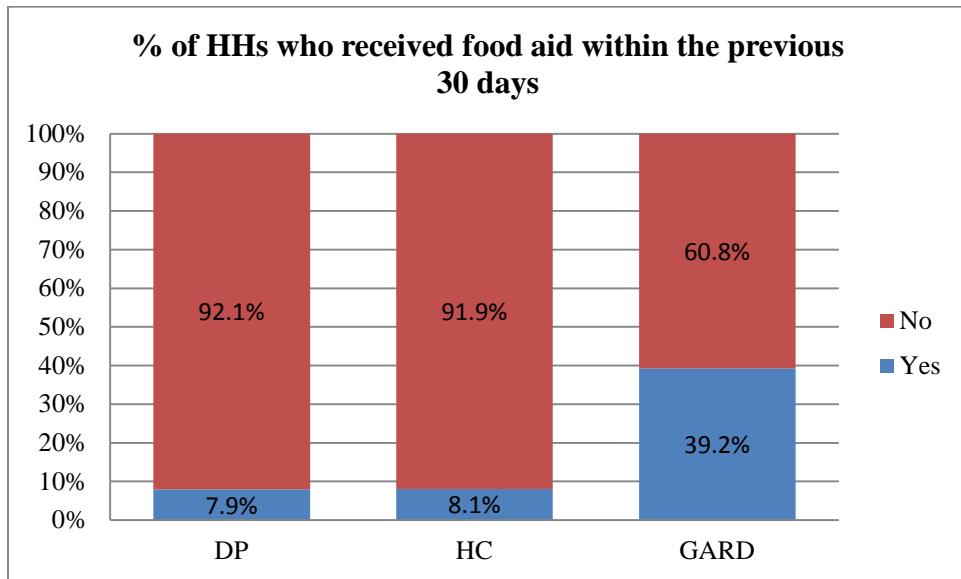
Table 10: Food distribution time

Last food distribution time per category								
	#				%			
	DP	HC	GARD	ALL	DP	HC	GARD	ALL
Between 1 and 10 days	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Between 11 and 20 days	1	1	0	2	20%	20%	0%	5%
Between 21 and 30 days	4	4	31	39	80%	80%	100%	95%
Total	**5**	**5**	**31**	**41**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

5.3 Project results indicators measured through the baseline surveys

The baseline survey was conducted from June 18-28, 2015, just before the expected rains at the beginning of the lean season. The most food insecure months are July, August and September, and sometimes October before the harvest, when villagers are running out of their food stock.

The following are standard indicators that are being used by WFP in Niger to measure lean season food distributions' impact on beneficiaries through post distribution monitoring surveys (PDM): reduced CSI, prevalence of HHs using emergency strategies, and HDDS.

5.3.1. Simplified reduced coping strategy index (rCSI)

The rCSI indicator measures the number of times each HH used one of the following five coping strategies in the last seven days: consumption of less preferred and less expensive foods, borrow food from a friend or relatives, limit portion size at mealtimes, restrict consumption by adults, and reduce number of meals eaten in a day. Each coping strategy is weighted to calculate the indicator according to the severity of the strategy. The relative weights given to each coping method are as follows: "less preferred and less expensive foods" (1); "borrow food from a friend or relative" (2); "reduce number of meals eaten in a day" (1); "limit portion size at mealtimes" (1); "restrict consumption by adults" (3). The simplified CSI measures behaviors adopted by HHs when they are facing food insecurity.

The average simplified CSI per week is 14.3. The highest score was measured within the displaced HHs (19.4), showing that their situation is worse than the two other categories, host communities scored 13.5 and gardening beneficiaries scored 10.8. The gardening category results show the impact of the ARCAD activities that were implemented among most of those women in 2014-2015 (gardening activities, SFT, food distributions and FFA), as well as the ongoing assistance in the two garden villages of Toumour and Ngouba by ICRC.

The scores allow SP to compare the situation between the different beneficiary categories, however the average score of 14.3 does not say much about the severity of the situation in the area. However, it does indicate the necessity for the HHs to use the different coping strategies to face food insecurity. A total of 92.6% of the HHs interviewed have used one coping strategy at least once in the previous seven days. This is significant and shows that most of the HHs need to adapt to feed themselves.

The CSI measured at the baseline stage allows comparison of the initial beneficiary situation and the measurements that will be done during distributions periods and at the end of the project.

Table 11: HH CSI average

Beneficiary Category	1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	62	79	204	
Total Scores	1,225	836	854	2,915	14.3
Result	19.4	13.5	10.8	14.3	
Beneficiaries from Category 4, NSPAMM PLW, are included in beneficiary Category 1 and 2.					

Figure 8: Percentage of HHs using a coping strategy

Percentage of HHs (per category) who used a coping strategy at least once within the last 7 days
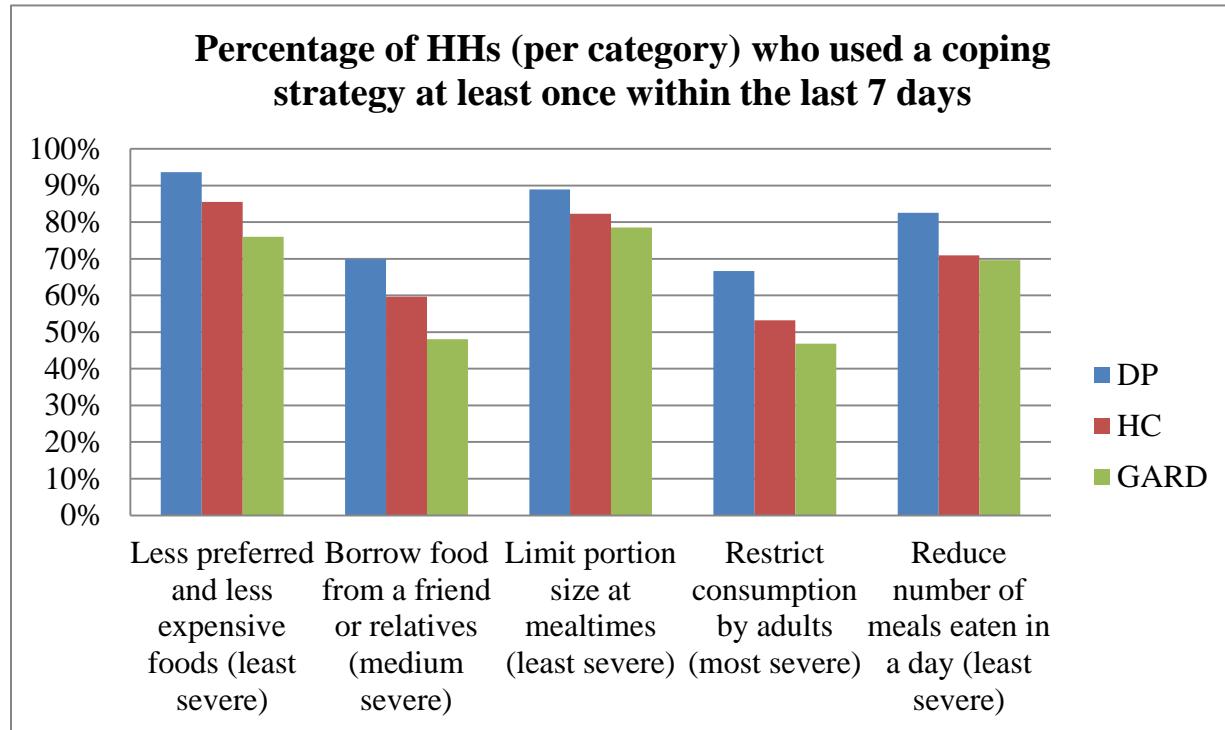
Figure 9: Average number of days per strategy per week

Simplified CSI- Average numbers of days per week per strategy
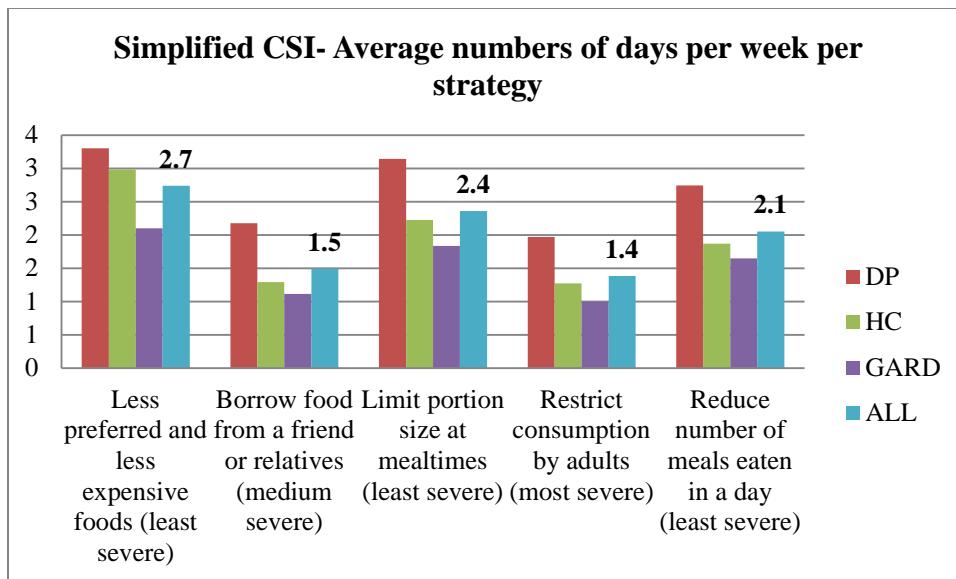
Figure 9 above shows the average number of days where each strategy has been used. The most severe and medium severe coping strategies are the least used (on average respectively 1.5 days and 1.4 days). Again the displaced category has the highest average number for each strategy, showing a more precarious food situation while the gardening category has the lowest for each strategy.

5.3.2 Prevalence of households using emergency strategies

The CSI is based on livelihoods and is used to better understand HH capacity to face shocks and food insecurity in the long term. The World Food Programme has selected the relevant list of coping strategies for Niger, which are classified in four categories, from the least to the most severe: neutral or no strategy, strategies of stress, strategies of crises, strategies of emergency (respectively in green, yellow, orange and red in the figure below). These categories were communicated to SP just before the baseline. The indicator is measured from the last 30 days.

The indicator SP used is the prevalence of HHs using emergency strategies. During the last 30 days, 72.1% of the respondents have used at least one of the three emergency strategies which are: sale of breeding livestock for food purchase, land sale due to food insecurity, and begging. This is high, even for the host population. For the host population, it is likely due to the lean season period, the poor 2014 harvest, and the lack of possibility to grow peppers due to the

security situation and the increased burden of the displaced population. For the displaced, the fact of leaving everything in their village and moving to another place is a strong component of their food insecurity. Results show that the percentage of displaced using emergencies strategies is higher than the host community, which is also higher than the gardening beneficiaries using those strategies.
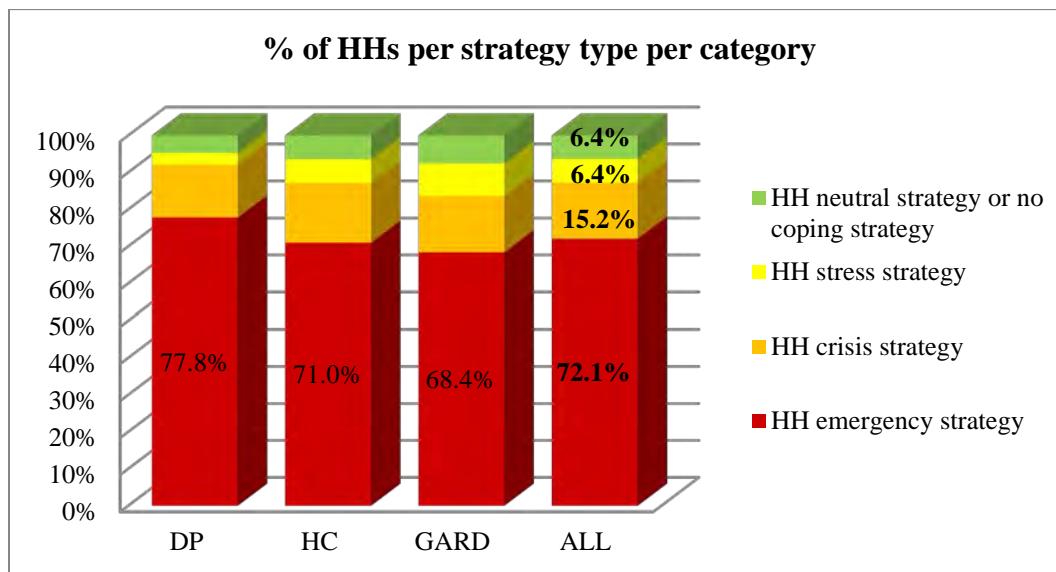
Table 12: Prevalence of HH using emergency strategies

Beneficiary Category	1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	62	79	204	
# Correct	49	44	54	147	**72.1%**
Result	**77.8%**	**71.0%**	**68.4%**	**72.1%**	
Beneficiaries from category 4, NSPAMM PLW, are included in beneficiary category 1 and 2.					

Figure 10 below shows per category, the percentage of HHs for which the most severe strategy is the emergency strategy, crisis strategy, stress strategy or the percentage of neutral strategy or no strategy.
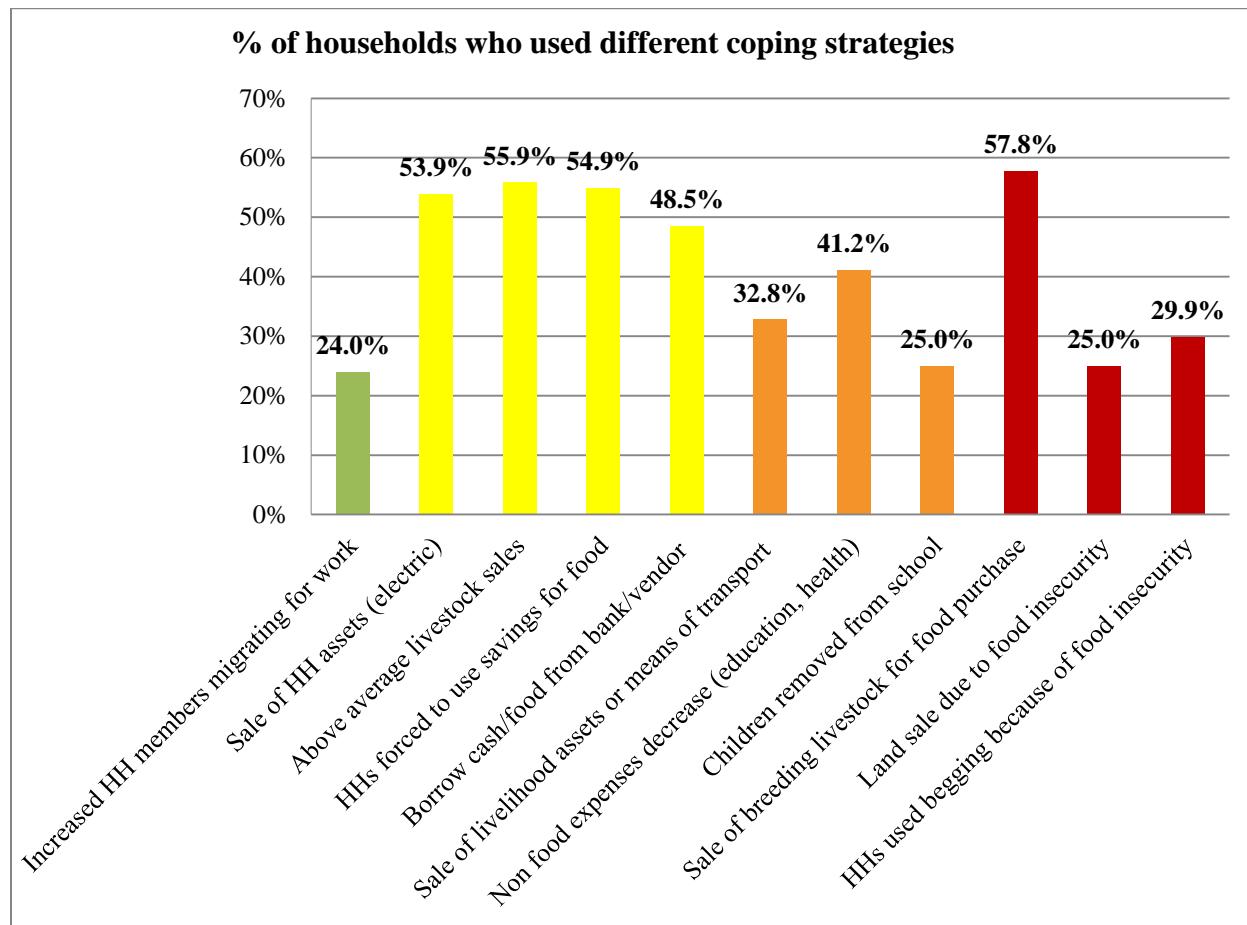
Figure 10: % of HHs per strategy type per category

The figure below presents the percentage of HHs who used the strategy at least once in the previous 30 days.

A total of 55.9% of all the HHs surveyed sold more livestock than usual and 57.8% of the HHs said they sold breeding livestock for food purchases. In a pastoralist context, villagers selling breeding animals demonstrate the serious nature of the situation, especially in the long term.

Figure 11: % of HHs who used the different coping strategies

5.3.3 Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)

The HDDS indicator measures the diversity and quality of the HH diet over the previous 24 hours. The 16 food groups used during the interview are then assembled into seven main food groups. The score varies between 0 and 7. Below 4.5, the diet diversity is poor; and between 4.5

and 6 it is medium. A score of 6 or more shows high diversity. Results from the baseline surveys shows that the average HDDS is 4.6, considered as medium, but on the boundary with poor diversity. Samaritan's Purse expects the score will decrease without an intervention due to the lean season, the rarity of vegetables and fruits, and the staple food purchase prioritization.

The highest score has been measured within the gardening beneficiary category with a dietary diversity of 5, which could be interpreted as a positive impact of nutrition education and gardening activities carried out during the implementation of the ARCAD project, without forgetting the on-going food assistance by ICRC in the two villages. On the contrary the lowest score belongs to Category 1, Displaced Population. Again this confirms the precarious situation of this beneficiary category.

Table 13: HH HDDS

Beneficiary Category	1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	62	79	204	
Total Scores	269	278	397	944	4.6
Result	**4.3**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**4.6**	
Beneficiaries from Category 4, NSPAMM PLW, are included in beneficiary Category 1 and 2.					

Figure 12: Food varieties consumed per category
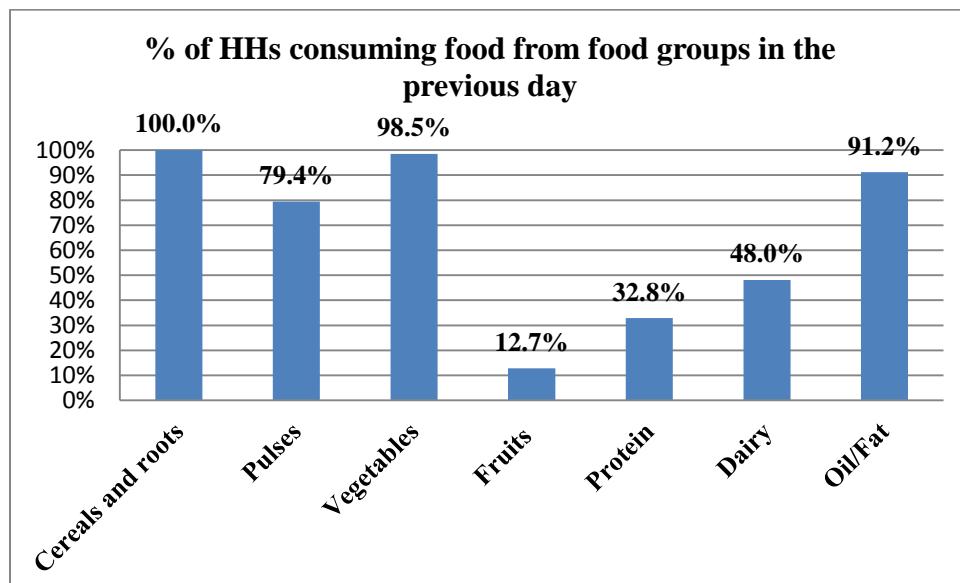
Figure 12 above shows the percentage of HHs who consumed the different food groups the previous day; 100% consumed cereals or roots. In addition to this food group, HHs tend to include in their diet pulses, oil and fat as well as vegetables. On the contrary, food from the following food groups are less consumed, in descending order: dairy, protein, and fruits. It is interesting to notice that almost half of the respondents had consumed a dairy food item within the last day, demonstrating the characteristics of this pastoral area, especially in the northern villages of the Commune of Toumour.

5.3.4 Percentage of HHs with borderline or poor FCS
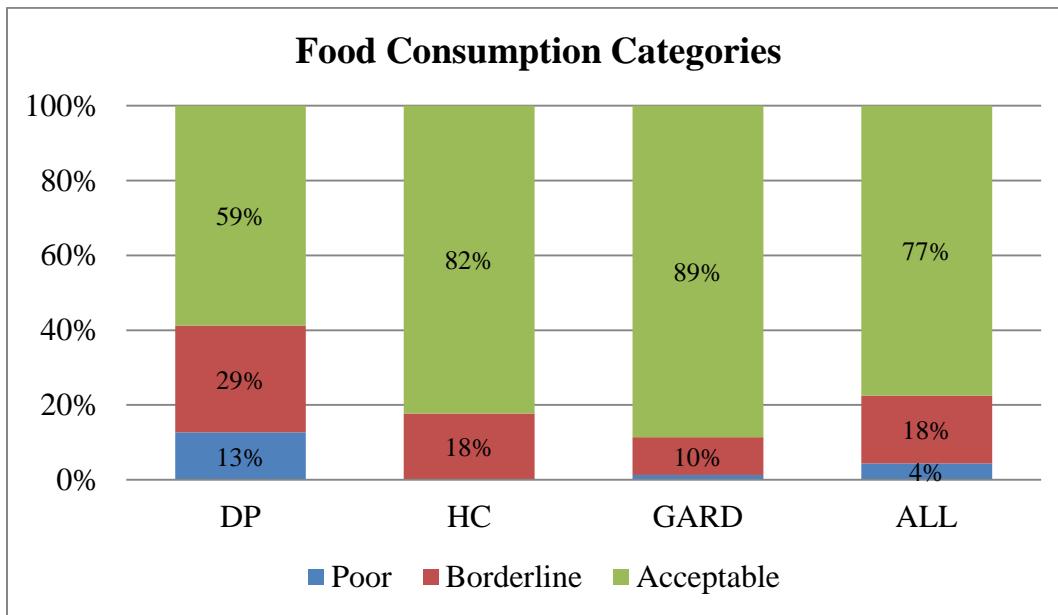
As described in the WFP compendium[9], the FCS indicator is used "to reflect quantity and quality of the individual's diet. It measures the food diversity, consumption frequency and the diet importance of each food consumed." In the same document used for Niger, WFP is using the following boundaries: a score of less than 28 is poor, between 28 and 42 is borderline; and over 42 is acceptable. These scores are higher than the typical thresholds used, as they take into account the pastoral livelihood impact on FCS.

According to the surveys, 22.5% of the HHs had a poor or borderline FCS, with a clear difference between the different categories. Results show that 41.3% of the displaced had a poor or borderline FCS. The percentages are only 17.7% and 11.4% for Category 2 and 3 respectively. It is assumed that the coping strategies most used have a positive impact, at least in the short term, on the food security situation of the host communities. But the use of emergency coping strategies can be harmful on the long term vulnerability level of those communities and will affect their resiliency capacity. The average FCS is 58.3.

Table 14: Percentage of HHs with borderline or poor FCS
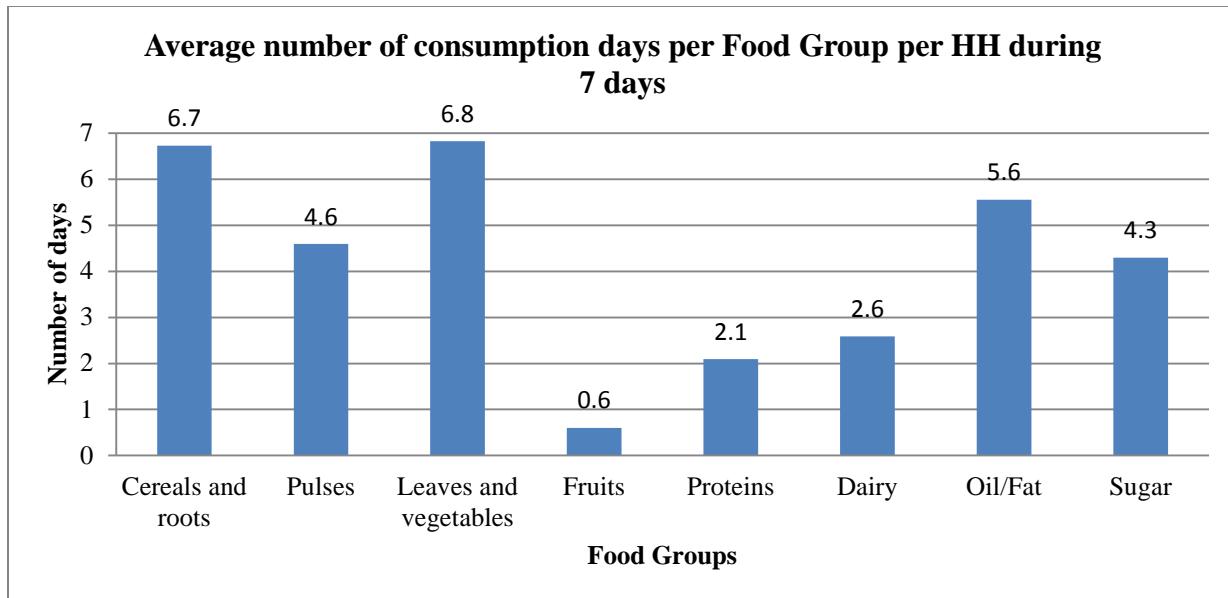
Beneficiary Category	1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	Total	Baseline Result
Sample	63	62	79	204	
# Correct	26	11	9	46	**22.5 %**
Result	**41.3 %**	**17.7 %**	**11.4 %**	**22.5 %**	
Beneficiaries from Category 4, NSPAMM PLW, are included in beneficiary Category 1 and 2.					

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[9] « 2014-2017 compendium des indicateurs, cadre des résultats stratégiques » WFP.

Food Consumption Categories
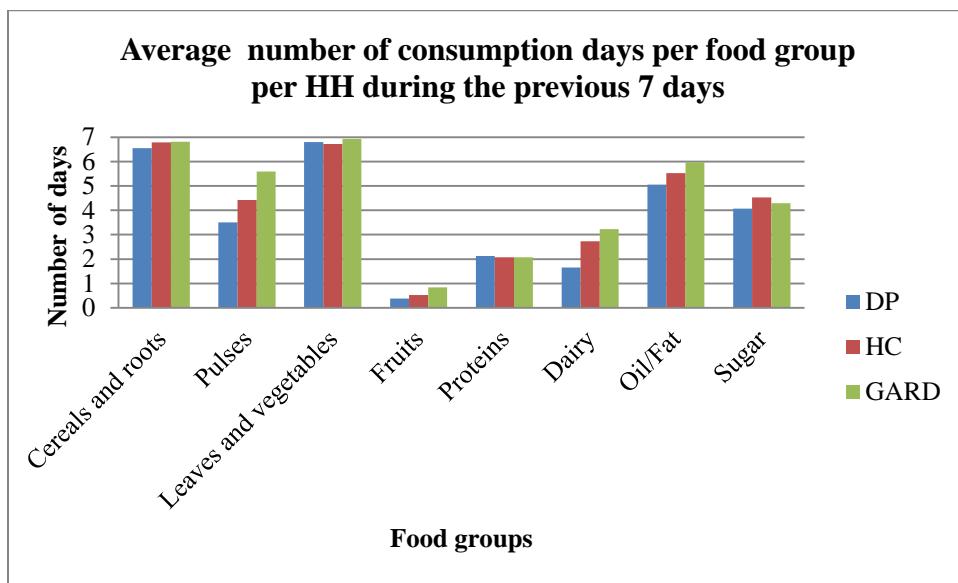
Five out of the eight food groups constituting the FCS were consumed on average at least 4.3 days out of seven days (cereal/roots, pulses, leaves and vegetable, oil/fat and sugar). Pulses have a high weight in the calculation of the score. An average of 2.1 days of protein consumption isn't negligible, especially since this food group has the highest weighting in the FCS calculation. Fish and meat are available due to Lake Chad and pastoralism. This analysis explains how the percent of HHs with a poor or borderline FCS is quite low. Fruits are almost not consumed, 0.6 days per week on average. It is also not the season for fruit.

Figure 13: Consumption days per food group

Average number of consumption days per Food Group per HH during 7 days

In order to explain the difference in the results between Category 1 (displaced), and the two other categories, SP compared the average daily consumption for each food group per category.

Figure 14: Consumption days per food group per beneficiary category

Average number of consumption days per food group per HH during the previous 7 days

From the figures above, the average number of consumption days are about the same for cereals, leaves and vegetables, proteins, and sugar. However, there is a big difference in the consumption of pulses and dairy which have a high weight in the FCS calculation. This accounts for the main difference in the average FCS between the displaced and the host communities. It is interesting

to notice that 100% of the displaced HHs buy dairy products, 64% of the Category 2 and 23% of the Category 3 produce the milk/cheese consumed. This explains the difference in the dairy consumption, since displaced HHs mostly do not have livestock while host communities in the area raise cattle.

5.3.5 Prevalence of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months of age

All of the children identified within the interviewed HHs of the three beneficiary categories that could be identified were screened, using the Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC); 215 children have been screened.

The percentage of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months of age is 7 %. Children were considered malnourished if they were found to have severe or moderate malnutrition. The following boundaries were used: below 110 mm for severe, and between 110 mm and under 125 mm for moderate. This demonstrates that the percentage is highest within the host community category.

Table 14: Prevalence of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months of age

Beneficiary Category	1 DP	2 HC	3 GARD	Total	Baseline Result
# of children 6-59 months screened	81	59	75	215	7.0%
# Correct	4	8	3	15	
Result	4.9%	13.6%	4.0%	7.0%	

Table 15: Prevalence of malnourished children from 6 to 59 months of age per beneficiary category

	Moderate Acute Malnutrition	Severe Acute Malnutrition	No malnutrition
DP	4.9%	0.0%	95.1%
HC	13.6%	0.0%	86.4%
GARD	4.0%	0.0%	96.0%

5.3.6 Prevalence of malnourished women

All women identified within the interviewed HHs of the three beneficiary categories were screened using MUAC. A total of 139 women were screened.

The percentage of malnourished women is 13.7%; women were considered malnourished with a MUAC below 230 mm.

Table 16: Prevalence of malnourished women

Beneficiary Category	3 GARD	4 NSPAMM PLW	Total	Baseline Result
# of women in the sample	79	60	139	
# Correct	8	11	19	**13.7%**
Result	**10.1%**	**18.3%**	**13.8%**	

5.3.7 Percentage of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices
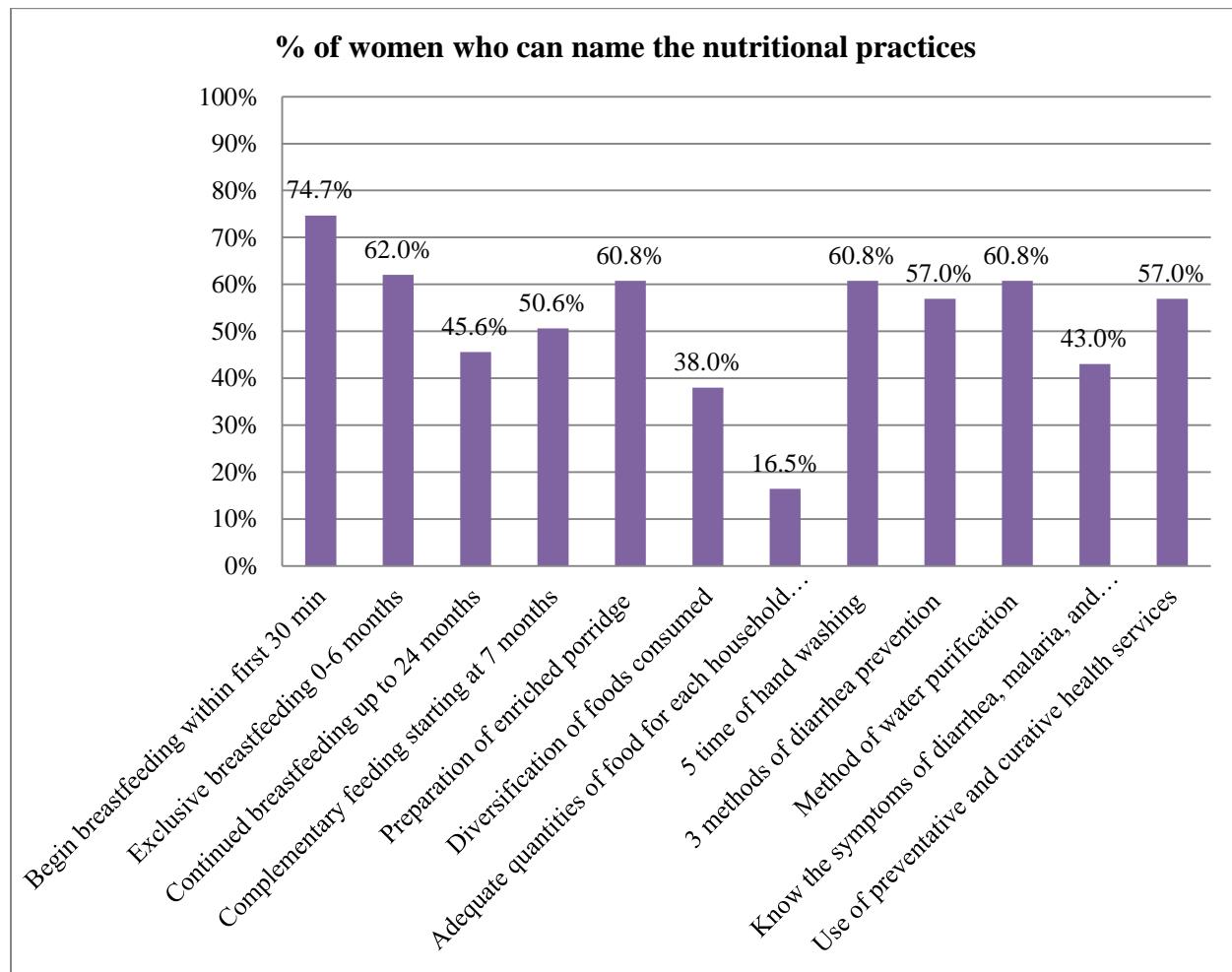
A total of 79 out of 80 gardening women who will be involved in gardening, nutrition and saving/credits activities were interviewed. As demonstrated in Table 17 below, 62.0% could name at least six of the 12 nutritional and hygiene practices taught during the ARCAD project, which will be reinforced again through the FEAD project. Before the ARCAD project, the baseline data for this knowledge indicator was 28.3%. This reveals the positive impact which the nutrition education conducted under ARCAD had on beneficiaries.

Table 17: Percentage of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices

Beneficiary Category	3 GARD	Baseline Result
# of women in the sample	79	
# Correct	49	**62.0%**
Result	**62.0 %** [99 % of all the women from the category interviewed]	

The figure below shows the percentage of the women who can name the nutrition or hygiene practice. It can be noticed that the most known practices are "Begin breastfeeding within first 30 minutes", "Exclusive breastfeeding 0-6 months", "Preparation of enriched porridge", "the five times of handwashing", as well as " know one method of water purification". For each practice, more than 60% of the women were knowledgeable. The less mastered practices are: "importance of adequate quantity of food for each HH member", "and importance of diversification of the food consumed", with respectively 16.5% and 38% who were able to name them. This will help the nutrition team to know which topics to emphasize during the FEAD education sessions.

Figure 15: Percentage of gardening women who can name the different nutritional and hygiene practices

% of women who can name the nutritional practices

5.3.8 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age

The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding was measured through the ARCAD project, amongst the 400 gardening beneficiaries. However, now FEAD will continue working with only 80 women from two gardening sites. Though there are not as many women practicing exclusive breastfeeding, 62% of women can name the essential nutritional practice of exclusive breastfeeding. Unfortunately, after having interviewed 99% of the women, there were only five children less than six months of age, constituting a limit to the measurement.

Out of the five children under six months, two were exclusively breastfed. A total of 40% of the children less than six months of age are exclusively breastfed.

Table 18: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age

Beneficiary Category	3 GARD.	Baseline Result
# of children under 6 months	5	
# Correct	2	
Result	**40.0 %** [All the children under 6 months from the 99 % of gardening women beneficiaries taken into account]	**40.0%**

5.3.9 Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

The prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet was measured amongst the 79 gardening women beneficiaries that participated in ARCAD gardening and nutrition education activities and who will continue to be supported in FEAD implementation. It was found that 41.2% of the 17 children 6-23 months of age are receiving a minimum acceptable diet. Although there is a small number of children that ar 6-23 months, the sample in the baseline represents the true target population and therefore is a comprehensive measurement.

Table 19: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

Beneficiary Category	3 GARD.	Baseline Result
# of children 6-23 months	17	
# Correct	7	**41.2%**

Result	41.2 %	
	[All the children 6-23 months from the 99% of gardening women beneficiaries taken into account]	

5.3.10 Percentage of women's gardening group participants contributing to the saving funds to support gardening activities

Survey results show that 53.2% of the gardening women on the Toumour and Ngouba sites have contributed to the saving funds to support gardening activities, for the different purposes: gardening site maintenance, inputs purchase and water-point maintenance or repair.

Table 20: Percentage of women's gardening group participants contributing to the saving funds to support gardening activities

Beneficiary Category	3 GARD.	Baseline Result
Total gardening beneficiaries	79	**53.2 %** [47.9%-58.5%]
# Correct	42	
Result	**53.2 %** [47.9 %-58.5%]	

The average saved for gardening activities by the 42 women is 2,226[10] Naira, around 11 USD between October 2014 and May 2015, the off season gardening period.

5.3.11 Percentage of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months (millet/cowpeas)

Results show that 29.3% of the respondents who grew millet or cowpeas used at least two sustainable agriculture practices, which is low. The indicator was not measured for the farmers growing maize or wheat since there was no beneficiary target done yet in the village where beneficiaries will receive those crops during the off season, in October. The baseline for the

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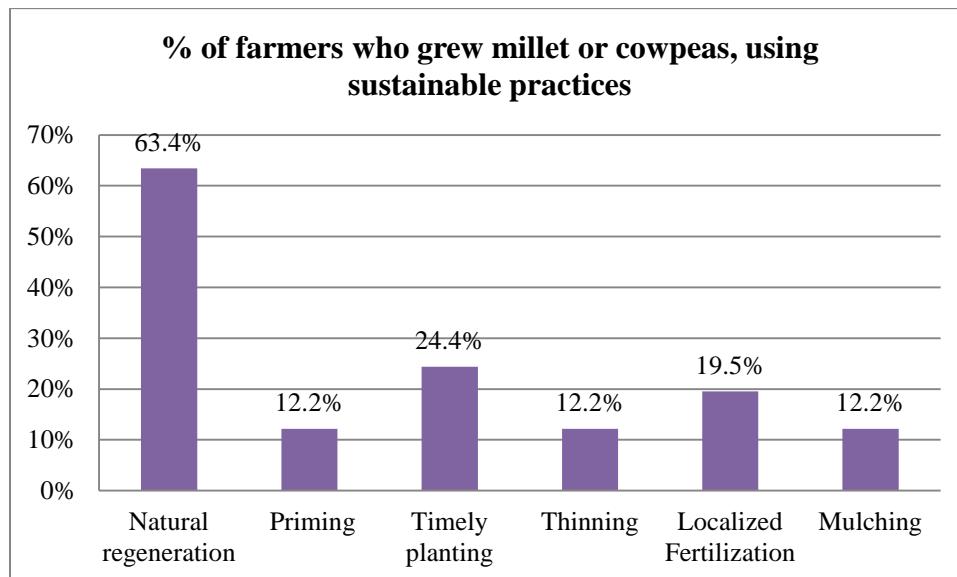
[10] 1 USD equals 199 Niara.

maize and wheat category will be measured as soon as possible after the maize and wheat SFT beneficiaries.

Table 21: Percentage of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months (millet/cowpeas)

Beneficiary Category	2- HC	Baseline Result
# of HHs who grew millet or cowpeas	41	**29.3%**
# Correct	12	
Result	**29.3%**	

Figure 16: Millet or cowpeas, Agriculture practices

While natural regeneration is used by more than a half of the respondent farmers, the five other sustainable techniques are being used by between 12.2 % and 24.4 % of the farmers.

5.3.12 Average production of millet, cowpeas and moringa

• **Millet and cowpeas**

Due to the short timing it has not been possible to measure this indicator among the SFT beneficiaries since they had not been targeted yet.

Therefore, not all the targeted HHs for UTFD will receive seeds. To calculate relevant production averages, production was calculated from the farmer HHs that grew the crop during the former planting season, or who were capable and willing to grow each crop in the villages targeted for millet and cowpea distributions. Two factors which were considered are "capable and willing to grow each crop", and "farmers who did not grow the crop because of lack of seed or poor rainfall".

The average production for the millet is 80.5 kg per HH. Out of the HHs who grew millet or who were capable and willing to grow last planting season, 70.9% have actually grown millet, 25.5% had no access to seeds, and 3.6% did not grow because of lack of rain.

During the last rainy season beneficiary HHs harvested on average 13.9 kg of cowpeas. While 61.5% of the sample HHs actually grew cowpeas, 35.3% and 2% respectively did not due to lack of access to the seeds and poor rains.

Measuring this indicator based on this sample will enable assessment of the impact of distributing seeds and provide trainings to the HHs who did not have access to the seeds last year but who are capable and willing to grow. Agriculture techniques and the seed varieties will mitigate rain issues.

Table 22: Millet and cowpeas production

Crops	Beneficiary Category	2 HC	*Baseline Result*
Millet (kg)	# of farmer HHs who grew millet last planting season, HHs capable and willing to grow millet	55	**80.5**
	Total Production (kg)	4,428	
	Result per Beneficiary Category	**80.5**	
Cowpeas (kg)	# of farmer HHs who grew cowpeas last planting season, HHs capable and willing to grow cowpeas	51	**13.9**
	Total Production (kg)	710	
	Result per Beneficiary Category	**13.9**	

• **Moringa**
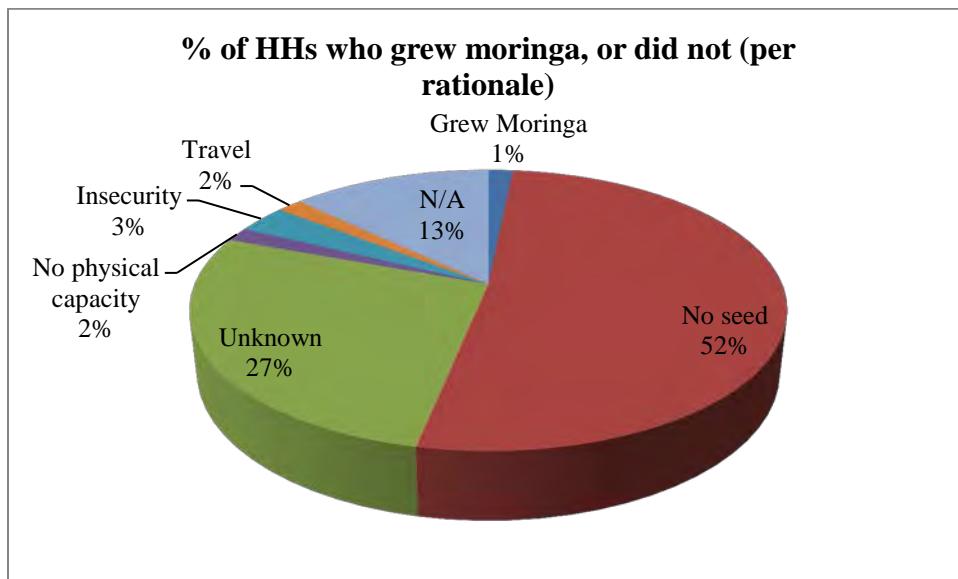
Moringa seeds will be distributed to all the UTFD HH women. The average production has been calculated out of the total host community sample, which is 64. The moringa average production is extremely low since only one HH actually produced moringa during the previous year. The HH harvested 45 kg.

Table 23: Moringa production

Moringa (kg)	Sample	62	**0.7**
	Total Production (kg)	45	
	Result per Beneficiary Category	**0.7**	

From the figure below, only 1% of the HHs grew moringa. The rest didn't grow because they either had no seed or the crop was unknown. Seed distributions and nutrition and agriculture trainings to each host community HH will certainly have a positive impact.

Figure 17: Host community and moringa

5.4   Other project results indicators

5.4.1 Average vegetable production per women

The two women groups, constituted of 40 women each, have produced 5,782 MT of vegetables in the last off season. On average, each woman produced 144.6 kg of vegetables and potatoes.

The two women's groups work on two different sites, one in Ngouba village, one in Toumour village, with respective areas of and 1.47 Ha and 1.42 Ha. The two gardening sites have been fenced, and the sites are equipped with submerged pumps functioning with solar panels and batteries, filling two tanks of 7,500 liters each.

Table 24: Off season gardening crop production by the 80 women of Toumour and Ngouba

Off season gardening harvest 2014-2015			
Crop	Toumour	N'GOUBA	TOTAL
Sorrel	0.423	0.414	0.836
Tomatoes	0.251	0.308	0.559
Cabbage	0.290	0.540	0.830
Lettuce	0.314	0.520	0.833
Carrots	0.093	0.147	0.240
Okra	0.105	0.134	0.238
Moringa	0.119	0.123	0.242
Eggplant	0.291	0.375	0.666
Onion	0.237	0.197	0.434
Potatoes	0.098	0.097	0.195
Sweet potato	0.098	0.097	0.195
Maize	0.026	0.042	0.068
Pepper	0.120	0.326	0.445
TOTAL	**2.463**	**3.320**	**5.782**

5.4.2 Percentage of targeted PLW and children 6-23 months of age receiving between 95% and 105% of the planned ration

This indicator will be measured based on food basket monitoring surveys. There is no baseline measurement, and the target is 100%.

5.4.3. Other indicators reported annually

The following indicators will be reported annually, as required in the Feed the Future handbook. The number of HHs or people is non-cumulative. Targets in the result framework for the first five indicators are estimations since a new targeting will be organized in October. It is impossible to know which HHs will continue to be beneficiaries and which will be considered as a new HH.

- *# of HHs benefitting directly from USG assistance (food distributions disaggregated):* it is not known which HHs from the lean season UTFD beneficiary HHs will be targeted again for the post lean season UTFD. **Target is 2,474 HHs or more.**
- *# of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programing (food distributions):* **Target is 14,597 or more** (2,474 HH times the average HH size 5.9)
- *# of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S):* no target.
- *# of PLW reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S):* no target.
- *# of HHs benefitting directly from USG interventions (seed distributions):* **target of 1,429 HHs**
- *# of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training:* Target of 1,429 or more. Result could be 2,572 if all moringa beneficiaries are not millet and cowpeas SFT direct beneficiaries.

Table 25: Indicator tracking table

	Indicator	**Baseline Results**	**Final Results Targets**
Strategic Objective 1 **Increase year-round access of food at the household level amongst targeted beneficiaries**	HH Coping Strategy Index	14.3%	< 2.86 (80 percent reduction)
	Prevalence of HH using coping emergency strategies	72.1%	14.42%

Strategic Objective 2 **Improve HH nutrition, increase dietary diversity, and prevent acute malnutrition**	% of PLW practicing exclusive breastfeeding with children 0-6 months	40%	44.8%
	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	41.2%	45.9%
	HH Dietary Diversity Score	4.6	>=4.6
	Prevalence of underweight women (R)	13.7%	<=13.7%
	Prevalence of underweight children 6-59 months old	7%	<=7 %
Intermediate Result 1.1 **Increased access to sufficient, adequate, and nutritious food for all beneficiaries**	Percentage of HH with a borderline or poor food consumption score (<= 42)	36.1%	20%
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG assistance (food distributions)	N/A	>= 2,474 HHs
	# of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programing (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	>= **14,597** (2,474 x 5.9)
Intermediate Result 1.2 **Increased**	Average production per HH in kg (millet and cowpea/ wheat and maize;	80.5 kg millet 13.9 kg Cowpeas 0.7 kg moringa wheat and maize TBD	>= 200 kg millet >= 70 kg Cowpeas >=1.5 kg leaves of moringa

agriculture production among SFT beneficiaries	moringa)		wheat and maize TBD
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG interventions (seed distributions)	N/A	**1,429** HHs or more
Intermediate Result 1.3 **Increased use of sustainable-agriculture practice**	Percentage of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months	29.3%	60%
	# of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	N/A	**1,429** individuals or more
Intermediate Result 2.1 **Increased knowledge of health and nutrition practices among 80 women**	Percentage of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices	62%	80%
Intermediate Result 2.2 **Women's gardening groups have a functioning savings system which will sustain future**	% of women's gardening group participants contributing to the savings fund to support gardening activities	53.2%	95%

gardening activities			
Intermediate Result 2.3 **Increased vegetable production among 80 HHs**	Average production per woman	144.6kg	50% increase
Intermediate Result 2.4 **Increased access to nutritional supplements and proper consumption by PLW and children 6-23 months**	% of targeted PLW and infants receiving between 95 % and 105 % of the planned ration	N/A	100%
	# of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)	N/A	No target/will depend on targeting
	# of PLW reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)	N/A	No target/will depend on targeting
Output 1.1.1 Lean Season and post lean season response	# of metric tons (MT) of commodities distributed	N/A	1,955.62 MT
	# total food assistance households beneficiaries (cumulative)	N/A	16,733 cumulative HH
	# total food assistance	N/A	Estimated 98,725

	individuals beneficiaries (cumulative)		cumulative individuals
Output 1.2.1 Seed distributed (millet, cowpea, wheat, maize, moringa)	# of MT of millet, cowpeas, wheat, maize, moringa	N/A	17.35 MT (7.90 MT millet; 3.95 MT cowpeas; 1.82 MT wheat; 3.65 MT maize; 0.03 MT moringa)
	2,572 direct beneficiaries	N/A	3,729 beneficiaries
Output 1.3.1 Education on sustainable agriculture practices on millet, cowpeas, maize, wheat, and moringa	# of SFT agriculture individuals/session	N/A	3,715 (1,143 individuals x 2, + 1,429 individuals x 1 sessions)
Output 1.3.2 and 2.1.1 # of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	# of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	N/A	1,749: - 320 (80 gardening women x 4 sessions) - 1,429 (one session for moringa SFT beneficiaries)
Output 2.2.1 Education on savings and credit modules	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (S)	N/A	320 (80 women x 4 sessions)

Output 2.3.1 Seeds, procured and distributed for gardening activities	# of beneficiaries receiving seeds for gardening	N/A	80 women
Output 2.4.1 NSPAMM (including oil) distribution to PLW and infants 6-59 months, malnutrition screening, and cooking demonstrations during lean season and post lean season distributions	# MT of NSPAMM distributed and used for demonstrations	N/A	106.41 MT
	# of cumulative children 6-59 receiving complementary feeding	N/A	Children 6-59 month old: 9,368
	# of cumulative PLW receiving complementary feeding		PLW: 5,858

5.5 .Market survey results

The table below shows average prices per market for different commodities that will be distributed or could be affected by FEAD intervention. The currency used in the area of intervention is the Nigerian Naira[11] as opposed to the Franc CFA due to proximity to Nigeria. This data was collected from four markets in Bosso and Toumour communes. In addition, the interviewed vendors were asked about the difference, for each commodity, between the current prices and the seasonal price norms. During the survey, surveyors were checking presence of each commodity to assure that it was being sold on the market.

Table 25: Market survey results

Market survey results - Baseline

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[11] Exchange rate: 1 USD = 199 NGN and 593 XOF

| | Commodities | Commodity Unit | Average unit price (in Naira) | Baseline | |
				Price in relation with seasonal norms[12]	Humanitarian commodities on the market[13]
Commodities	Millet	Kg	92.9	2.8	1.3
	Cowpeas	Kg	237.5	3.8	1.4
	Maize	Kg	105.4	3.1	1.0
	Vegetable Oil	Liter	283.8	3.0	1.1
	Fuel	Liter	566.7	4.0	N/A
Source of income	Pepper	Kg	218	1.8	N/A
	Daily labor wage-agriculture work	Day	1,350	2.0	N/A
	Goats	Goat	5,635.4	3.4	N/A
	Daily labor wage – livestock work	Day	175	2.8	N/A
Averages per commodity/sources of income				**3.0**	**1.2**

On average, according to the vendors, prices are normal for the season. However, daily labor wages for agriculture work and pepper prices are lower than the seasonal norm, reducing the purchasing power of people in the area.

Terms of trade will help to monitor how the purchasing power of FEAD beneficiaries is progressing.

Table 26: Terms of Trade

Terms of Trade- Baseline	
Ratio **Pepper** / (average millet/maize price)	2.2
Ratio **daily labor wage agriculture work** /(average millet/maize price)	13.6
Ratio **Goat** / (average millet/maize price)	56.8
Ratio daily labor wage livestock work /(staple food)	1.8
Average price between millet and maize 99.2	

---

[12] Much lower (1), Lower (2), About the same (3), Higher (4), Much higher (5)
[13] No food aid (1), Small quantities: less than local (2), Large quantities: more than local (3), only aid commodities (4)
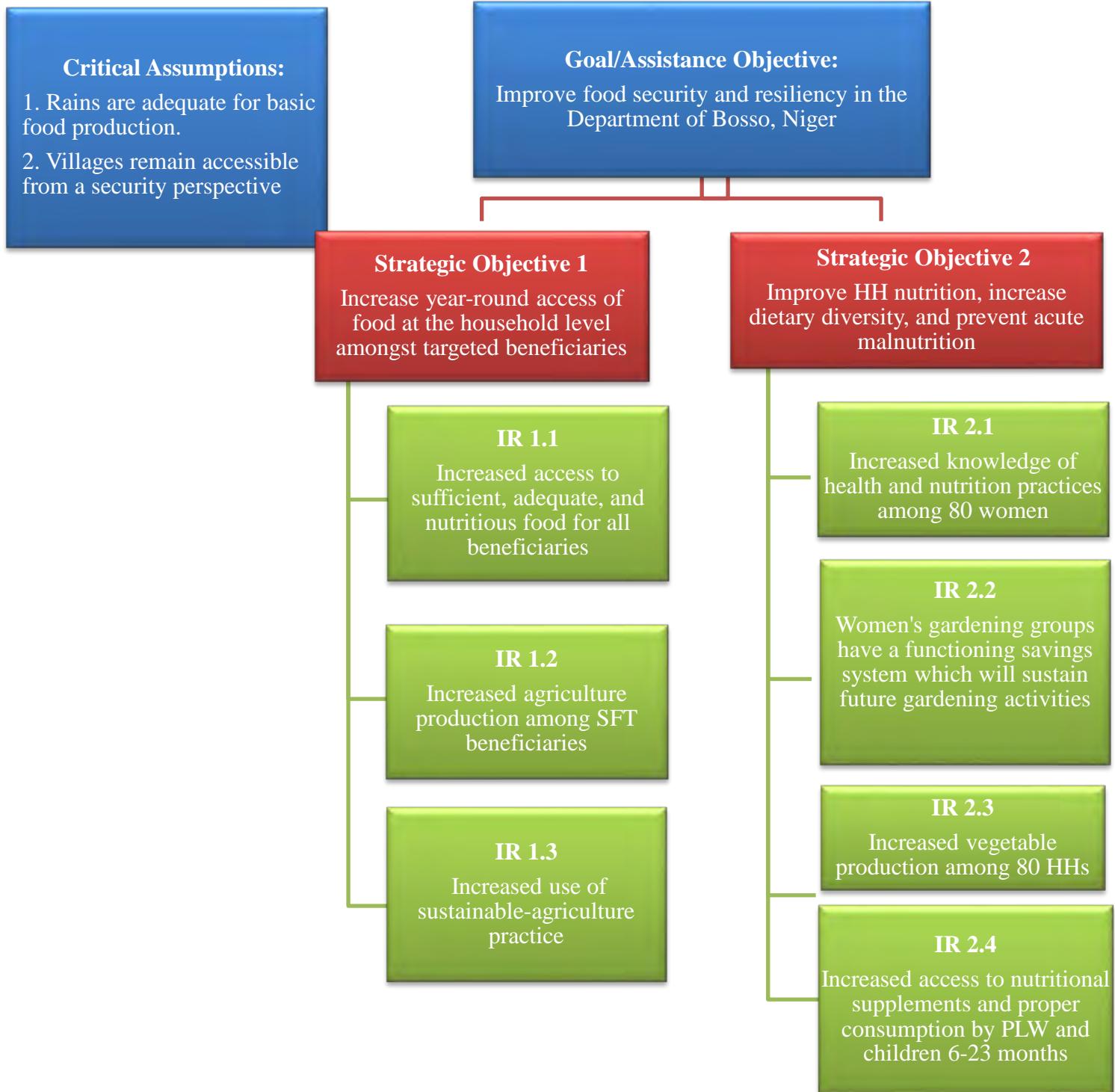
These four indicators will be monitored regularly throughout the life of the project to track any potential negative or positive effects of the intervention on the purchasing power of targeted communities.

6. Implications for Project Implementation, Performance Indicators and Targets

Beneficiaries have been identified, according to project criteria, for UTFD and SFT (millet/cowpeas) and are ready to participate in FEAD activities. In June, WFP provided the food in order to serve a first cycle of food commodities to the FEAD 2,279 targeted beneficiaries.

As a result of the baseline survey information collected, the FEAD result framework has been updated with the baseline data, and the targets have been set providing clear goals and objectives for the life of the project.

Appendix B: FEAD Results Framework Flow Chart

Critical Assumptions:

1. Rains are adequate for basic food production.

2. Villages remain accessible from a security perspective

Goal/Assistance Objective:

Improve food security and resiliency in the Department of Bosso, Niger

Strategic Objective 1

Increase year-round access of food at the household level amongst targeted beneficiaries

Strategic Objective 2

Improve HH nutrition, increase dietary diversity, and prevent acute malnutrition

IR 1.1

Increased access to sufficient, adequate, and nutritious food for all beneficiaries

IR 1.2

Increased agriculture production among SFT beneficiaries

IR 1.3

Increased use of sustainable-agriculture practice

IR 2.1

Increased knowledge of health and nutrition practices among 80 women

IR 2.2

Women's gardening groups have a functioning savings system which will sustain future gardening activities

IR 2.3

Increased vegetable production among 80 HHs

IR 2.4

Increased access to nutritional supplements and proper consumption by PLW and children 6-23 months

Annex C: FEAD Results Framework

Assistance Objective

Improve food security and resiliency in the Department of Bosso

Strategic Objectives

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
SO1: Increase year-round access to food at the household level amongst targeted beneficiaries	Household (HH) Coping Strategy Index Prevalence of HH using coping emergency strategies	14.3 72.1%	< 2.86 (80 percent reduction) 14.42 %	Surveys	Surveys Post Distribution Monitoring	Baseline Monthly (for each distribution) Final survey	All beneficiaries (Lean season, post lean season, SFT, gardening)	Project staff Project Manager M&E team

SO2: Improve HH nutrition, increase dietary diversity and prevent acute malnutrition	Percentage of PLW practicing exclusive breastfeeding with children 0-6 months	40 %	44.8 % (rapid catch method)	Surveys	Field reports Surveys Observation		80 gardening beneficiaries (80 HHs)	- Project Manager M&E team
	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	41.2 %	45.9 % (rapid catch method)					
	HH Dietary Diversity Score	4.6	>=4.6			For all SO2 indicators: -Baseline -Final survey	80 gardening beneficiaries (80 HHs) and beneficiaries receiving NSPAMM (**2,074** lean season and **2,251** post lean season)	
	Prevalence of underweight women (R)	13.7 %	<=13.7%					
	Prevalence of underweight children 6-59 months old	7 %	<=7 %					
							All HHs	

Intermediate Results

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
IR 1.1: Increased access to sufficient, adequate, and nutritious food for all beneficiaries	Percentage of HH with a borderline or poor food consumption score (<= 42)	22.5 %	**< 4.5 %** (80 % reduction)	Surveys	Surveys Post distribution monitoring	Baseline Monthly (for each distribution) Final survey	All beneficiaries (Lean season and post lean season UTFD, SFT, gardening)	Project Manager M&E team
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG assistance (food distributions)	N/A	>= **2,474** HHs		Field reports / beneficiary master list/distribution reports	Annually	Lean season, post lean season UTFD beneficiaries	
	# of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programing (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	>= **14,597** (2,474 x 5.9)					
IR 1.2 Increased agriculture production among SFT beneficiaries.	Average production per HH in kg (millet and cowpea/ wheat and maize; moringa)	80.5 kg millet 13.9 kg Cowpeas 0.7 kg moringa wheat and maize TBD	>= 200 kg millet >= 70 kg Cowpeas >=1.5 kg leaves of moringa wheat and maize TBD	Surveys	Surveys Field reports / beneficiary master list/distribut	Baseline Final surveys Annually	**1,429** SFT HHs receiving millet, cowpeas, maize, wheat and Moringa	M&E team

					ion reports			
	# of HHs benefitting directly from USG interventions (seed distributions)		**1,429** HHs or more					
IR 1.3 Increased use of sustainable-agriculture practices	Percentage of farmers who used at least 2 sustainable agriculture practices in the past 12 months	29.3 %	60 %	Survey	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	**1,143** SFT HHs receiving millet cowpeas, maize and wheat	M&E team
	# of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	N/A	**1,429** individuals or more	Project reports	Field reports / beneficiary master	Annually	**1,429** SFT HHs	
IR 2.1 Increased knowledge of health and nutrition practices among 80 women	Percentage of beneficiaries who can name at least 6 HH nutritional and hygiene practices	62 %	80 %	Surveys	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	80 off-season gardening beneficiaries	M&E team
IR 2.2 Women's gardening groups have a functioning savings system which will sustain future gardening	% of women's gardening group participants contributing to the savings fund to	53.2 %	95 %	Surveys	Surveys	Baseline Final survey	80 off-season gardening beneficiaries	Agriculture and Nutrition Supervisors M&E team

activities	support gardening activities								
IR 2.3 Increased vegetable production among 80 HHs	Average production per woman	144.6 kg	50 % increase	Survey	Survey	Baseline Final survey	80 off-season gardening beneficiaries	Agriculture and Nutrition Supervisors
IR 2.4 Increased access to nutritional supplements and proper consumption by PLW and children 6-59 months	% of targeted PLW and infants receiving between 95 % and 105 % of the planned ration # of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S) # of PLW reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (S)	N/A	100 % No target, will depend on targeting No target, will depend on targeting	Survey	Survey	Food Basket Monitoring, after each distributions	All NSPAMM beneficiaries	Nutrition Supervisors M&E team

Outputs								
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Methods	Frequency	Population Covered	Responsibility
1.1.1 Lean Season and post lean season response	# of metric tons (MT) of commodities distributed	N/A	**1,955.62 MT**	Project reports	Distribution reports	Monthly	**Lean season and post lean season UTFD**	Food Assistance Supervisors and Coordinator
	# total food assistance households beneficiaries (cumulative)	N/A	16,733 cumulative HH		Field reports	Monthly		
	# total food assistance individuals beneficiaries (cumulative)	N/A	Estimated 98,725 cumulative individuals					
1.2.1 Seed distributed (millet, cowpea, wheat, maize, Moringa)	# of MT of millet, cowpeas, wheat, maize, Moringa	N/A	**17.35 MT (7.90** MT millet; **3.95** MT cowpeas; 1.82 MT wheat; 3.65 MT maize; **0.03** MT Moringa)	Project reports	Distribution report	Monthly	**1,429** SFT HHs	Project staff
	# direct beneficiary receiving seeds		2,572 direct beneficiaries					

1.3.1 Education on sustainable agriculture practices on millet, cowpeas, maize, wheat, and Moringa	# of SFT agriculture individuals/session	N/A	**3,715** **(1,143** individuals **x 2, + 1,429 individuals x 1 sessions**)	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	**1,429** SFT HHs	Agriculture Coordinator and Supervisor
1.3.2 and 2.1.1 Hygiene and nutrition education for Moringa SFT, and gardening beneficiaries	# of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	N/A	**1,749**: - 320 (80 gardening women x 4 sessions) - 1,429 (one session for Moringa SFT beneficiaries)	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	80 off-season gardening beneficiaries **1,429** Moringa SFT beneficiaries	Nutrition staff
2.2.1 Education on savings and credit modules	Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (S)		320 (80 women x 4 sessions)	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	80 off-season gardening/nutriti on education HHs	Nutrition staff
2.3.1 Seeds, procured and distributed for gardening activities	# of beneficiaries receiving seeds for gardening	N/A	80 women	Project reports	Field reports	Monthly	80 off-season gardening/nutriti on education HHs	Project staff

2.4.1 NSPAMM (including oil) distribution to PLW and infants 6-59 months, malnutrition screening, and cooking demonstrations during lean season and post lean season distributions	# MT of NSPAMM distributed and used for demonstrations # of cumulative children 6-59 receiving complementary feeding # of cumulative PLW receiving complementary feeding	N/A	**106.41 MT** Children 6-59 month old: **9,368** PLW:**5,858**	Project reports	Distribution report	Monthly	**NSPAMM children and PLW**	Food Assistance and Nutrition Supervisors and Coordinator
2.5.1 Screening of PLW and children 6 to 23 months	# of malnourished PLW referred to health centers # of malnourished children 6-23 months referred to health centers	N/A	Women (**798** lean season and **866** post lean season) Infant (**1,276** lean season and **1,385** post lean season)	Project Reports	Distribution report	Monthly		Food Assistance and Nutrition Supervisors and Coordinator

A remplir par l'enquêteur

Commune _____ **Village** _____**Centre de distribution**_____

Nom de l'enquêteur : _____

Numéro de la carte de ration:_____

Date de l'enquête :   **(jour/mois/année)**   _____/_____/_____

A remplir par le chef d'équipe

Date de vérification (vérification que le questionnaire a été correctement rempli :   _____/_____/_____

Nom prénom et Signature de vérification du chef de l'équipe : _____

A remplir par Charge suivi évaluation

Numéro du répondant (sur l'echantillon) :   _____

INTRODUCTION:

Salutations. Mon nom est _____, et je travaille avec **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, une ONG qui est chargée de l'exécution du projet FEAD. Je suis ici pour vous poser quelques questions au sujet de votre situation familiale. Avez-vous déjà été interviewe aujourd'hui ? *Si la répondante a déjà été interviewée au cours de cette enquête, ne l'interviewez pas encore. Expliquer lui que vous ne pouvez pas l'interviewer une deuxième fois. Remerciez- la et mettez fin au questionnaire. Si la répondante n'a pas été interviewée, vous continuez:*

Confidentialité et consentement:

Nous sommes ici pour apprendre plus sur la situation de votre famille et de votre village, ce qui nous aidera à mieux connaitre les résultats de l'intervention du projet de SP. Vos réponses sont entièrement confidentielles. Vous n'êtes pas tenues de répondre aux questions que vous ne voulez-pas et vous pouvez mettre terme à cet interview quand vous le voulez. Nous apprécierons votre collaboration en répondant à ce questionnaire. Le questionnaire nous prendra 30 minutes; Accepteriez-vous d'y répondre?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

Avez –vous de question par rapport au questionnaire?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

MERCI

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____   Date: _____
(Le répondant atteste avoir verbalement consenti au questionnaire)

Section 1 et 2: Identification du répondant *(encerclez ou mentionnez la bonne réponse dans la colonne code)*

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code
1.1	Sexe du répondant	Homme Femme	1 2
1.2	Age du répondant	*Ecrire l'âge en dates calendaires*	____
1.3	Situation matrimoniale	Célibataire Marie Divorce Veuve/veuf	1 2 3 4
2.1	Nombre de personnes dans le ménage	2.1.1 Hommes 2.1.2 Femmes 2.1.3 Filles 2.1.4 Garçons **2.1.5 TOTAL**	____ ____ ____ ___ ------------
2.2	Quel est votre statut ?	Refugie (from Nigeria) Retourne Resident	1 2 3

2.3	Avez-vous des refugies (personne d'une autre nationalite que nigerienne) dans votre ménage ?	**Si Oui, combien** :
		  2.3.1. Hommes
		  2.3.2. Femmes
		  2.3.3. Filles
		  2.3.4. Garçons
		
		2.3.5. TOTAL
			
			-------- 	
			---------- 	
			----------- 	
			----------- 	
			
			------------ 	

2.4	Avez-vous des retournes (Nigerien venant d'un autre pays) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** :
		  2.4.1. Hommes
		  2.4.2. Femmes
		  2.4.3. Filles
		  2.4.4. Garçons
		
		2.4.5. TOTAL
			
			-------- 	
			---------- 	
			----------- 	
			----------- 	
			
			------------ 	

2.5	Avez-vous des deplaces internes (venant du Niger) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** :
		  2.5.1. Hommes
		  2.5.2. Femmes
		  2.5.3. Filles
		  2.5.4. Garçons
		
		2.5.5. TOTAL
			
			-------- 	
			---------- 	
			----------- 	
			----------- 	
			
			------------ 	

2.6	Est votre principal obstacle à la sécurité alimentaire? Quelle est la cause du manque de nourriture au niveau du menage?	- Secheresse/mauvaise repartition des pluies - Insecurite - Manque d'intrants (dont semences) - Acces physique au marche - Pas d'argent pour acheter des vivres	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5**
2.7	Avez-vous reçu des vivres ou du cash au courant des 30 derniers jours?	Non Oui	**0** **1**

2.8	Qui a réalisé cette distribution?	CICR	**1**
		PAM	**2**
		Samaritan's Purse	**3**
		Save the Children	**4**
		Gouvernement	**5**
		AUTRE preciser : _____	**6**
2.9	Combien de jours cela fait que vous avez recu la derniere distribution d'argent ou de vivre?	Preciser le nombre de jours	**_____ jours**

Section 3 et 4 : Indice de Stratégies d'Adaptation

N⁰	Questions	Code
	Au courant des 7 derniers jours, pour faire face à un manque de nourriture au niveau du ménage, combien de JOURS vous est-il arrive de :	**Nombre de jours dans les 7 derniers jours (0 – 7)**
3.1	Consommer des aliments moins préférés et moins chers	|____| Jours
3.2	Emprunter de la nourriture ou recourir à l'aide des parents, des voisins ou des amis	|____| Jours
3.3	Diminuer la quantité consommée pendant les repas	|____| Jours
3.4	Restreindre la consommation des adultes pour permettre aux plus jeunes de manger davantage	|____| Jours
3.5	Diminuer le nombre de repas par jour	|____| Jours
3.6	Acheter des vivres à crédit	|____| Jours
3.7	Passer une journée entière sans manger	|____| Jours
3.8	Envoyer un membre du ménage manger chez les voisins/parents/Amis	|____| Jours
3.9	Renoncer au paiement de dettes contractées pour acheter des vivres	|____| Jours
3.10	**Au cours des 7 derniers jours, est il arrive au menage de ne pas avoir assez de nourriture, ou d'argent pour en acheter ?**	Non ……………… 0 >>> Oui ……………..... 1

	Au courant des 30 derniers jours, :	1=Oui 2=Non	Si Non, préciser: 1 =Non, parce que cela n'était pas nécessaire 2 = Non, parce que j'ai déjà vendu ces actifs ou fait cette activité et je ne peux pas continuer déployer cette stratégie 3 = Non, parce que je n'ai jamais eu la possibilité déployer cette stratégie
4.1	Est-ce que votre ménage a enregistré des départs d'actifs plus que d'habitude ? o	|____|	|____|
4.2	Est-ce que vous avez constaté dans votre village des départs de ménages entiers ? o	|____|	|____|
4.3	Vendre des actifs domestiques (radio, meubles, réfrigérateur, télévision, bijoux etc.) o	|____|	|____|
4.4	Vendre des actifs productifs ou moyens de transport (machine à coudre, brouette, vélo, voiture etc.) o	|____|	|____|
4.5	Réduire les dépenses non alimentaires d'éducation ou de santé o	|____|	|____|
4.6	Est-ce que votre ménage à retirer un ou plusieurs enfants de l'école ? o	|____|	|____|
4.7	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux plus que d'habitude ? o	|____|	|____|

4.8	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux reproducteurs pour des besoins alimentaires ? o	|___|		|___|
4.9	Est-ce que votre ménage a été contraint de dépenser son épargne pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|___|		|___|
4.10	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des terres pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|___|		|___|
4.11	Emprunter de l'argent/ nourriture auprès d'un à un commerçant/banque o	|___|		|___|
4.12	Est-ce que votre ménage a fait recours à la mendicité pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire	|___|		|___|

Section 5 et 6 : Score de Diversité Alimentaire et Score de consommation alimentaire

INDICATIONS : Lire la liste des aliments.

Realiser toutes la SECTION 5 avant de realiser la SECTION 6

- **Pour la SECTION 5 (Score de Diversite alimentaire) : Par rapport aux dernières 24 heures :** Encerclez (1) dans la colonne oui si LES MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE ont mangé un des aliments du groupe et encerclez (0) dans la colonne non si la personne répond n'avoir mangé aucun des aliments dans le groupe d'aliment.

- **Pour la SECTION 6 (Score de consommation alimentaire) : Par rapport aux 7 derniers jours.** Ecrivez **le nombre de JOURS sur les 7 derniers jours**, durant lesquels LES MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE ont consommé au moins un des aliments du groupe d'aliment.

Les aliments figurant sur la liste doivent être ceux préparés et mangés dans le ménage ou emportés quelque part pour manger. Ne pas inclure les aliments consommés hors du ménage et qui sont préparés ailleurs.

Vérifier pour s'assurer qu'hier n'était pas une journée spéciale (festival/ fête, funérailles ou la plus part des membres du ménage étaient absent). Si elle s'avère une journée spéciale, fin du questionnaire.

Produits alimentaires		SECTION 5 Score de diversite alimentaire		SECTION 6 Score de consummation Alimentaire	Source principale des aliments consommés (Voir les codes ci-dessous)
		Au cours des 24 dernières, aviez consommé les aliments / produits suivants ? 1 = Oui 2 = Non *(0=Non 1=Oui)*		*Nombre de JOURS de consommation durant les 7 derniers jours ? (0 à 7)*	
1. **Céréales** : Sorgho, Mil, Maïs, Blé, Riz, Pâtes alimentaires, et pain/galette, beignets	**5.1**	|__|	**6.1**	|__| **jours**	
2. **Racines, tubercules** : Pomme de terre, Gari, Igname, Manioc, Autres tubercules	**5.2**	|__|	**6.2**	|__| **jours**	
3. **Légumineuse/noix** : Niébé, Arachides, lentilles, et/ou autre noix	**5.3**	|__|	**6.3**	|__| **jours**	
4 **Légumes de couleur orange** (légumes riches en Vitamine A) : Carotte, Poivron rouge,…	**5.4**	|__|	**6.4**	|__| **jours**	
5. **Légumes à feuilles vertes**: Baobab, Yoddo, Mollohia, d'autres feuilles vert foncé, etc.	**5.5**	|__|	**6.5**	|__| **jours**	

6. **Autres légumes** : Oignon, Tomates, Concombre, Radis, Haricot vert, Petit pois etc.	**5.6**	|__|	**6.6**	|__| **jours**	
7. **Fruit de couleur orange** (Fruits riches en Vitamine A) : Mangue, Papaye, Tangelot…	**5.7**	|__|	**6.7**	|__| **jours**	
8. **Autres Fruits** : Ananas, Pomme, Citron, Mandarine	**5.8**	|__|	**6.8**	|__| **jours**	
9. **Viande** : chèvre, bœuf, poulet, chameaux	**5.9**	|__|	**6.9**	|__| **jours**	
10. **Foie, rognon**, cœur et/ou autres abats rouges	**5.10**	|__|	**6.10**	|__| **jours**	
11. **Poisson** thon en boiteet autre fruits de mer,	**5.11**	|__|	**6.11**	|__| **jours**	
12. **Œufs**	**5.12**	|__|	**6.12**	|__| **jours**	
13. **Lait et Autres produits laitiers** : Lait frais/ caillé, yaourt, lait en poudre (au moins un verre), fromage, autre produits laitiers <u>SAUF</u> margarine / beurre ou de petites quantités de lait pour le thé / café	**5.13**	|__|	**6.13**	|__| **jours**	
14. **Huile/gras/beurre** : huile de cuisson, beurre, margarine, autres gras/huile	**5.14**	|__|	**6.14**	|__| **jours**	
15. **Sucre ou produits sucré** : miel, confiture, bonbons, biscuits, pâtisseries, gâteaux et autre produits sucré	**5.15**	|__|	**6.15**	|__| **jours**	
16. **Epices/Condiments** : thé, café/cacao, sel, ail, soumbala, tigua tigué, épices, levure/poudre à pâte, tomate/sauce piquante, autres condiments y compris petite quantité de lait pour le thé/café	**5.16**	|__|	**6.16**	|__| **jours**	

CODE des sources : 01 Propre production pluviale 02 Propres productions Contre saison 03 Propres productions animales 04 Achats 05 Assistance alimentaire (transferts monétaires ou des bons d'achats)	06 Nourriture contre travail (FFA) 07 Dons/Zakat 08 Emprunt, (crédit de la boutique) 09 Chasse/cueillette/pêche 10 Travail contre nourriture (main d'œuvre) 11 Autre (à préciser)

Section 7 : Indice de la Faim/Faim modérée ou sévère (*entourez la bonne reponse*)

N°	Questions	Reponses	Saut
7.1	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est-il arrive que vous n'ayez pas de nourriture à manger d'aucune sorte dans votre parcelle/maison du fait d'un manque de ressources pour vous en procurer ? *Pas du tout de nourriture dans la maison*	Non ………………. 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller a 7.3
7.2	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)....2 Souvent (>10 fois)………...3	
7.3	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que <u>**vous OU un membre de votre menage**</u> est aller se coucher en ayant faim a cause d'un manque de nourriture? *Aller se coucher en ayant faim par manque de nourriture*	Non ………………. 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller à 7.5
7.4	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	
7.5	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que <u>**vous OU un membre de votre menage**</u> n'ait rien manger pendant une journée et une nuit par manque de nourriture ?	Non ……………… 0 >>>>> Oui ……………..... 1	Sauter pour aller à la section 8

4

| 7.6 | Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrivé pendant ces 30 derniers jours ? | Rarement (1–2 fois)………1
 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2
 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3 | |

Section 8 : Prévalence des enfants en sous poids entre 6 et 59 mois

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code	Saut
8.1	Au sein de votre menage avez-vous des enfants dont l'âge se situe entre entre 6 et 59 mois)?	Non Oui	0 1	Si Non, sauter la section 9

8.2	Nous avons besoin de prendre leur périmètre brachial. Est-ce que vous pouvez me conduire a eux (mesurer le périmètre brachial et préciser la couleur) :	Nom et prénom (6 à 59 mois)	Age en mois	Mesure du Périmètre brachial	Couleur (vert, orange, rouge)
		Enfant 1 :			
		Enfant 2 :			
		Enfant 3 :			
		Enfant 4 :			

		Reponse
8.3	NOMBRE TOTAL D'ENFANT MESURES :	

Section 9 : Prévalence des femmes en sous poids

9.1	Nous avons besoin de prendre votre périmètre brachial. Me permettez vous ?	Nom et prénom	Mesure du Périmètre brachial	Couleur (vert, orange, rouge)

Section 10 : Connaissance des pratiques familiales essentielles

No	Questions	Codes		Saut
9.1	Connaissez-vous des pratiques essentielles en matière de nutrition ou d'hygiène *L'enqueteur ne doit pas mentionner lui-même les pratiques.*	**Non………0 >>>>>** Oui 1		Sauter pour aller à la section 11
	Si Oui, lesquelles?	**Oui**	**Non**	
9.2	Donner le premier lait dans la demi-heure après la naissance	1	0	

9.3	Allaitement exclusif 0-6 mois	1	0
9.4	Continuer allaitement jusqu'a 24 mois	1	0
9.5	Alimentation complémentaire a partir de 6 mois	1	0
9.6	Préparation de la bouillie enrichie	1	0
9.7	Diversification des aliments consommes	1	0
9.8	Fournir des quantités adéquates de nourriture pour chaque membre du ménage	1	0
9.9	Se laver les mains avec du savon et de l'eau ou des cendres aux 5 moments cles: avant de manger, avant de cuisine, avant de nourrir les enfants, après etre aller aux toilettes, après avoir laver les selles des enfants (il faut que le beneficiaire liste les 5 pour que la reponse soit OUI.	1	0
9.10	Connaitre au moins 3 méthodes de prévention de la diarrhée dans la liste suivante : *Utilisation d'eau propre (tant que possible), Lavage des mains au savon et à l'eau ou cendre, Allaitement exclusif au sein jusqu'à 6 mois, bonne hygiene alimentaire, Utilisation correcte des latrines ou methode du trou et enterrer les selles, Élimination hygiénique des selles des enfants, Vaccination anti-rougeoleuse.*	1	0
9.11	Connaitre une methode de purification d'eau (filtrer et bouillir au moins 10 minutes, aquatabs/chlorine)	1	0
9.12	Connaitre les symptomes de la diarrhée, du Paludisme et des infections respiratoires	1	0
9.13	Utilisation des services de santé dans les services préventifs et curatifs	1	0

Section 10 : Allaitement maternel exclusif

10.1	Y-a-t-il un ou des enfants âgés de **moins** de 6 mois dans votre menage?	**Non………..0** >>> Oui………..1	**Saut a la section 11**
10.2	Si Oui, quel est/sont leurs sexes ? (*noter le nombre de Garcons et de filles*)	_____ Garcons	_____ Filles

	Dans les dernières 24h (passées), quels aliments a (ont)-il (s) consommé ?		
		Oui	Non
10.3	Lait maternel	1	0
10.4	Eau	1	0
10.5	Bouillie	1	0
10.6	Autre :……………………………………..	1	0

Section 11 : 6-23 mois recevant un régime diététique acceptable

	Avez-vous un enfant qui a entre 6 et 23 mois inclus?	**Non……………..0**>>>> Oui…………………1	**Si Non, terminer l'entretien après relecture.**
	Quel est son prénom ?		
11.1	Combien de mois a …*Prénom..* ? *Notez Age*	_____ **Mois**	

11.2	Combien de fois …. Prenom….. a consomme de la nourriture solide, semi solide ou molle AUTRE que des liquides hier durant la journee et la nuit ?	_____fois	
11.3	Combien de fois …Prénom…. a été allaite hier, durant la journée et la nuit ?	Pas allaitement……… 0 Une fois ou plus ……1	
11.4	Si l'enfant n'a pas été allaite, est ce que …Prénom… a consomme hier (jour et nuit) du lait en poudre pour bébé, ou/et du lait d'animal, ou/et du lait en poudre classique, ou/et yaourt ou/et du lait fermente/séché ?	**Non………………..0>>>>** Oui…………………1	**Saut 11.6**
11.5	Si Oui, combien de fois a-t-il consomme un ou plusieurs de ces produits laitiers ?	_____fois	

N°	Je voudrais vous poser des question concernant les liquide ou aliments que ..Prenom… a consomme hier dans la journee et la nuit. Est-ce que ..Prenom… a consomme les aliments suivants	OUI	NON
11.6	Bouillie, pain, riz, nouilles/pates, mais, ou autre nourriture faites de cereale	1	0
11.7	--courge, citrouille, potiron, patate douce (jaunes ou orange a l'interieur)	1	0
11.8	Pomme de terre, igname, manioc ou autre nourriture faite de racine	1	0
11.9	--afeuilles vertes (moringa, feuille baobab, oseille, amarate/chapate, feuilles manioc)	1	0
11.10	Mangues mures, Papayes mures	1	0
11.11	Autre fruit ou legume (oignon, tomate, choux, aubergine, poivron, laitue)	1	0
11.12	Foi, rein, Coeur, autre organes	1	0
11.13	Autre viande tel que bœuf, porc, agneau/mouton, chevre, poulet, dinde, pigeon, viande de brousse	1	0
11.14	Oeufs	1	0
11.15	Poisson frais ou seche,	1	0
11.16	-Toute nourriture faites de haricots/Niebe, petits pois, lentilles, noix de cola, semences	1	0
11.17	--Fromage, yahourt, , lait en poudre, lait fermente ou seche , autre produit laitier	1	0
11.18	-huile, graisse, beurre ou nourriture prepare avec ces ingredients	1	0
11.19	- Toute nourriture sucree tel que du sucre, des bonbons, des gateaux, biscuits, chocolat,	1	0
11.20	--condiments pour le gout comme chili, epices, herbes, poudre poisson, maggi , sel, poivre	1	0
11.21	Larves, escargots, insects.	1	0
11.22	Nourriture faites avec de l'huile rouge de palme, huile rouge de noix	1	0

J'en ai terminé avec les questions que je devrais vous poser, mais je vais vérifier que je n'ai rien oublié. (Vérifier le questionnaire).

Merci beaucoup pour le temps que vous nous avez accordé pour cet entretien. **Au revoir !!!**

Section 12 : Question Additionnelle : Participation au fond d'épargne

Nom et prénom de la répondante :…………………………………………………………………......

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code
12.1	Avez-vous un système d'épargne au niveau de votre groupement ?	Oui Non	**1** **0**
12.2	Au courant de la contre saison passée Octobre 2014-Mai 2015, avez-vous participe à l'épargne du groupe de femmes maraichères ?	OUI NON	1 0
12.3	Si Oui, mentionner le montant global que vous avez contribué pour toute la contre saison ?	_____ CFA OU _____NAIRA	
12.4	Décrivez la fréquence à laquelle vous avez cotisé :	Chaque semaine………………………… Chaque mois……………………………. Deux fois par an ……..…………………. Chaque année……….………………… Autre : _____(préciser)	1 2 3 4 5
12.5	Selon vous quel est le but principal de cette épargne ?	Entretien du site maraicher……………… Achat petit matériel……………………… Réparation en cas de panne ……………. Travaux d'intérêt communautaire……….. Constitution d'un fond rotatif…………… Autre : _____(préciser)	1 2 3 4 5 6

PROJET FEAD: QUESTIONNAIRE BASELINE : **COMMUNAUTES HOTES**

A remplir par l'enquêteur
Commune _____ **Village** _____**Centre de distribution**_____
Nom de l'enquêteur : _____
Numéro de la carte de ration:_____
Date de l'enquête : (jour/mois/année) _____ / _____ / _____
A remplir par le chef d'équipe
Date de vérification (vérification que le questionnaire a été correctement rempli : _____ / _____ / _____
Nom prénom et Signature de vérification du chef de l'équipe : _____
A remplir par Charge suivi évaluation
Numéro du répondant (sur l'echantillon) : _____

INTRODUCTION:

Salutations. Mon nom est _____, et je travaille avec **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, une ONG qui est chargée de l'exécution du projet FEAD. Je suis ici pour vous poser quelques questions au sujet de votre situation familiale. Avez-vous déjà été interviewe aujourd'hui ? *Si la répondante a déjà été interviewée au cours de cette enquête, ne l'interviewez pas encore. Expliquer lui que vous ne pouvez pas l'interviewer une deuxième fois. Remerciez- la et mettez fin au questionnaire. Si la répondante n'a pas été interviewée, vous continuez:*

Confidentialité et consentement:

Nous sommes ici pour apprendre plus sur la situation de votre famille et de votre village, ce qui nous aidera à mieux connaitre les résultats de l'intervention du projet de SP. Vos réponses sont entièrement confidentielles. Vous n'êtes pas tenues de répondre aux questions que vous ne voulez-pas et vous pouvez mettre terme à cet interview quand vous le voulez. Nous apprécierons votre collaboration en répondant à ce questionnaire. Le questionnaire nous prendra 30 minutes; Accepteriez-vous d'y répondre?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

Avez –vous de question par rapport au questionnaire?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

MERCI

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____   Date: _____
(Le répondant atteste avoir verbalement consenti au questionnaire)

Section 1 et 2: Identification du répondant *(encerclez ou mentionnez la bonne réponse dans la colonne code)*

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code
1.1	Sexe du répondant	Homme Femme	1 2
1.2	Age du répondant	*Ecrire l'âge en dates calendaires*	____
1.3	Situation matrimoniale	Célibataire Marie Divorce Veuve/veuf	1 2 3 4
2.1	Nombre de personnes dans le ménage	2.1.1 Hommes 2.1.2 Femmes 2.1.3 Filles 2.1.4 Garçons **2.1.5 TOTAL**	____ ____ ____ ___ ------------
2.2	Quel est votre statut ?	Refugie Retourne déplacés internes Résident (pas de déplacement)	1 2 3 4
2.3	Avez-vous des refugies (personne d'une autre nationalité que nigérienne) dans votre ménage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.3.1. Hommes 2.3.2. Femmes 2.3.3. Filles 2.3.4. Garçons **2.3.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ------------
2.4	Avez-vous des retournes (Nigerien venant d'un autre pays) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.4.1. Hommes 2.4.2. Femmes 2.4.3. Filles 2.4.4. Garçons **2.4.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ------------
2.5	Avez-vous des deplaces internes (venant du Niger) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.5.1. Hommes 2.5.2. Femmes 2.5.3. Filles 2.5.4. Garçons **2.5.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ------------
2.6	Quelle est la cause principale de manque de nourriture dans votre menage? *(encercler une seule réponse)*	- Secheresse/mauvaise repartition des pluies - Insecurite - Manque d'intrants (dont semences) - Acces physique au marche - Pas d'argent pour acheter des vivres	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5**
2.7	Avez-vous reçu des vivres ou du cash au courant des 30 derniers jours?	Non Oui	**0** **1**

2.8	Qui a réalisé cette distribution?	CICR PAM Samaritan's Purse Save the Children Gouvernement AUTRE preciser : _____	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6**
2.9	Cela fait combien de jours t que vous avez recu la derniere distribution d'argent ou de vivre?	Preciser le nombre de jours	_____ **jours**

Section 3 et 4 : Indice de Stratégies d'Adaptation

N⁰	Questions	Code
	Au courant des 7 derniers jours, pour faire face à un manque de nourriture au niveau du ménage, combien de JOURS vous est-il arrive de :	**Nombre de jours dans les 7 derniers jours (0 – 7)**
3.1	Consommer des aliments moins préférés et moins chers	|____| Jours
3.2	Emprunter de la nourriture ou recourir à l'aide des parents, des voisins ou des amis	|____| Jours
3.3	Diminuer la quantité consommée pendant les repas	|____| Jours
3.4	Restreindre la consommation des adultes pour permettre aux plus jeunes de manger davantage	|____| Jours
3.5	Diminuer le nombre de repas par jour	|____| Jours
3.6	Acheter des vivres à crédit	|____| Jours
3.7	Passer une journée entière sans manger	|____| Jours
3.8	Envoyer un membre du ménage manger chez les voisins/parents/Amis	|____| Jours
3.9	Renoncer au paiement de dettes contractées pour acheter des vivres	|____| Jours
3.10	**Au cours des 7 derniers jours, est il arrive au menage de ne pas avoir assez de nourriture, ou d'argent pour en acheter ?**	Non ……………… 0 >>> Oui …………….... 1

	Au courant des 30 derniers jours, :	1=Oui 2=Non	Si Non, préciser: 1 =Non, parce que cela n'était pas nécessaire 2 = Non, parce que j'ai déjà vendu ces actifs ou fait cette activité et je ne peux pas continuer d'employer cette stratégie 3 = Non, parce que je n'ai jamais eu la possibilité d'employer cette stratégie
4.1	Est-ce que votre ménage a enregistré des départs des bras valides plus que d'habitude ? o	|____|	|____|
4.2	Est-ce que vous avez constaté dans votre village des départs de ménages entiers ? o	|____|	|____|
4.3	Vendre des actifs domestiques (radio, meubles, réfrigérateur, télévision, bijoux etc.) o	|____|	|____|
4.4	Vendre des actifs productifs ou moyens de transport (machine à coudre, brouette, vélo, voiture etc.) o	|____|	|____|

4.5	Réduire les dépenses non alimentaires d'éducation ou de santé o	|___|	|___|
4.6	Est-ce que votre ménage à retirer un ou plusieurs enfants de l'école ? o	|___|	|___|
4.7	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux plus que d'habitude ? o	|___|	|___|
4.8	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux reproducteurs pour des besoins alimentaires ? o	|___|	|___|
4.9	Est-ce que votre ménage a été contraint de dépenser son épargne pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|___|	|___|
4.10	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des terres pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|___|	|___|
4.11	Emprunter de l'argent/ nourriture auprès d'un commerçant/banque o	|___|	|___|
4.12	Est-ce que votre ménage a fait recours à la mendicité pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire	|___|	|___|

Section 5 et 6 : Score de Diversité Alimentaire et Score de consommation alimentaire

INDICATIONS : Lire la liste des aliments.

Realiser toutes la SECTION 5 avant de realiser la SECTION 6

- **Pour la SECTION 5 (Score de Diversite alimentaire) : Par rapport aux dernières 24 heures :** Encerclez (1) dans la colonne oui si LES MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE ont mangé un des aliments du groupe et encerclez (0) dans la colonne non si la personne répond n'avoir mangé aucun des aliments dans le groupe d'aliment.

- **Pour la SECTION 6 (Score de consommation alimentaire) : Par rapport aux 7 derniers jours.** Ecrivez **le nombre de JOURS sur les 7 derniers jours**, durant lesquels LES MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE ont consommé au moins un des aliments du groupe d'aliment.

Les aliments figurant sur la liste doivent être ceux préparés et mangés dans le ménage ou emportés quelque part pour manger. Ne pas inclure les aliments consommés hors du ménage et qui sont préparés ailleurs.

Vérifier pour s'assurer qu'hier n'était pas une journée spéciale (festival/ fête, funérailles ou la plus part des membres du ménage étaient absent). Si elle s'avère une journée spéciale, fin du questionnaire.

Produits alimentaires		**SECTION 5 Score de diversite alimentaire** **Au cours des 24 dernières, aviez consommé les aliments / produits suivants ?** (1 = Oui 2 = Non)		**SECTION 6 Score de consummation Alimentaire** *Nombre de JOURS de consommation durant les 7 derniers jours ? (0 à 7)*	**Source principale des aliments consommés (Voir les codes ci-dessous)**
1. **Céréales** : Sorgho, Mil, Maïs, Blé, Riz, Pâtes alimentaires, et pain/galette, beignets	**5.1**	|__|	**6.1**	|__| **jours**	
2. **Racines, tubercules** : Pomme de terre, Gari, Igname, Manioc, Autres tubercules	**5.2**	|__|	**6.2**	|__| **jours**	
3. **Légumineuse/noix** : Niébé, Arachides, lentilles, et/ou autre noix	**5.3**	|__|	**6.3**	|__| **jours**	
4 **Légumes de couleur orange** (légumes riches en Vitamine A) : Carotte, Poivron rouge,…	**5.4**	|__|	**6.4**	|__| **jours**	

3

5. **Légumes à feuilles vertes**: Baobab, Yoddo, Mollohia, d'autres feuilles vert foncé, etc.	**5.5**	|__|	6.5	|__| **jours**	
6. **Autres légumes** : Oignon, Tomates, Concombre, Radis, Haricot vert, Petit pois etc.	**5.6**	|__|	6.6	|__| **jours**	
7. **Fruit de couleur orange** (Fruits riches en Vitamine A) : Mangue, Papaye, Tangelot…	**5.7**	|__|	6.7	|__| **jours**	
8. **Autres Fruits** : Ananas, Pomme, Citron, Mandarine	**5.8**	|__|	6.8	|__| **jours**	
9. **Viande** : chèvre, bœuf, poulet, chameaux	**5.9**	|__|	6.9	|__| **jours**	
10. **Foie, rognon**, cœur et/ou autres abats rouges	**5.10**	|__|	6.10	|__| **jours**	
11. **Poisson** thon en boiteet autre fruits de mer,	**5.11**	|__|	6.11	|__| **jours**	
12. **Œufs**	**5.12**	|__|	6.12	|__| **jours**	
13. **Lait et Autres produits laitiers** : Lait frais/ caillé, yaourt, lait en poudre (au moins un verre), fromage, autre produits laitiers <u>SAUF</u> margarine / beurre ou de petites quantités de lait pour le thé / café	**5.13**	|__|	6.13	|__| **jours**	
14. **Huile/gras/beurre** : huile de cuisson, beurre, margarine, autres gras/huile	**5.14**	|__|	6.14	|__| **jours**	
15. **Sucre ou produits sucré** : miel, confiture, bonbons, biscuits, pâtisseries, gâteaux et autre produits sucré	**5.15**	|__|	6.15	|__| **jours**	
16. **Epices/Condiments** : thé, café/cacao, sel, ail, soumbala, tigua tigué, épices, levure/poudre à pâte, tomate/sauce piquante, autres condiments y compris petite quantité de lait pour le thé/café	**5.16**	|__|	6.16	|__| **jours**	

CODE des sources :
01 Propre production pluviale
02 Propres productions Contre saison
03 Propres productions animales
04 Achats
05 Assistance alimentaire (transferts monétaires ou des bons d'achats)

06 Nourriture contre travail (FFA)
07 Dons/Zakat
08 Emprunt, (crédit de la boutique)
09 Chasse/cueillette/pêche
10 Travail contre nourriture (main d'œuvre)
11 Autre (à préciser)

Section 7 : Indice de la Faim/Faim modérée ou sévère (*entourez la bonne reponse*)

Nº	Questions	Reponses	Saut
7.1	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est-il arrive que vous n'ayez pas de nourriture à manger d'aucune sorte dans votre parcelle/maison du fait d'un manque de ressources pour vous en procurer ? *Pas du tout de nourriture dans la maison*	Non ……………… 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller a 7.3
7.2	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1– 2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)....2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	
7.3	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que **vous OU un membre de votre menage** est aller se coucher en ayant faim a cause d'un manque de nourriture? *Aller se coucher en ayant faim par manque de nourriture*	Non ……………… 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller à 7.5
7.4	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	

7.5	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que <u>**vous**</u> <u>**OU**</u> <u>**un membre de votre menage n'ait rien manger pendant une journée et une nuit par manque de nourriture**</u> ?	Non ……………… 0 >>>>> Oui ……………... 1	Sauter pour aller à la section 8
7.6	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrivé pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	

Section 8 : Prévalence des enfants en sous poids entre 6 et 59 mois

N^o	Questions	Reponses	Code	Saut
8.1	Au sein de votre menage avez-vous des enfants dont l'âge se situe entre 6 et 59 mois	Non Oui	0 1	Si Non, sauter la section 9

			Age en mois	Mesure du Périmètre brachial	Couleur (vert, jaune, orange, rouge)
8.2	Nous avons besoin de prendre leur périmètre brachial. Est-ce que vous pouvez me conduire a eux (mesurer le périmètre brachial et préciser la couleur) :	**Nom et prénom** **(enfant de 6 à 59 mois)**			
		Enfant 1 :			
		Enfant 2 :			
		Enfant 3 :			
		Enfant 4 :			

		Reponse
8.3	NOMBRE TOTAL D'ENFANT MESURES :	

Section 9: Production moyenne Mil/Niébé/Moringa

9.1. Avez-vous bénéficié des semences de Mil et du Niébé distribuées par **Samaritan's Purse**?

9.1.1 Mil   Oui ☐   Non ☐   7.1.2 Niébé   Oui ☐   Non ☐

9.2 Est-ce que votre menage a cultivé au courant de la campagne agricole 2014 du Mil, du Niébé, ou du moringa?

        9.2.1 MIL ☐   Oui   ☐   Non

Si Non, Pourquoi ?

        9.2.2 NIEBE ☐   Oui   ☐   Non

Si Non, Pourquoi ?

9.2.3 MORINGA ☐ Oui ☐ Non

Si Non, Pourquoi ?

9.3 . Quelles productions avez-vous obtenue pour chacune d'elles?

Spéculations	Production					
	Oui	Non	Sac de 50 kg	Sac de 100 kg	Tia	Autre à préciser
Mil	1	0				
Niébé	1	0				
Moringa	1	0				

Section 10 : Mise en pratique des techniques agricoles pour la culture du Mil et du Niébé (Campagne hivernale 2014)

10.1 Régénération naturelle assistée

10.1.1	Comment avez-vous réalisez le défrichage de votre/vos champ (s) la campagne agricole 2014 ? (choisir une seule réponse)	• Brulis ………………………………………………………….....1 • Coupe de petits arbres …………………………………………...…2 • Abandon exprès/volontaire et entretien des petits arbres utiles………..3

10.2 Trempage Mil

10.2.1	Avez-vous préparé vos semences de **Mil** avant de les semer pour **campagne hivernale 2014** ? Faites-vous un traitement spécial ?	Non ……………………………… 0 >>>> Oui ……………………………….. 1	**Sauter pour aller au paragraphe 10.3**
	Si Oui, décrivez la manière dont vous préparez les semences de mil avant le semis ?*(Ecrire la réponse)*		
10.2.2	*A ne pas poser : Selon sa réponse, le producteur a-t-il fait trempe au moins une partie de ses semences de Mil durant 8 heures dans de l'eau avant le semis?*	Non ……………………………..... 0 Oui …… ……………………………... 1	

10.3 Semis a temps

9.3.1	Pour la campagne hivernale 2014, avez-vous plante les semences avant que la pluie n'arrive.	**Oui …………………….………... 1 >>>>** Non ……………………………… 0	**Sauter pour aller au paragraphe 10.4**

	Si NON, c'est-à-dire si vous semez apres la pluie, qu'elle profondeur d'humidite avez-vous besoin pour decider de semer ??*(Ecrire la réponse)*		
10.3.2	*A ne pas poser : Selon sa réponse, le producteur a-t-il attendu que le sol soit mouille sur une profondeur entre 7 et 15 cm ?*	**Non** …………………………….... **0** Oui …… ………………………….. 1	

10.4 Démariage Mil et Niebe

10.4.1	Pour campagne hivernale 2014, après la germination du Mil OU Niebe, avez-vous reduit le nombre des plants qui sont en train de pousser ?	**Non** ……………………………..... **0** >>>>> Oui ………………………….……… 1	**Sauter pour aller au paragraphe 10.5**
10.4.2	Si Oui, combien de jours apres le semis avez-vous réalise cette pratique ?	Avant le 15eme jour……………………... 1 Entre 15eme et le 20eme jour…………....…2 Apres le 20eme jour……………………..3	
10.4.3	*S'il réalise la pratique :* Combien de plants avez-vous laisse pour le Mil ?	5 ou plus…………………………………0 Entre 3 et 4 plants……………………….....1	
10.4.4	Et Combien de plants avez-vous laisse pour le Niébé ?	1 plant…………………………………….1 2 plants……………………………………2 Plus de 2 plants………………………….. 3	

10.5 Fertilisation localisée

10.5.1	Avez-vous utilise du fumier OU compost dans votre champs ?	**Non** ……………………………..... **0** >>>>> Oui ……………………….……… 1	**Sauter pour aller au paragraphe 10.6**
	Si Oui, expliquer comment pour le répandez/mettez ?		
10.5.2	*A ne pas poser :* *Selon la réponse, est ce que le producteur place le fumier/compost par petit tas par poquet ?*	**Non** ………………………….….... **0** Oui ………………………….……… 1	

10.6 Paillage

10.6.1	Après la récolte 2014, qu'avez-vous fait avec les résidus?	• Laisse les tige debout ……………………….………………....1 • Laisser par terre dans le champ les tiges coupées ……………....…2 • Ramasser et enlever les tiges du champs…………………………………………………………...3

J'en ai terminé avec les questions que je devrais vous poser, mais je vais vérifier que je n'ai rien oublié. (Vérifier le questionnaire).
Merci beaucoup pour le temps que vous nous avez accordé pour cet entretien. **Au revoir !!!**

PROJET FEAD: QUESTIONNAIRE BASELINE : **FEMMES ENCEINTES ET ALLAITANTES**

A remplir par l'enquêteur

Commune _____ **Village** _____**Centre de distribution**_____

Nom de l'enquêteur : _____

Numéro de la carte de ration:_____

Date de l'enquête :   **(jour/mois/année)**   _____ / _____ / _____

A remplir par le chef d'équipe

Date de vérification (vérification que le questionnaire a été correctement rempli :   _____ / _____ / _____

Nom prénom et Signature de vérification du chef de l'équipe : _____

A remplir par Charge suivi évaluation

Numéro du répondant (sur l'échantillon) :   _____

INTRODUCTION:

Salutations. Mon nom est _____, et je travaille avec **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, une ONG qui est chargée de l'exécution du projet FEAD. Je suis ici pour vous poser quelques questions au sujet de votre situation familiale. Avez-vous déjà été interviewe aujourd'hui ? *Si la répondante a déjà été interviewée au cours de cette enquête, ne l'interviewez pas encore. Expliquer lui que vous ne pouvez pas l'interviewer une deuxième fois. Remerciez- la et mettez fin au questionnaire. Si la répondante n'a pas été interviewée, vous continuez:*

Confidentialité et consentement:

Nous sommes ici pour apprendre plus sur la situation de votre famille et de votre village, ce qui nous aidera à mieux connaitre les résultats de l'intervention du projet de SP. Vos réponses sont entièrement confidentielles. Vous n'êtes pas tenues de répondre aux questions que vous ne voulez-pas et vous pouvez mettre terme à cet interview quand vous le voulez. Nous apprécierons votre collaboration en répondant à ce questionnaire. Le questionnaire nous prendra 10 minutes; Accepteriez-vous d'y répondre?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

Avez –vous de question par rapport au questionnaire?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

MERCI

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____   Date: _____
(Le répondant atteste avoir verbalement consenti au questionnaire)

Section 1 et 2: Identification du répondant *(encerclez ou mentionnez la bonne réponse dans la colonne code)*

Nº	Questions	Reponses	Code
1.1	Sexe du répondant	Homme Femme	1 2
1.2	Age du répondant	*Ecrire l'âge en dates calendaires*	____
1.3	Situation matrimoniale	Célibataire Marie Divorce Veuve/veuf	1 2 3 4
2.1	Nombre de personnes dans le ménage	2.1.1 Hommes 2.1.2 Femmes 2.1.3 Filles 2.1.4 Garçons **2.1.5 TOTAL**	____ ____ ____ ___ ------------
2.2	Quel est votre statut ?	Refugie Retourne Deplaces internes Resident	1 2 3 4
2.3	Avez-vous des refugies (personne d'une autre nationalite que nigerienne) dans votre ménage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.3.1. Hommes 2.3.2. Femmes 2.3.3. Filles 2.3.4. Garçons **2.3.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ----------- ----------- ------------
2.4	Avez-vous des retournes (Nigerien venant d'un autre pays) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.4.1. Hommes 2.4.2. Femmes 2.4.3. Filles 2.4.4. Garçons **2.4.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ----------- ----------- ------------
2.5	Avez-vous des deplaces internes (venant du Niger) dans votre menage ?	**Si Oui, combien** : 2.5.1. Hommes 2.5.2. Femmes 2.5.3. Filles 2.5.4. Garçons **2.5.5. TOTAL**	 -------- ---------- ----------- ----------- ------------
2.6	Est votre principal obstacle à la sécurité alimentaire? Quelle est la cause du manque de nourriture au niveau du menage?	- Secheresse/mauvaise repartition des pluies - Insecurite - Manque d'intrants (dont semences) - Acces physique au marche - Pas d'argent pour acheter des vivres	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5**

Section 3 : Prévalence Femmes enceintes et allaitantes en sous poids

3.1	Nous avons besoin de prendre votre périmètre brachial.	**Nom et prénom**	Mesure du Périmètre brachial	Couleur (vert, orange, rouge)

J'en ai terminé avec les questions que je devrais vous poser, mais je vais vérifier que je n'ai rien oublié. (Vérifier le questionnaire).

Merci beaucoup pour le temps que vous nous avez accordé pour cet entretien**. Au revoir !!!**

PROJET FEAD: QUESTIONNAIRE BASELINE : **DEPLACES (Déplaces internes, Refugies, Retournes)**

A remplir par l'enquêteur
Commune _____ **Village** _____ **Centre de distribution**_____
Nom de l'enquêteur : _____
Numéro de la carte de ration:_____
Date de l'enquête : **(jour/mois/année)** _____/_____/_____
A remplir par le chef d'équipe
Date de vérification (vérification que le questionnaire a été correctement rempli : _____/_____/_____
Nom prénom et Signature de vérification du chef de l'équipe : _____
A remplir par Charge suivi évaluation
Numéro du répondant (sur l'echantillon) : _____

INTRODUCTION:

Salutations. Mon nom est _____, et je travaille avec **Samaritan's Purse** International Relief, une ONG qui est chargée de l'exécution du projet FEAD. Je suis ici pour vous poser quelques questions au sujet de votre situation familiale. Avez-vous déjà été interviewe aujourd'hui ? *Si la répondante a déjà été interviewée au cours de cette enquête, ne l'interviewez pas encore. Expliquer lui que vous ne pouvez pas l'interviewer une deuxième fois. Remerciez- la et mettez fin au questionnaire. Si la répondante n'a pas été interviewée, vous continuez:*

Confidentialité et consentement:

Nous sommes ici pour apprendre plus sur la situation de votre famille et de votre village, ce qui nous aidera à mieux connaitre les résultats de l'intervention du projet de SP. Vos réponses sont entièrement confidentielles. Vous n'êtes pas tenues de répondre aux questions que vous ne voulez-pas et vous pouvez mettre terme à cet interview quand vous le voulez. Nous apprécierons votre collaboration en répondant à ce questionnaire. Le questionnaire nous prendra 20 minutes; Accepteriez-vous d'y répondre?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

Avez –vous de question par rapport au questionnaire?

Oui: _____   Non: _____

MERCI

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____   Date: _____
(Le répondant atteste avoir verbalement consenti au questionnaire)

Section 1 et 2: Identification du répondant *(encerclez ou mentionnez la bonne réponse dans la colonne code)*

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code
1.1	Sexe du répondant	Homme Femme	1 2
1.2	Age du répondant	*Ecrire l'âge en dates calendaires*	____
1.3	Situation matrimoniale	Célibataire Marie Divorce Veuve/veuf	1 2 3 4
2.1	Nombre de personnes dans le ménage	2.1.1 Hommes 2.1.2 Femmes 2.1.3 Filles 2.1.4 Garçons **2.1.5 TOTAL**	____ ____ ____ ___ ------------
2.2	De quelle ville/village/pays venez-vous ?	Ville/Village :_____ Pays :_____	
2.3	Quel est votre statut ?	**Refugie** (personne d'une autre nationalité que nigérienne) **Retourne** (Nigerien venant d'un autre pays) **Déplacé interne** (venant d'un autre village au Niger)	1 2 3
2.4	Quelles sont les raisons qui vont ont poussé à partir/fuir cette ville/village ?		
2.5	Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous dans le village actuel au Niger ?		
2.6	Combien de temps pensez-vous rester ici ? *Ecrire réponse*		
2.7	Quelle est la cause principale de manque de nourriture au niveau du menage? *(entourer une seule reponse)*	- Secheresse/mauvaise repartition des pluies - Insecurite - Manque d'intrants (dont semences) - Acces physique au marche - Pas d'argent pour acheter des vivres	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5**
2.8	Avez-vous reçu des vivres ou du cash au courant des 30 derniers jours?	Non Oui	**0** **1**
2.9	Qui a réalisé cette distribution?	CICR PAM Samaritan's Purse Save the Children Gouvernement AUTRE preciser : _____	**1** **2** **3** **4** **5** **6**
2.10	Combien de jours cela fait que vous avez recu la derniere distribution d'argent ou de vivre?	Preciser le nombre de jours	_____ **jours**

1

Section 3 et 4 : Indice de Stratégies d'Adaptation

N⁰	Questions	Code
	Au courant des 7 derniers jours, pour faire face à un manque de nourriture au niveau du ménage, combien de JOURS vous est-il arrive de :	**Nombre de jours dans les 7 derniers jours (0 – 7)**
3.1	Consommer des aliments moins préférés et moins chers	|____| Jours
3.2	Emprunter de la nourriture ou recourir à l'aide des parents, des voisins ou des amis	|____| Jours
3.3	Diminuer la quantité consommée pendant les repas	|____| Jours
3.4	Restreindre la consommation des adultes pour permettre aux plus jeunes de manger davantage	|____| Jours
3.5	Diminuer le nombre de repas par jour	|____| Jours
3.6	Acheter des vivres à crédit	|____| Jours
3.7	Passer une journée entière sans manger	|____| Jours
3.8	Envoyer un membre du ménage manger chez les voisins/parents/Amis	|____| Jours
3.9	Renoncer au paiement de dettes contractées pour acheter des vivres	|____| Jours
3.10	**Au cours des 7 derniers jours, est il arrive au menage de ne pas avoir assez de nourriture, ou d'argent pour en acheter ?**	Non ……………… 0 >>> Oui ……………..... 1

	Au courant des 30 derniers jours, :	1=Oui 2=Non	Si Non, préciser: 1 =Non, parce que cela n'était pas nécessaire 2 = Non, parce que j'ai déjà vendu ces actifs ou fait cette activité et je ne peux pas continuer déployer cette stratégie 3 = Non, parce que je n'ai jamais eu la possibilité déployer cette stratégie
4.1	Est-ce que votre ménage a enregistré des départs d'actifs plus que d'habitude ? o	|____|	|____|
4.2	Est-ce que vous avez constaté dans votre village des départs de ménages entiers ? o	|____|	|____|
4.3	Vendre des actifs domestiques (radio, meubles, réfrigérateur, télévision, bijoux etc.) o	|____|	|____|
4.4	Vendre des actifs productifs ou moyens de transport (machine à coudre, brouette, vélo, voiture etc.) o	|____|	|____|
4.5	Réduire les dépenses non alimentaires d'éducation ou de santé o	|____|	|____|
4.6	Est-ce que votre ménage à retirer un ou plusieurs enfants de l'école ? o	|____|	|____|
4.7	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux plus que d'habitude ? o	|____|	|____|
4.8	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des animaux reproducteurs pour des besoins alimentaires ? o	|____|	|____|
4.9	Est-ce que votre ménage a été contraint de dépenser son épargne pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|____|	|____|
4.10	Est-ce que votre ménage a vendu des terres pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire ? o	|____|	|____|
4.11	Emprunter de l'argent/ nourriture auprès d'un à un commerçant/banque o	|____|	|____|
4.12	Est-ce que votre ménage a fait recours à la mendicité pour des raisons d'insécurité alimentaire	|____|	|____|

Section 5 et 6 : Score de Diversité Alimentaire et Score de consommation alimentaire

INDICATIONS : Lire la liste des aliments.

Realiser toutes la SECTION 5 avant de realiser la SECTION 6

- **Pour la SECTION 5 (Score de Diversite alimentaire) : Par rapport aux <u>dernières 24 heures</u> :** Encerclez (1) dans la colonne oui si <u>LES MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE</u> ont mangé un des aliments du groupe et encerclez (0) dans la colonne non si la personne répond n'avoir mangé aucun des aliments dans le groupe d'aliment.

- **Pour la SECTION 6 (Score de consommation alimentaire) : <u>Par rapport aux 7 derniers jours.</u>** Ecrivez **le nombre de JOURS sur les 7 derniers jours**, durant lesquels LES <u>MEMBRES DE SON MENAGE</u> ont consommé au moins un des aliments du groupe d'aliment.

Les aliments figurant sur la liste doivent être ceux préparés et mangés dans le ménage ou emportés quelque part pour manger. Ne pas inclure les aliments consommés hors du ménage et qui sont préparés ailleurs.

Vérifier pour s'assurer qu'hier n'était pas une journée spéciale (festival/ fête, funérailles ou la plus part des membres du ménage étaient absent). Si elle s'avère une journée spéciale, fin du questionnaire.

Produits alimentaires		SECTION 5 Score de diversite alimentaire		SECTION 6 Score de consummation Alimentaire	Source principale des aliments consommés (Voir les codes ci-dessous)
		Au cours des 24 dernières, aviez consommé les aliments / produits suivants ? 1 = Oui 2 = Non *(0=Non 1=Oui)*		*Nombre de JOURS de consommation durant les 7 derniers jours ? (0 à 7)*	
1. **Céréales** : Sorgho, Mil, Maïs, Blé, Riz, Pâtes alimentaires, et pain/galette, beignets	5.1	|__|	6.1	|__| jours	
2. **Racines, tubercules** : Pomme de terre, Gari, Igname, Manioc, Autres tubercules	5.2	|__|	6.2	|__| jours	
3. **Légumineuse/noix** : Niébé, Arachides, lentilles, et/ou autre noix	5.3	|__|	6.3	|__| jours	
4 **Légumes de couleur orange** (légumes riches en Vitamine A) : Carotte, Poivron rouge,…	5.4	|__|	6.4	|__| jours	
5. **Légumes à feuilles vertes**: Baobab, Yoddo, Mollohia, d'autres feuilles vert foncé, etc.	5.5	|__|	6.5	|__| jours	
6. **Autres légumes** : Oignon, Tomates, Concombre, Radis, Haricot vert, Petit pois etc.	5.6	|__|	6.6	|__| jours	
7. **Fruit de couleur orange** (Fruits riches en Vitamine A) : Mangue, Papaye, Tangelot…	5.7	|__|	6.7	|__| jours	
8. **Autres Fruits** : Ananas, Pomme, Citron, Mandarine	5.8	|__|	6.8	|__| jours	
9. **Viande** : chèvre, bœuf, poulet, chameaux	5.9	|__|	6.9	|__| jours	
10. **Foie, rognon**, cœur et/ou autres abats rouges	5.10	|__|	6.10	|__| jours	
11. **Poisson** thon en boiteet autre fruits de mer,	5.11	|__|	6.11	|__| jours	
12. **Œufs**	5.12	|__|	6.12	|__| jours	

13. **Lait et Autres produits laitiers** : Lait frais/ caillé, yaourt, lait en poudre (au moins un verre), fromage, autre produits laitiers <u>SAUF</u> margarine / beurre ou de petites quantités de lait pour le thé / café	5.13	|__|	6.13	|__| **jours**	
14. **Huile/gras/beurre** : huile de cuisson, beurre, margarine, autres gras/huile	5.14	|__|	6.14	|__| **jours**	
15. **Sucre ou produits sucré** : miel, confiture, bonbons, biscuits, pâtisseries, gâteaux et autre produits sucré	5.15	|__|	6.15	|__| **jours**	
16. **Epices/Condiments** : thé, café/cacao, sel, ail, soumbala, tigua tigué, épices, levure/poudre à pâte, tomate/sauce piquante, autres condiments y compris petite quantité de lait pour le thé/café	5.16	|__|	6.16	|__| **jours**	

CODE des sources :	06 Nourriture contre travail (FFA)
01 Propre production pluviale	07 Dons/Zakat
02 Propres productions Contre saison	08 Emprunt, (crédit de la boutique)
03 Propres productions animales	09 Chasse/cueillette/pêche
04 Achats	10 Travail contre nourriture (main d'œuvre)
05 Assistance alimentaire (transferts monétaires ou des bons d'achats)	11 Autre (à préciser)

Section 7 : Indice de la Faim/Faim modérée ou sévère (*entourez la bonne reponse)*

N°	Questions	Reponses	Saut
7.1	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est-il arrive que vous n'ayez pas de nourriture à manger d'aucune sorte dans votre parcelle/maison du fait d'un manque de ressources pour vous en procurer ? ***Pas du tout de nourriture dans la maison***	Non ……………… 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller a 7.3
7.2	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1– 2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)....2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	
7.3	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que <u>**vous**</u> <u>**OU**</u> <u>**un membre de votre menage**</u> est aller se coucher en ayant faim a cause d'un manque de nourriture? ***Aller se coucher en ayant faim par manque de nourriture***	Non ……………… 0 >>>>>> Oui ……………......1	Sauter pour aller à 7.5
7.4	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrives pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	
7.5	Durant les 30 derniers jours, est ce que <u>**vous**</u> <u>**OU**</u> <u>**un membre de votre menage**</u> n'ait rien manger pendant une journée et une nuit par manque de nourriture ?	Non ……………… 0 >>>>> Oui ……………..... 1	Sauter pour aller à la section 8
7.6	Combien de fois cela vous est-il arrivé pendant ces 30 derniers jours ?	Rarement (1–2 fois)………1 Quelques fois (3–10 fois)...2 Souvent (>10 fois)………..3	

Section 8 : Prévalence des enfants en sous poids entre 6 et 59 mois

N°	Questions	Reponses	Code	Saut

8.1	Au sein de votre menage avez-vous des enfants dont l'âge se situe entre 6 et 59 mois-)?	Non Oui	0 1		Si Non, questionnaire termine

8.2	Nous avons besoin de prendre leur périmètre brachial. Est-ce que vous pouvez me conduire a eux (mesurer le périmètre brachial et préciser la couleur) :	**Nom et prénom** **(6 à 59 mois)**	Age en mois	Mesure du Périmètre brachial	Couleur (vert, orange, rouge)
		Enfant 1 :			
		Enfant 2 :			
		Enfant 3 :			
		Enfant 4 :			
		Enfant 5 :			

		Reponse
8.3	NOMBRE TOTAL D'ENFANT MESURES :	

J'en ai terminé avec les questions que je devrais vous poser, mais je vais vérifier que je n'ai rien oublié. (Vérifier le questionnaire).

Merci beaucoup pour le temps que vous nous avez accordé pour cet entretien**. Au revoir !!!**