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Comparative Research/Analysis – Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning in Africare’s Title II Food Security Programs

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Objectives: As part of its Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) grant (FY03-FY08) from USAID/FFP, Africare identified the need to review the relationship of one of its key measurements of food security, Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP), across different country programs, both in absolute terms and as compared to other impact indicators. This report presents the results of that research.

Background: Africare began its food security interventions supported by P.L. 480 Title II resources with an activity in Guinea Bissau in 1990. The Africare Title II program has steadily grown; there were activities in eleven African countries with Title II funding during FY07. All of Africare’s activities have a similar set of interventions involving capacity building, agricultural productivity, and household nutrition. To the extent possible, a consistent set of impact indicators is used for each program.

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) was established by Africare as an impact indicator beginning in FY98. It has been incorporated as a standard impact indicator in all Africare’s food security programs. In February 2005, a report was prepared entitled *How to Measure the Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP) in Food Security Interventions* (Africare 2005 [a]). That report was based on a compilation of the experience using the indicator up to that point and included detailed instructions for Africare field offices about how to update and use the index. The guidance on how to measure MAHFP has been updated and published in this series (Africare 2007 [a]). Field

experience using MAHFP showed that MAHFP figures were being calculated in two different ways—quantitatively and qualitatively. To address this and standardize measurement methods of MAHFP, Africare has formally distinguished between MAHFP-PRA (Africare 2007 [a]), which is based on an iterative participatory rural appraisal session with community members, and MAHFP-average (Africare 2005 [a], revised guidance under development), which is based on household survey data.

The ICB’s focus on comparing MAHFP with other indicators and measures of food insecurity has led to this analysis, which compares the trends detected by the Africare MAHFP measure with those detected by Africare’s Food Security Community Capacity Index (FSCCI) and standard anthropometric measurements, such as stunting and feeding practices of children.

Methods: The method used to conduct this comparison study of MAHFP and other food security indicators was a literature review of all the documents available on the results of the various programs, including data and trends for MAHFP and other impact indicators. The indicators recorded vary slightly from country to country. When possible an analysis was done of MAHFP, percentage of production units (PUs) in three categories of food security based on MAHFP, percentage of production units in the most food insecure category based on MAHFP, community scores on the Food Security Community Capacity Index--FSCCI (for detailed information on methods see Africare 2007 [b]), percentage of children classified as stunted, and percentage of children classified as underweight

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(for detailed information on methods for these two indicators see Cogill 2003). Other measures were included in this analysis when the key indicators (listed above) were either not available or if these other measures (e.g., adoption of improved agricultural technologies) indicated important trends. This study was carried out in June/July 2005 and updated in November 2007 and focused on seven Africare Title II programs active between FY98 and FY06 (Ouaddai Food Security Initiative-Chad, Goundam Food Security Initiative-Mali, Consolidated Development Assistance Program-Chad/Mali, Zondoma Food Security Initiative Phase 1 and Phase 2-Burkina Faso, Guinea Food Security Initiative, Food Security Initiatives in Niger, Manica Expanded Food Security Initiative-Mozambique, and Uganda Food Security Initiative). The specific results for each of the seven programs are included in the annex to this paper.

MAHFP. As stated above, data collection for calculating MAHFP is often done through interviews with individuals,ⁱⁱⁱ but can also be done through group discussion about the food security situation of the various households in the community. Normally MAHFP data are reported as an average and/or are used to identify

different categories of food insecurity within the communities receiving support from an Africare program. This is done by creating a Food Security Calendar (FSC). The categories established to represent food security levels in the communities are based on the following.

- 1) The number of months during the year that food is available to eat to satisfaction (based on a local standard, usually three meals per day).
- 2) The number of months during the year that are in transition (reduction in household ration (based on a local standard, often a maximum of two meals per day).
- 3) The number of months of the “hungry period,” usually coinciding with the period just prior to harvest (based on a local standard, often not more than one meal per day).

The third category (those households considered the most food insecure) represents the households with the highest number of hungry period months during the year (or the lowest number of months of adequate household food provisioning, be it from production, purchase, or exchange). An example of a Food Security Calendar is presented below in Figure 1.

Category	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
I. Most food secure (10% of population)	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	T	T
II. Medium food secure (35% of population)	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	T	T	□	□	□	□
III. Least food secure (55% of the population)	θ	θ	θ	θ	T	T	T	T	□	□ □	□ □	□

θ Period of Abundance: We eat until we are satisfied our hunger

T Period of Transition (the ration is reduced)

□ Hungry Period (Two dots [□□] indicates period of exceptional difficulty)

Figure 1. Example of a Food Security Calendar Classifying Households into Three Food Security Categories

The Food Security Community Capacity Index (FSCCI). Another important impact indicator that Africare developed and has been incorporating into its Title II programs since the 1990s is the Food Security Community Capacity Index (FSCCI) (Africare 2005 [b] and 2007 [b]). It is used to measure progress made in capacity building of village communities related to improving food security. Since its initial development, the index has evolved as improvements were made based on field experience. Africare focused on harmonizing the FSCCI during its ISA grant (FY99-FY03) and revised it again during the Africare Mozambique and Burkina Faso workshops in 2004.^{iv} By 2005 the FSCCI had grown from being based on eight variables to being based on 10 variables and the total is routinely adjusted to a 100 point scale.

Anthropometric Indicators. The standard anthropometric indicators used in this comparison included percentage of children classified as underweight and percentage of children classified as stunted (for a complete description of these indicators see Cogill 2003). Additionally, some of the programs reported percentage of children with a weight below a specific acceptable minimum and percentage of infants being fed complementary foods.

Results: The data presented here are included in tables in the annex under each country program.

MAHFP. Good progress was made in terms of MAHFP in Chad (Table 1, Annex), Burkina Faso (Tables 4 and 5, Annex), Guinea (Table 6, Annex), and Uganda (Table 9, Annex) during the period of each respective Africare food security project. While MAHFP increased slightly in Niger between 2001 and 2004, the progress was not as much as expected and the percent achieved of the target was lower for the 2004 target than it was for the 2003 target (Table 7, Annex). MAHFP dropped in 2005 and then began to rise again in 2006, but had not yet reached the peak observed in 2004. In Mali, limited progress was made except in the irrigated perimeters where attainment was already in the upper 80th percentile (Table 2, Annex). Specifically, MAHFP improved and then regressed and ended up similar to where it started. In the Chad/Mali consolidated DAP project MAHFP in the original and new project villages in Chad and the original project villages in Mali improved consistently between FY03 and FY07 (Table 3, Annex). However, the new

project villages in Mali experienced a drop in MAHFP in FY05 followed by a recovery in FY07 (Table 3, Annex).

Progress on the MAHFP was accompanied by reduction in the percentage of production units in the third category (the most food insecure) in Chad, Burkina Faso, and the new project districts in Guinea (Table 6, Annex). The observed drop in MAHFP in 2006 for the new project districts in Guinea was matched with a rise in the percentage of households in the most food insecure category in 2006 (Table 6, Annex). The results for percentage of households in the most food insecure category in the Mali part of the Chad/Mali Consolidated program matched the trend for average MAHFP for all villages, except in FY05 when there was a drop in MAHFP (Table 3, Annex). During this same period in the new project villages in Mali within the Chad/Mali Consolidated program the percentage of households in the most food insecure category continued to decrease--a great achievement.

FSCCI. General project impact on community capacity to manage food security issues was excellent for most programs. The Chad/Mali Consolidated DAP program had mixed results (Table 3, Annex) and there was a decline in capacity as measured by FSCCI between 2005 and 2007 for the Burkina Faso ZFSI II new project villages (Table 5, Annex), although for the ZFSI II project it is too early to draw any conclusions from these two data points. In Guinea (Table 6, Annex) the original project villages show variations in progress, but by FY07 had improved greatly compared to FY01. In addition, support to the nutrition initiatives by the Development Committees (DC) (similar to Food Security Committees) was measured and excellent progress was recorded. Mozambique was the only country where the FSCCI was not measured.

Anthropometric Indicators. The percentage of children who were classified as stunted improved in Chad (Table 1, Annex), Mali (Table 2, Annex), the original project villages in Mali and the original and new project villages in Chad for the Mali/Chad Consolidated DAP program (Table 3, Annex), Uganda Phase 2 (although it remained constant in 2005 and 2006, Table 9, Annex), and Mozambique (Table 8, Annex). Niger showed mixed results; for the consortium area, stunting continually declined until 2006

when it jumped up and for the Agadez (Africare) area it mainly declined even in 2006 (Table 7, Annex). The percentage of children who were stunted remained relatively constant or went up in the new project villages in Mali under the Chad/Mali Consolidated DAP project, the Burkina Faso Phase II project (Table 5, Annex), and Guinea (Table 6, Annex).

The status of underweight children improved for all the project villages in Chad and Mali under the Chad/Mali Consolidated DAP (Table 3, Annex) between FY03 and FY06, despite some variability in FY05 data. In Burkina Faso Phase I the percentage of children with a weight for age less than 80 percent improved (i.e., decreased) between 2000 and 2004 (Table 4, Annex). However, during Phase II in Burkina Faso the indicators for stunting and underweight children conflict. The percentage of children classified as stunted went up between 2005 and 2007, while the percentage of children underweight went down (Table 5, Annex). It is important to note that the ages differ for these two indicators. In both the original and new districts in Guinea there very mixed results in the percentage of underweight children (Table 6, Annex). In the original districts there was a decline in 2001, a rise in 2002, no change in 2003, and a decline in 2004 and 2005 and then an increase in 2006 and 2007. Despite this, the overall achievement was very good. In the new project districts there was an increase in 2002, a decline in 2003 through 2006, and then an increase in 2007. Stunting hardly changed in the original and new districts overall between FY03 and FY07. Uganda recorded improvement in both stunting and the underweight children indicators (Table 9, Annex). The program in Mozambique had different anthropometric indicators. For this project the percentage of infants fed complementary foods reached 100 percent in FY06, an excellent result and stunting also decreased substantially (Table 8, Annex).

Agricultural Production Indicators. Some of the projects reported agricultural production indicators as well. The project in Mozambique reported average annual volume of HH agricultural production. Dramatic improvements

in agricultural production (increases) were observed for the highly nutritious orange fleshed sweet potato by FY06, a targeted agricultural activity of the project in Mozambique (Table 8, Annex). However, by FY06 maize and bean production had both declined. Niger also reported volume of agricultural production, showing a general drop in production for the consortium between 2001 and 2006 and a consistent increase in production for the Africare Agadez area of the project between 2001 and 2006 (Table 7, Annex). The Burkina Faso Phase II project showed excellent progress in adoption of improved agricultural techniques (Table 5, Annex). Uganda showed mixed results for increases in agricultural production, which vary with the crop measured (Table 9, Annex).

Discussion:

Detecting Risks and Shocks. One interesting and potentially useful application of the food security indicators presented in this paper is their ability to detect crises that affect food security.^v The Chad OFSI data show positive overall trends in all relevant indicators and measures except for one year (FY01) (Figure 1). This was a particularly bad year for rainfall and pests and for this year there was a considerable drop in the average number of MAHFP and an increase in the percentage of households in the most food insecure category (>3 months) based on MAHFP. FSCCI had been improving dramatically and in 2001 the community scores went down only slightly. FSCCI and both MAHFP measures bounced back to their previous positive trends the following year. It is expected that when an agricultural crises (such as poor rainfall or pest infestations) occur that the indicator most sensitive to this event would be one that measures how much food is on the table. These data confirm that the change in general FSCCI will not be as dramatic for this type of sudden and time-limited crisis.

It would be fruitful to examine how sensitive FSCCI and MAHFP (as well as other measures) are to each of the different known food security risks. For example, in the context of HIV/AIDS

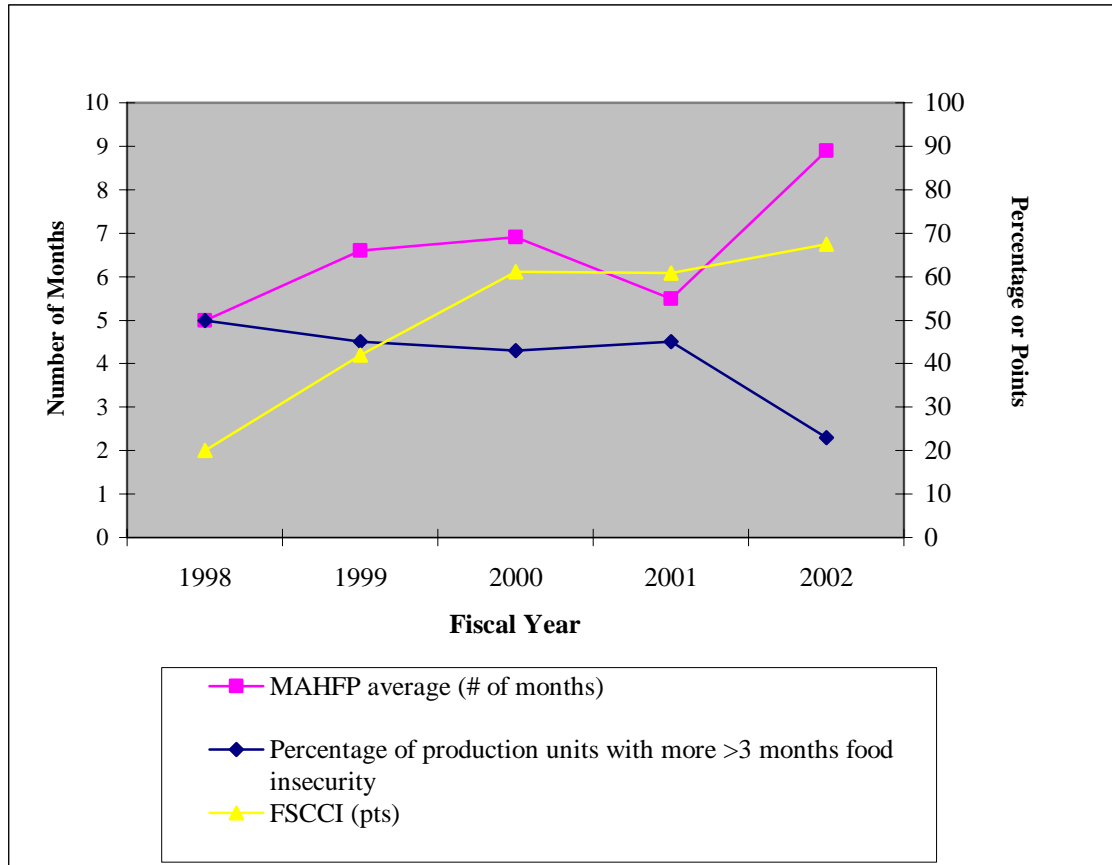


Figure 1. Trends in Food Security Measures - Chad

and investments in human capital, a modified FSCCI may be a powerful tool for examining areas in need of specialized training and capacity building due to high morbidity and mortality rates that can under mind improvements in community capacity by cutting off lateral (community member to community member [compared to project or PVO to community member]) dissemination of strategies and techniques to improve food security. Africare previously studied how a tailored FSCCI can be used in the specific context of health and nutrition interventions through development of the FSCCI-SIAC or *Food Security Community Capacity Index – Systeme d’information a asise communautaire^{vi}* (Pogba et al. 2007). Africare is currently studying the specialized application of FSCCI in areas hit hard by HIV/AIDS through a pilot study in Rwanda and Burkina Faso (Maslowsky et al. 2008). These specialized uses of an FSCCI type indicator may prove useful for monitoring capacity in specific areas and efficiently detecting situations that may worsen due to a lack of capacity in that particular area (e.g., health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS). Needs in

these specific capacities may be glossed over in general FSCCI scores if communities excel in other areas. This is potentially tragic given the impact poor health, nutrition, and high HIV/AIDS rates have on human welfare.

Lag between FSCCI, MAHFP, and Anthropometric Indicators. It is expected that changes in stunting (negative or positive) would lag behind changes in MAHFP (negative or positive).

In Mali (GFSI) average MAHFP showed almost no difference between the first and last year of the project; however, the third year (2001) there was a dramatic worsening of the food security situation based on this measure (Figure 2). While stunting continued to improve in 2001, it plateaued in 2002. This observed lack of progress in 2002 in stunting may have been caused by the 2001 food insecurity indicating a lag in the response of stunting to the increase or decrease of the amount of food on the table.

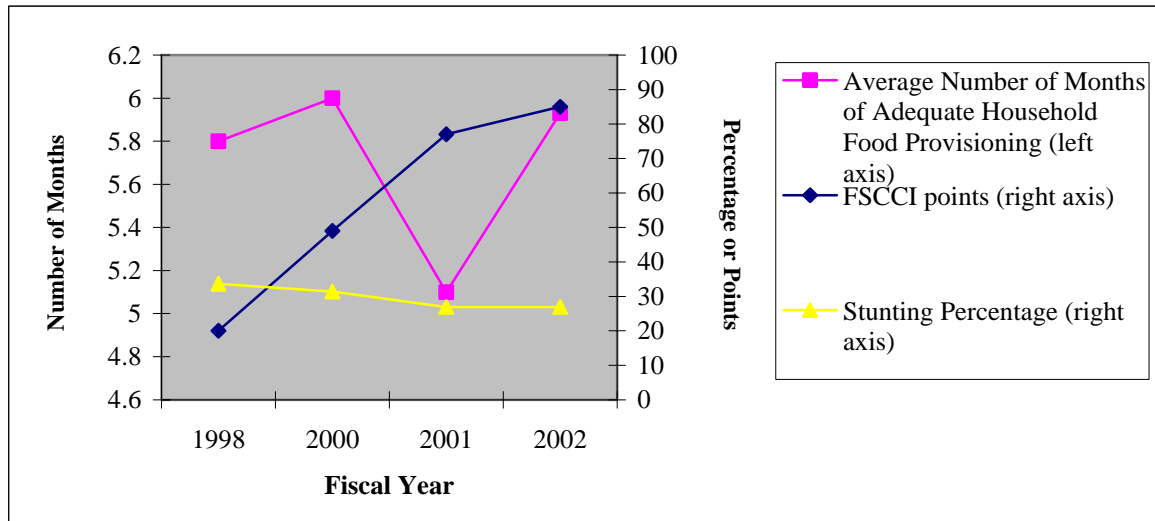


Figure 2. Trends in Food Security Measures – Mali

The data in Niger show a drop in FSCCI scores in FY04 and considering that it is expected that decreases in MAHFP (if they occur) would lag behind this, the decreases in MAHFP in Niger in FY05 confirms this (when due to lack of capacity). MAHFP and agricultural production data were recorded for both the entire consortium area and the Africare area of Agadez. It is expected that decreases in agricultural production may show up later in MAHFP and even later perhaps for stunting or other anthropometric indicators. Indeed, this is how the data play out for the consortium area in Niger to a certain degree. A sudden and dramatic drop in agricultural production in 2005 is associated with a halt in the previous steady increase in MAHFP. Then MAHFP continued to drop in 2006. Meanwhile stunting continued to show a positive trend in 2005 (when agricultural production decreased), but began to deteriorate (increase) in 2006, a lag time that is not inconceivable. Since agricultural production bounced back in 2006 it would be interesting to see if stunting also bounces back in 2007 and 2008.

Considering the expectation that MAHFP changes some time after changes are observed in agricultural production (due to the fact that food is stored for the season and does not run out until close to harvest time for the next season), this should have been observed in Niger and it was not. MAHFP decreased during the same year that agricultural production decreased in Niger. However, data from the Agadez area may

highlight a confounding situation. In Agadez there was no drop in agricultural production, yet there was a drop in MAHFP observed in 2005 (the same year that MAHFP and agricultural production decreased in the consortium area), indicating another factor was involved in that decrease in MAHFP. Oddly, stunting improved in all the years despite decreases in MAHFP and agricultural production. It is possible that improvements in FSCCI and nutritional knowledge buffered the impact of poor agricultural production on stunting. This data show the importance of continuing to measure a variety of indicators to assess food security intervention impacts.

In the Chad/Mali Consolidated DAP project the results varied (Annex Table 3). FSCCI scores improved from FY03 to FY04 for the original villages in Chad and then declined in FY07. MAHFP improved from FY03 to FY05 and then as expected (based on a theory of lag between FSCCI and MAFHP) it improved again in FY07 (despite decline in FSCCI in FY07). To see this theory through it is expected that, all else being equal, the decline in FSCCI in FY07 will result in a delayed decline in MAHFP in FY08. The new project villages in Chad experienced only steady improvement in both FSCCI and MAHFP. Stunting showed little change in FY05 and actually increased in FY06, again indicating the relationship between stunting and other measures is complex. In fact USAID/FFP recommends using measures for wasting instead of stunting due to a problem with seeing impacts

in stunting. However, the percentage of children that were classified as underweight in FY06 also shows no response to improvements in MAHFP in FY05. Other data for this project do not support the lag theory. The original project villages in Mali experienced a decline in FSCCI in FY05, which did not seem to impact the improvement to MAHFP in either FY05 or FY07. More data would be needed for the new project villages in Mali to establish a pattern; however the projects ended in FY07.

In Burkina Faso average MAHFP, percentage of PUs in the most food insecure category, and FSCCI improved while stunting remained unchanged, despite improvements in percentage of children classified having a weight for age less than 80 percent (Figure 3). This may be due to a slower response in stunting measures with improvement in agricultural production. It is suspected that stunting would improve given more time; however the data were not collected as the project ended. The ZFSI Phase 2 project collected stunting data in 2005 (the year after the ZFSI Phase 1 project ended), but this data shows a higher percentage of stunted children. The inability to confirm methods of calculation make it impossible to compare the two data sets, reinforcing the need to standardized methods for all measures/indicators.

In new project districts in Guinea FSCCI generally improved with a drop only in 2004. MAHFP generally improved with a drop only in 2006 and the percentage of underweight children generally improved between the baseline and

final, but did show increases in 2002 and again in 2007. This time series may be the most compelling data for the sequence of “FSCCI changes to MAHFP changes to anthropometric indicator changes.” Once again, stunting is not associated with the other changes. For the original project districts, the relationship between FSCCI, MAHFP, and underweight children does not follow this pattern. Considering how confounded many of these indicators are, it needs further study.

Mozambique data offer another interesting relationship between MAHFP, agricultural production, and infant feeding (FSCCI was not measured). The data show that in 2006 MAHFP went down, while the percentage of infant fed complementary foods went up to 100% (a great accomplishment). In the same year, maize and bean productions went down, while orange fleshed sweet potato production went up considerably (456% of target). It is likely that when individuals assess MAHFP they are doing so based on their perception of staple items (maize and beans); however the project focused on sweet potato production due to its high nutrient content and the success of this may have been the reason infant feeding improved so dramatically. There are two implications. One is that MAHFP figures must be seen in light of staple items and if there are substantial changes in availability of non-staple items this would not necessarily be detected in MAHFP figures. Furthermore, successful infant feeding initiatives should be coupled with agricultural interventions for crops that can be fed to infants.

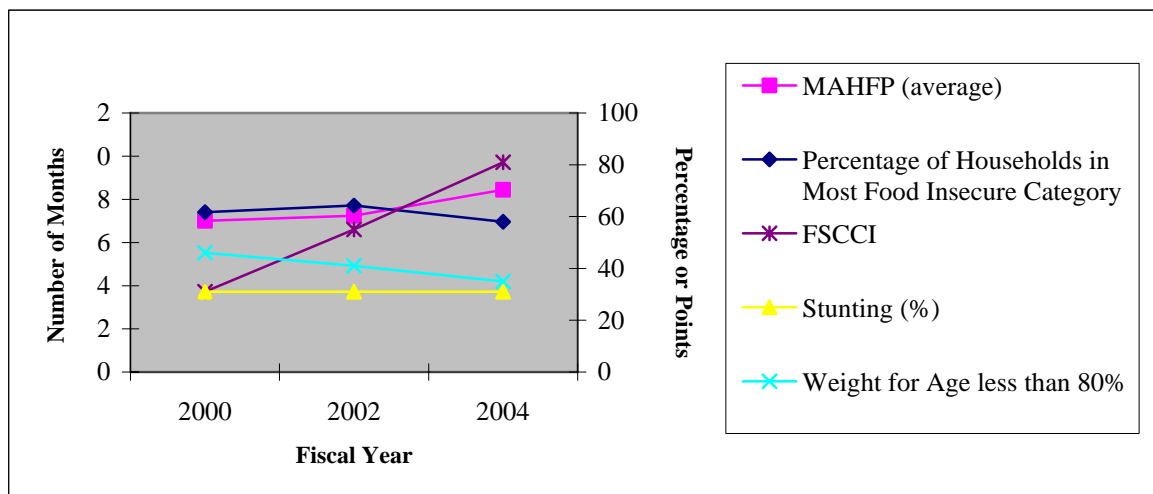


Figure 3. Trends in Food Security Measures– Burkina Faso

Lessons Learned and Recommendations: As a result of this analysis, the following recommendations are made for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems of Africare's future Title II food security designs.

1. Africare should continue to facilitate use of a core set of indicators in the monitoring and evaluation system of all the programs.
2. These indicators should include, at a minimum, average MAHFP.
3. Given the vulnerability of "average" MAHFP to short-term fluctuations the tracking table should always include a separate indicator that tracks the reduction in the third category of most food insecure based on the MAHFP. This indicator—which tracks the project's impact on the most vulnerable and food insecure group—is a more accurate indicator of the project's impact on reducing vulnerability and increasing community resiliency than the average MAHFP (which is good for detecting sudden food security crises). The three food security categories based on MAHFP measured in a standard way may provide a better picture of general trends in food security. Certainly the use of both measures provides an even more complete picture of the food security situation.
4. Some of the other core indicators that are critical to tracking longer term trends should include the Africare FSCCI or some equivalent indicator of community organizational capacity (even though it is not required by USAID), and at least one measure for underweight children. USAID/FFP is currently requiring that all programs measure wasting (due to problems in seeing measurable impacts in stunting within five years). It is advisable that all programs track both wasting and stunting. The only required indicator by USAID/FFP not routinely used in the Africare M&E toolkit is the indicator for dietary diversity. Furthermore, agricultural indicators both for staples and for crops targeted by the project or farmers (without project intervention) in the communities should be tracked.^{vii}
5. The indicators used should have a standard definition such as the ages of the children for stunting and underweight indicators. However, if there is some strong programmatic reason for having non-standard age groups (such as in Guinea where the villages measured underweight in the 0-36 month old children rather than 0-35 months), it should not be changed midway through the project, since the most important aspect is how that measure has changed and that it be measured the same way at all points during the project.
6. This research has confirmed that while Africare has included selected indicators in each design since FY98, extra effort during the finalization of the IPTT must be made to ensure that the same method is used to calculate the measures of all core indicators. USAID/FFP is recommending, for example, that the MAHFP indicators in the IPTT be based on quantitative surveys. Some Africare programs are already doing this. Others are reporting the MAHFP figures from their focus group discussions (see McMillan et al. 2006 [Guinea] and McMillan et al. 2006 [Uganda]). Which methodology was used should always be well documented and standardized between programs and between years.
7. A standard method is already available on the MAHFP and the FSCCI. How to calculate the third category of the most food insecure should be added to the Africare MAHFP-average guidance.
8. The handbook on anthropometry prepared for the Burkina Faso program (Nanama 2000)^{viii} should be duplicated for all the French countries and translated for use in English speaking and Portuguese speaking countries.
9. Programs should collect data (much of which is already routine) on FSCCI and the rate of adult morbidity and mortality in project areas and track strategies to improve exchange of information related to improving food security in this context.
10. In order to assess the affects of high morbidity and mortality on FSCCI (such as is the case in areas of high prevalence of HIV/AIDS) data on morbidity, mortality, and HIV/AIDS should be compared to FSCCI scores over project periods, an issue being addressed in the pilot test of a specialized FSCCI for HIV/AIDS in Rwanda and Burkina Faso.
11. Given the results presented for Mozambique on improvements in infant feeding despite a decrease in MAHFP, it

is critical to introduce a complementary agricultural component with health interventions targeting increasing infant feeding.

This comparison of MAHFP and other indicators related to food security has led to the following list of proposed hypothesis that need to be tested. More basic quantitative research is needed and will likely provide further insight that would help project teams make more accurate targets and predict trends.

1. Africare programs that focus more heavily on improving community capacity to assess and respond to food security issues on their own will observe a delayed improvement in measures such as MAHFP, stunting, and percentage of underweight children. These delays are predictable.
2. MAHFP will more quickly identify sudden shocks than FSCCI and stunting or percentage of children underweight.
3. The FSCCI model can be used to address specialized capacities (as was pilot tested in Guinea for health and nutrition [Pogba et al. 2007] and will be pilot tested in Rwanda and Burkina Faso for HIV/AIDS).
4. When respondents discuss eating to satisfaction, they often refer to only staple food items. If an intervention has been successful in increasing production of a non-staple crop, this may not be detected in MAHFP figures.

Conclusions: While immediate interventions that tend to improve the food security situation relatively quickly are important (and therefore the use of MAHFP to detect sudden changes that may indicate a dramatic crisis is extremely beneficial as a risk and shock indicator), improving a community's ability to cope with food insecurity is also a long-term intervention (that is not detected by snap shot looks at average MAHFP) and may help mitigate the impacts of such sudden and short-lived drops in food security (as measured by MAHFP) on human welfare. It is important for programs and communities to understand the lag in impacts of food shortages so that interventions can be implemented early to head off the negative impacts that are yet to be observed in the data (stunting and weight for age).

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ANNEX: Country Programs Reviewed

Chad (Ouaddai Food Security Initiative [OFSI])

Africare began implementation of the Ouadai Food Security Initiative (OFSI) in July 1997 and it concluded on September 30, 2002. The goal of OFSI was to enhance food security in the Abeche and Adre districts in the Ouaddai Province and it targeted 60 villages in 10 cantons. The program was part of Africare's West and Central Africa Regional Food Security Initiative. Africare activities in the area have continued since 1984. There were four objectives: to strengthen the capacity of villages to address food security needs; to increase agricultural productivity; to increase the value of family food production; and to improve household nutrition of the targeted population, especially women and children. The MAHFP was the indicator to measure the impact of the agricultural productivity activities.

The average MAHFP at baseline in FY98 for OFSI was five months. This measure increased to 6.6 months in FY99 and 6.9 months in FY00, showing a positive impact of the project on food security as measured by MAHFP. This progress reversed in FY01 when average MAHFP was recorded as 5.5 months. The increased food insecurity was attributed to a year of poor rainfall and heavy infestation of pests. Even so, this was a success, considering the hit that agriculture took due to lack of rain and increased pests, since average MAHFP did not fall back to the level of 1998, which was a year of reasonable rainfall. Additionally, with the subsequent return of good rainfall in FY02, average MAHFP bounced back to 8.9 months, confirming that the increase in food insecurity was due to the environmental conditions and not project activities.

Throughout the initiative, project staff kept track of the percentage of households falling into three categories of food security that were based on MAHFP. Category I households were food secure, Category II were somewhat food insecure, and Category III were highly food insecure. Over the life of activity, the percentage of households falling in the most food insecure category dropped from 50 to 23 percent, while the percentage in Category I increased from 20 to 40 percent.

The 28 core villages were introduced to Food Security Committees, which were trained in measuring MAHFP in the period from 1998 to 1999. The baseline FSCCI figure for these core villages was 20.0 in 1998. An additional 32 villages were included in 1999 to 2000. The FSCCI figure for the 32 additional villages in 1999 was 27.1. The core villages reached a level of 61.06 points on the FSCCI in 2000. Both the core and extension villages were at 60.8 points in FY01. Only a limited increase to 67.5 points for both the core and extension villages was achieved by FY02. While this level of achievement was less than was desired, it represented a 338 percent increase over the life of activity and undoubtedly made a contribution to the achievements on the MAHFP.

Another impact indicator that showed positive change was the achievement with respect to stunting. Starting from a level of 41 percent during the baseline in FY98 it moved down to 36 percent in FY00, and 31.8 percent in FY02. This represented an overall reduction in stunting of 22 percent. Achievement versus target was also highly positive.

Table 1. Trends in Food Security Measures for Chad - OFSI

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning				
FY	Target	Achieved		% Achieved
1998		5.0		
1999		6.6		
2000	6	6.9		115
2001		5.5		
2002	7	8.9		127.8
Trends in Family Food Security based on Category of MAHFP				
FY	Number of Households Surveyed	Category I Food Secure	Category II Food Insecure	Category III Highly Food Insecure
1998	4873	20%	30%	50%
1999	4910	24%	31%	45%
2000	4939	25%	32%	43%
2001	492*	24%	31%	45%
2002	7609	46%	31%	23%
Food Security Community Capacity Index				
FY	Target	Core Villages Points Achieved	Extension Villages Points Ach	% Achieved
1998		20		
1999		42	21.7	
2000	60	61.06	44.06	102
2001		60.8		
2002	80	67.5		84.38
Stunting				
FY	Target	Achieved		% Achieved
1998		41%		
2000	35%	36%		97.2
2002	30%	31.8%		94.3

Source: The Ouaddai Food Security Initiative (OFSI), Fiscal Year 2002 Results Report.

*OFSI Final Household Survey

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Mali (Goundam Food Security Initiative [GFSI])^{ix}

The Goundam Food Security Initiative (GFSI) in Mali (FY97- FY02) concentrated its activities in 16 focal villages located in Goundam Cercle in the Timbuktu region. The components of the activity included capacity building, agricultural productivity, nutrition, health and wells. An important activity of the agricultural productivity component was the construction and management of irrigated perimeters.

The impact indicator for GFSI agricultural productivity was the MAHFP. The baseline level for GFSI on MAHFP was 5.8 months. An optimistic target of two months improvement to eight months was set for midterm and nine months by final. At midterm the level achieved was six months so there was scarcely any improvement at all. When the final household survey was carried out, the level was 5.1 so there had been a decrease from the baseline level. The final exercise to collect the MAHFP found a level of 5.93, showing that the level had returned to what it had been at baseline. The exception to this picture was the 7.9 months or 87.8 percent of the final target that was achieved in the six villages with irrigated perimeters.^x

By contrast, despite the lack of achievement on MAHFP, the FSCCI figures improved from 20 points to 49 at midterm, which was 82 percent of the target. By the time of the final survey achievement had reach 106 percent of the target for final (85 points were achieved versus a target of 80 points).

Similarly, progress with respect to stunting was positive. The level at baseline was 33.65 percent. By mid-term the level had dropped to 31.4 percent (99 percent of the target). At final, a drop to 26.9 percent was achieved, which was 112 percent of the target. The achievements on stunting appear to be linked to the improvements in FSCCI, rather than the lack of progress recorded in MAHFP. In addition, it is a testament to the excellent job done by the Village Nutrition Educators in training mothers on how to care for their young children.

Table 2. Trends in food security measures for Mali - GFSI

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning			
FY	Target (Target before Achieved)	Achieved	% Achieved
1998		5.8	
2000	8	6	75
2001		5.1*	
2002	9	5.93	66
Food Security Community Capacity Index			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1998		20	
2000	60	49	82
2001		77	
2002	80	85	106
Stunting			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
1998		33.65%	
2000	31%	31.4%	99
2001		26.9%*	
2002	30	26.9%	112

*Final Household Survey, 2001. Source: (for the balance of the table) the Goundam Food Security Initiative (GFSI) Results Reports.

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Chad/Mali Consolidated Development Assistance Program^{xi}

The Consolidated Development Assistance Program (DAP) for Chad and Mali was approved for the period FY02 to FY07. This program intervened in the Ouaddai and Assongha Departments of Chad and the Mali Goundam Food Security Initiative Phase II (GFSI II). These areas are in the northern zones of the two countries, which both suffer from limited natural resources and infrastructure. The three strategic objectives of the Consolidated DAP were increased agricultural productivity; improved household marketing options and diversification of family income, and improved household health and nutrition. In Chad, OFSI II targeted 90 villages, while in Mali, GFSI II covered 50 villages.

In most cases, the baseline figures for the Chad/Mali Consolidated Development Assistance Program are as would be expected with the original project villages who were enjoying a better food security situation than the new project villages due to the previous project's activities in the area. The averages shown, however, present a somewhat distorted picture, as there are marked differences within the groups. This is most marked in Chad where the original project villages are divided into A1 and A2 villages and the new project villages are classified as either N1 or N2 villages. The A2 and N2 villages are both inhabited by semi-nomadic people, but in the case of the A2 villages, households have lost their herds and are mostly dependent on farming in which they are still relatively inexperienced, while N2 villagers still have their herds. There are similar groups in Mali, though there the differences are not so marked. The survey design for both country programs stratified communities by access to water and by limited or no access to water for agriculture, in addition to comparison of Phase I (original) and Phase II (new) villages.

With respect to the MAHFP, the baseline found that the figure for the original project (i.e., Phase I) villages in Chad was 7.2 months while for the new project (i.e., Phase II) villages it was 6.66 months. In Mali MAHFP for the original project villages was 5.4 months and it was 5.3 months for the new project villages. At the mid-term in 2005, the original project villages in Chad reached 8.6 months and the new project villages reached 8.1 months, amounts that were 108 and 116 percent of their targets, respectively. Mali had lower results. The original villages achieved 5.55 months, which was 79.28 percent of target and an

increase over the previous year, while the new villages only achieved 5.02 months or 71.71 percent of target (a decline in the number of months of adequate household food provisioning). At final in FY07 the results were excellent. In Chad the original villages reached 9.9 months and the new villages achieved 10 months; these figures were 109 percent and 125.6 percent of the targets of nine and eight months, respectively. This result was especially impressive given the civil unrest in the area. In Mali the original villages achieved 8.63 months and the new villages achieved 7.93 months. This was 107.63 percent of the target of eight months for the original villages and 99.13 percent achievement of the target of eight months for the new villages.

Looking at the percent reduction in the proportion of households classified as most food insecure based on MAHFP, in FY04 there were positive changes (increase in the percentage of reduction in this category and decrease in the percentage of households in this 3rd category). Chad achieved 103 percent of its target, while Mali achieved 146.46 percent. In FY05 Chad achieved 100 percent of the target, while the achievement in Mali was 125.9 percent. More striking is that for Mali, conditions seem to get worse in terms of average MAHFP in FY05 for the new project villages, yet there was considerable improvement when looking at the measure for the percentage of households in the most food insecure category, regardless of whether they are in the new or original project villages. Declining MAHFP in 2005 was due to the locust crisis and drought that hit the area. In FY06 and FY07 the results for the percentage reduction in the 3rd category of most food insecure was uniformly excellent. In Chad with an achievement of 113 percent of the target in the original villages, a rate of 26.6 percent was achieved versus a target of 30 percent. The new villages were even better with a rate of 22.8 percent, a 158 percent achievement of the target of 36 percent. In Mali the original villages achieved 119.41 percent of the target of 31 percent with a rate of 25.96. The new villages achieved 98.07 percent with an achievement of 31.61 percent versus a target of 31 percent. The achievement at final in FY07 was even more impressive for Chad. This is all the more remarkable given the incursion of rebel forces from Darfur into the area during the year. The percent in the 3rd category in the original villages dropped to a low of 12 percent and achievement of 233.3 percent of the target of 28 percent. The new villages were nearly as good with a drop to 16 percent, a 200 percent achievement of the target of 32 percent. In Mali the results were good though not as impressive as Chad. The original villages dropped to 24.4 percent, a 105.1 percent achievement of the target of 26 percent. The new villages attained 99.87 percent of the target of 26 percent with an achievement of 26.04 percent. These results were closely allied with MAHFP, aside from the small dip in MAHFP in FY05.

At the baseline, the original villages in Chad achieved a score on the FSCCI of 67 while the new villages achieved 27.5 points. Similarly, in Mali the original villages achieved 77 points and the new villages received 39. By midterm in 2005 the new villages had made considerable progress while the original villages were lagging in change. In Chad the score for the original villages was 71.3 and that for the new villages was 50.7; those amounts were 89.2 and 101.5 percent of the targets, respectively. In Mali, the original villages achieved 48 points (60 percent of target by midterm), while the new villages achieved 44.4 points (88.9 percent of target for the midterm). There was certainly an improvement in FSCCI in new villages despite the decline in the MAHFP. This can be explained by the management and the training received by the villages on the tools.

At the final in FY07, there continued to be a lag in FSCCI for the original villages in both Chad and Mali as the rate achieved was less than at baseline, but the Mali rate was a considerable improvement over the rate at midterm. In Chad the original villages attained 65.1 points, a 72.4 percent attainment of the target of 90. The new villages attained 64.1 points a 91.5 percent achievement of the target of 70 points. In Mali, the target for the original villages had been adjusted down to 60 points after the dismal showing at midterm and the 64.73 points achievement was 107.88 percent of the target. In the new villages in Mali there was a slight decline in achievement at mid-term with an attainment of 58.33 points versus a target of 80 points.

At baseline, the stunting and underweight figures for Chad are most affected by the differences between the A1 and A2 (original village types) and N1 and N2 (new village types) villages. If the A1 villages are compared to the N1 villages there is a stunting rate of 33.2 percent in the A1 villages and 37.4 percent in the N1 villages. The A2 villages ranked the highest at 39.2 percent and the N2 villages ranked the lowest at 31.1 percent stunting. In terms of under-nutrition, A1 villages had 38.2 percent, but A2 villages were somewhat better off at 37.2 percent. The N1 villages were the worst off at 38.8 percent and N2 villages

were the best at 34.9 percent. Based on the existing project information, however, it is not possible to ascertain whether the rate of stunting or wasting was different for groups in different categories of food insecurity based on the MAHFP. This is a clear identified need that was pilot tested during the Africare Burkina baseline survey (Nanéma et al. 2008, main list of references above) and during the recent Africare risks studies (McMillan et al. 2006a and 2006b, main list of references above).

It is in the figures on wasting for Chad that the original villages are consistently better than the new villages in all age groups, which was also shown by average MAHFP for original and new project villages, respectively. Mali shows the same results, as there is a strong positive difference between the original and new villages with respect to wasting. For the total population of 0-59 month old children, the wasting rate is 9.2 percent for the original villages and 13.6 percent for the new villages, also verified by average MAHFP for original versus new project villages, respectively.

In 2005 the stunting rate in the original villages in Chad was recorded as 36 percent (91.67 percent of target), while in the new villages it was 37 percent (91.29 percent of target). In Mali the new villages declined in achievement rising to a rate of 40.8 percent, which was -20 percent of the target, while the original villages dropped slightly to 33 percent stunting rate, which was 100 percent of the target. This worsening trend in the new project villages in Mali by 2005 was also shown by the MAHFP with a decrease in MAHFP from 5.4 at baseline to 5.02 at midterm. This verifies that average MAHFP is detecting real food security conditions that the percentage of households in the least food secure category figures are not since this category saw improvements in 2005 for the new project villages in Mali (despite the opposite trend for average MAHFP and stunting for these villages).

At the final in FY06 there was a negative rate of achievement on stunting in the original and new villages in Chad with an increase to 38.3 percent and 44.2 percent, respectively. The situation in Mali was completely different with an attainment of 105.63 percent of the target of 30 percent with a rate of 28.4 percent in the original villages. In the new villages there was a sharp drop to 33.6 percent, a 92.26 percent achievement of the target of 31 percent.

The baseline value for underweight children was 39 percent in the original project villages in Chad and 38 percent in the new project villages. In Mali it was 33.2 percent in the original project villages and 44 percent in the new project villages. In 2005 the amount achieved in Chad in the original villages was 38.5 percent, which was 91 percent of the target. For the new villages the achievement was 37 percent, which is 91.9 percent achievement. In Mali the percentage of underweight children in the original villages increased to 37.8 percent, a -26 percent achievement, while in the new villages the rate declined to 38.9 percent (97.68 percent of the midterm target). Comparing this measure with average MAHFP figures for original and new project villages in Chad and Mali, the results are mixed. In the case of Chad, there seems to be no change or little positive change in underweight children, while in Mali there was a dramatic decrease in the percentage of underweight children for the new villages and worsening conditions in terms of the percentage of underweight children for the original villages. While the average MAHFP figures for Mali show worsening conditions it does not show the same trend when comparing original and new project villages within Mali.

At the final in FY2006 the results for improvements in underweight were very good. In Chad in the original villages the rate had dropped to 33.7 percent, a 106.9 percent attainment of the target of 36 percent. With the same target in the new villages the attainment was even better with a rate of 32.9 percent, which was 109.5 percent of target. In Mali the achievement was mixed. There was a sharp drop in the rate of underweight children in the original villages to 23.7 percent, a 118.14 percent attainment of the target of 28 percent. This was particularly impressive since there had been a negative attainment at mid-term. In the new villages the rate dropped only slightly to 38 percent, a 89.47 percent attainment of the target of 34 percent.

Table 3. Trends in food security measures for Africare Chad/Mali Consolidated DAP

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning						
	<i>Chad</i>			<i>Mali</i>		
	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>
FY03	7.2	6.66	6.93	5.4	5.3	5.34
FY05 Target	8	7	7.5	7	7	7
Achieved	8.6	8.1	8.3	5.55	5.02	5.29
% Achieved	108	116	111	79.28	71.71	75.57
FY07 Target	9	8	8.5	8	8	8
Achieved	9.9	10.0	9.95	8.63	7.93	8.27
% Achieved	109.6	125.6	117.2	107.63	99.13	103.38
Categories of Village Households – Chad 2003						
Category	Original Villages	New Villages	Global	# Months of Abundance	# Months of Transition	# Months of Hunger
I - Most food secure	25.8%	16.94%	21.37%	11.24	0.76	0
II - Moderately food secure	36.3%	30.79%	33.54%	7.8	2.01	2.19
III - Most food insecure	37.9%	52.27%	45.08%	4.32	3.92	3.76
Categories of Village Households—Mali 2003						
Category	Original Villages	New Villages	Global	# Months of abundance	# Months of transition	# Months of hunger
I - Most food secure	7.06%	5.47%	6.26%	11.71	0.29	0
II - Moderately food secure	40.98%	44.96%	42.97%	6.74	2.40	2.13
III - Most food insecure	51.96%	49.57%	50.76%	3.69	2.21	6.10
Percentage Reduction in the 3rd Category-Most Food Insecure (based on MAHFP)						
	<i>Chad</i>			<i>Mali</i>		
	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>
Baseline	37.9%	52.27%	45.08%	57.4%	57%	57.72%
Target FY04	34%	44%	39%	50%	50%	50%
Achieved	32.8%	43.0%	37.9%	32.08%	36%	34.14%
% Achieved	104	102	103	155.86	138.89	146.46
Target FY05	32%	40%	36%	45%	45%	45%
Achieved	30.4%	42%	36%	35.46%	36.01%	35.74%
% Achieved	105.3	83.33	100	126.9	124.96	125.9
Target FY06	30%	36%	33%	31%	31%	31%
Achieved	26.6%	22.8%	24.8%	25.96%	31.61%	28.78%
% Achieved	113	158	133	119.41	98.07	107.71
Target FY07	28%	32%	30%	26%	26%	26%
Achieved	12%	16%	14%	24.4%	26.04%	25.22%
% Achieved	233.3	200	214.3	105.10	99.87	102.50
Food Security Community Capacity Index						
	<i>Chad</i>			<i>Mali</i>		
	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>
FY03	67	27.5	47.25	77	39	58
Target FY05	80	50	65	80	50	65
Achieved	71.3	50.7	61.0	48	44.44	46.22
% Achieved	89.2	101.5	93.9	60	88.88	74.44
Target FY07	90	70	80	60	80	70
Achieved	65.1	64.1	64.7	64.73	58.33	61.53
% Achieved	72.4	91.5	80.8	107.88	72.91	87.90
Stunted Children 24-59 months						
	<i>Chad</i>			<i>Mali</i>		
	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>	<i>Original Villages</i>	<i>New Villages</i>	<i>Global</i>
FY03	36.5%	37.9%	37.2%	34.9%	37.5%	36.6%

Target FY05	33%	34%	33.5%	33%	34%	33.5
Achieved	36.0%	37.0%	36.5%	33%	40.8%	36.9
% Achieved	91.67	91.29	91.48	100	-20	40
Target LOA	35%	36%	35.5%	30%	31%	30.5%
Achieved FY06	38.3%	44.2%	41.3%	28.4%	33.6%	32.6%
% Achieved				105.63	92.26	93.84
Underweight Children 0-35 months						
	Chad			Mali		
	Original Villages	New Villages	Global	Original Villages	New Villages	Global
FY03	39%	38%	39.5%	33.2%	44.1%	39.7%
Target FY05	35%	34%	34.5%	30%	38%	34%
Achieved	38.5%	37.0%	37.8%	37.8%	38.9%	38.35%
% Achieved	90.9	91.9	91.3	-26	97.68	88.66
Target LOA	36%	36%	36%	28%	34%	31%
Achieved FY06	33.7%	32.9%	33.3%	23.7%	38%	34.4%
% Achieved	106.9	109.5	108	118.14	89.47	90.11

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Burkina Faso (Zondoma Food Security Initiative)^{xii}

The Zondoma Food Security Initiative (ZFSI) on the Mossi Plateau in Burkina Faso was designed to build on and reinforce a pre-existing base of community associations by strengthening the capacity of the community groups to increase crop productivity and improve household nutrition. The program covered the period of FY99 - FY04. The program targeted 40 villages in the intervention area.

The ZFSI program demonstrated excellent achievement across the board with the exception of stunting where the rate remained at the same level throughout the program. However, in the conditions in the program area where sub-standard rainfall was experienced all five years of the program, maintaining stunting at the same rate, while in all the areas around Zondoma the rate was increasing, is considered an achievement.

The MAHFP at baseline was seven months. The midterm level was 7.24 or 96.5 percent of the target of 7.5 months. At final the level attained was 8.45 months or 93.3 percent of the target of nine months. Changes in the categories (based on MAHFP) of food security were even more positive. The top category of households (those with zero months of insecurity) increased from 8.5 percent of the population at baseline to 24 percent at final. This represents an attainment of 240 percent of the target. The intermediate category (<=3 months insecurity) increased from 29.8 percent to 37.4 percent, an attainment of 116.8 percent of the target of 32 percent. Finally, the percentage of households in the least food secure category (>3 months of food insecurity) fell from 61.7 percent to 38.6 percent at final, an attainment of 150.2 percent of the target of 58 percent. In comparing these two measures (average MAHFP and percentage of households classified into three categories of food security based on MAHFP questions) it is noted that the dramatic success of the program when looking at food security category data is not as dramatic when looking at percent attained of the targets for average MAHFP. This may be an issue of unrealistic targets for MAHFP or it may speak to a difference in what these two measures are detecting in the populations.

The baseline level for the FSCCI was 31 points. At midterm the level had increased to 55 points, 92 percent of the target of 60 points. The attainment increased to 70 in FY03 and to 81 at final in FY04. That level was 101.25 percent of the target of 80 points. The FSCCI data are in line with the positive trends in food security demonstrated by both average MAHFP and categories of food security presented above.

The baseline figure with respect to stunting was 31 percent. The same level was set for the mid-term target due to the particularly bad years in terms of rainfall in 2000 and 2001. That level was maintained, so the target was achieved. For final, the target was 28 percent, but the final stunting figure was 31 percent, representing no change from the baseline and midterm figures and zero improvement. The weight for age figures show a different picture, which suggests the project is beginning to make a difference in the 0-36 month age group that is the focus of the nutrition activities. The fact that the lack of change or improvement in the stunting rates, during a period when there is dramatic improvement based on MAHFP may be due to the fact that changes in stunting are only visible over the long term. Improvements in nutrition and caloric intake will not show up immediately in children's growth rates.

Weight for age was captured through two rankings. The first one was used to provide comparable figures to other Africare food security initiatives. The second was used for compatibility with the standards used by the Ministry of Health in Burkina Faso. The first standard used was the "Percentage of children 0-36 months with a weight for age <-2Z score." This level was 41 percent at baseline. It declined to 38 percent at midterm, which was the target, and to 32.7 percent (100.9 percent of the target of 33 percent) at final. The second standard was "percentage of children 0-36 months with a weight for age <80 percent." It showed similar levels of attainment. The level was 46 percent at baseline. The mid-term target of 41 percent was achieved. The target at final was 35 percent, which was also 100 percent achieved.

Table 4. Trends in Food Security Measures for Burkina Faso, ZFSI Phase 1

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning							
FY	Target	Achieved			% Achieved		
2000		7					
2002	7.5	7.24			96.5		
2004	9	8.45			93.3		
Percentages of households in different categories of food security							
Categories	FY00	FY02			FY04		
		Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
0 months	8.5%	9%	15.2%	169	10%	24%	240
<=3 months	29.8%	31%	20.5%	-33.8	32%	37.4%	116.8
>3 months	61.7	60%	64.3%	-7.1	58%	38.6%	150.2

Food Security Community Capacity Index			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2000		31	
2002	60	55	92
2003		70	
2004	80	81	101.25%
Stunting			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2000		31%	
2002	31%	31%	100%
2004	28%	31%	0
Percentage of children 0-36 months with weight for age <-2Z score			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2000		41%	
2002	38%	38%	100
2004	33%	32.7%	100.9
Percentage of children 0-36 months with a weight for age <80%			
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2000		46%	
2002	41%	41%	100
2004	35%	35%	100

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Burkina Faso—Zondoma Phase 2^{xiii,xiv}

A second phase of the Zondoma program in Burkina Faso began in FY05, targeting 104 villages in the province, 40 from the original Phase 1 program and 64 new villages. When the baseline survey for ZFSI-2 was carried out in 2005, it was found that for a number of important indicators there was no statistical difference between the original villages and the new villages. Hence a single indicator was established for the program. This was true for MAHFP, where the number was 6.7 months at baseline, and for the percentage of production units in the third category of food insecurity (most food insecure), where the rate was 53 percent. Far from being a criticism of the project, this lack of a statistically significant difference between the two categories of villages was considered to be a major achievement since the original villages were chosen because they represented the most food insecure villages in the province. The Phase 2 villages incorporated all the remaining villages in the province, many of which had already had some irrigation developed under earlier projects (Konda et al. 2005:42-43).

At mid-term (2007) the MAHFP had increased to 7.28 months which was a 97 percent attainment of the target of 7.5 months. The percentage of households in the third category of food insecurity had dropped strongly to 26 percent, a 192 percent attainment of the target of 50 percent.

With respect to FSCCI, there was a difference between the original villages and the new villages at baseline. Here the original villages attained 50 points and the new villages attained 65 points. At mid-term the original villages had increased to 54 points, a 67 percent attainment of the goal of 80 points. The original villages had dropped to 42 versus a target of 65. The same was true for the rate of adoption of improved agricultural techniques where the percentage achieved in the original villages was 19 percent and in the new villages it was nine percent, but here the attainment in the original villages was better. For this indicator targets were established for 2005 at 21 percent in the original villages (where an achievement of 22.5 percent lead to a percentage achieved of 107 percent of the target) and for the new villages at 10 percent (where an achievement was recorded of 10.3 percent, which meant they reached 103 percent of the target). The improvement in this indicator was strong in both the original villages and the new villages. In the original villages the rate of adoption in FY06 jumped to 65.11 percent, an attainment of 260 percent of the target. In the new villages, the achievement was even more impressive. The rate of adoption increased to 52.97 percent a 441 percent achievement of the target. In FY07 the level of achievement was maintained at 66.26 percent in the original villages and 54.35 percent in the new villages. This was a 198.31 percent and 362.33 percent attainment of the targets respectively.

In 2005 the percentage of children 24-59 months of age who were classified as stunted was the same for the new and original villages, 36 percent at baseline. There was no achievement in the rate of stunting as the level increased slightly to 36.54 percent in 2007. The rate of underweight children was similar for the original and new villages, 35 percent at baseline. This indicator showed good progress. The percentage of underweight children dropped to 26.41 percent, a 108 percent achievement of the target of 32 percent by midterm.

Table 5. Trends in Food Security Measures for Burkina Faso- ZFSI Phase 2

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning			
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2005		6.7	
2007	7.5	7.28	97
% of Production Units in the Third Category of Food Insecurity			
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2005		53%	
2007	50%	26%	192

Food Security Community Capacity Index						
	Original Villages			New Villages		
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2005		50			65	
2007	80	54	67	65	42	65
Rate of Adoption of Improved Agricultural Techniques						
	Original Villages			New Villages		
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
		19%			9%	
2005	21%	22.5%	107	10%	10.3%	103
2006	25%	65.11%	260%	12%	52.97%	441
2007	35%	66.26%	198.31	15%	54.35%	362.33
% of Children 24-59 Months Stunted						
Year	Target		Achieved		% Achieved	
2005			36%			
2007	34%		36.54%			
% of Children 0-36 Months Underweight						
Year	Target		Achieved		% Achieved	
2005			35%			
2007	32%		26.41%		108%	

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Guinea (Guinea Food Security Initiative)^{xv}

The Guinea Food Security Initiative (GnFSI) was the second phase of interventions in the Dinguiraye Prefecture of Guinea. It built on the results of the Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative (DFSI: FY96 – FY00). The activity had two objectives, to enhance household nutrition and to improve agricultural productivity. GnFSI intervened in 30 original districts (targeted by DFSI) and added 20 new districts. The activity began in October 2000 (FY01). A DAP amendment for this program was approved and began in FY04. This amendment extended the work into Dabola Prefecture and the time period to six years (FY06). FFP extended this program through FY07.

The MAHFP baseline level in GnFSI was 4.9 months in the original districts (ODs) and three months in the new districts (NDs). Progress on this measure has been excellent. The level of 5.66 months was attained in the ODs at mid-term (FY03) versus a target of 5.9. In the NDs, the achievement was even better with 4.78

months achieved versus a target of four months (an attainment of 119.5 percent of target). Similarly, the attainment in the ODs was 6.14 months, versus a target of 6.4 months for FY04 (an achievement of 96 percent of the target). The NDs continued to achieve at a higher level as 5.9 months were achieved versus a target of 4.5 months (an attainment of 131 percent of the target). In FY05 excellent progress continued with a 92.89 percent of target attained in the ODs and 124 percent of the target attained in NDs. MAHFP increased slightly to 6.5 months in FY06 and 6.7 in FY07 in the ODs. This was an attainment of 94.2 percent and 89 percent of target in FY06 and FY07, respectively. In the NDs there was a slight decrease to 6.1 months in FY06, but this was still a 122 percent attainment of the target of five months. There was an increase to 6.4 months in FY07, which was a 98 percent attainment of the target of 6.5 months.

The percentage of households in the least food secure category has fallen over the period of the initiative. For the ODs, the level moved from 58 percent in FY01 to 42 percent in FY04 (a 126 percent achievement of the target of 53 percent). In the NDs a similar achievement was recorded; the baseline level of 60 percent dropped to 42 percent in FY04 (a 131 percent achievement of the target of 55 percent). In FY05 the ODs attained a drop to 36 percent (110 percent of target) and in the NDs there was a drop to 40 percent (100 of target). In both the ODs and NDs there was a drop in achievement in FY06 as the percentage of households in the 3rd category in ODs increased to 39 percent (a 97.4 percent attainment of the target of 38 percent) and to 42 percent in NDs (a 89.5 percent achievement of the target of 38 percent). Progress resumed in FY07 where the rate in the ODs dropped to 34 percent (a 101.5 percent attainment of the target of 38 percent) and in the NDs to 32 percent (a 115.7 percent attainment of the target of 38 percent).

Progress has also been excellent on the FSCCI. The attainment in the ODs progressed from 61 points in FY01 to 92 points at mid-term (FY03), an achievement that was 130.4 percent of the target of 75 points. Even greater achievement was recorded in the NDs where 85 points were achieved at mid-term versus a target of 30 points, a 284 percent achievement of attainment over target. However, in FY04, the levels of attainment had dropped in the ODs to 80, which was 100 percent of the target. In the NDs the level in FY04 was 64.6 points, a level 161 percent of the target of 40. Excellent attainment continued in 2005. In the ODs the score was 83.19 points, or 97.87 percent of target, and in the NDs the score was 72.3 percent or 120.5 percent of target. In the ODs FY06 was a year where there was a decline in the FSCCI to 74.7 points, which was an attainment of 83 percent of the target of 90 points. Progress continued in the NDs with an attainment of 74.2 points versus 65 points target or 114.2 percent achievement. Progress resumed in the ODs in FY07 with the attainment of 93.57, against a target of 91 points or an attainment of 102.8 percent of the target. Progress was similar in the NDs with a jump to 92.85 points, a 132.6 percent attainment of the target of 70. The positive trends overall are in line with the trends in MAHFP averages and the progress recorded in reducing the percentage of production units in the most food insecure category (despite variability in progress from year to year).

Stunting showed moderate progress in the first half of the grant and worsening conditions for many in the second half of the grant. A level of 21.9 percent in FY01 recorded in the ODs declined to 21.5 percent in FY03 (an attainment of 97.12 percent of the target of 20.9 percent). In the NDs, the situation worsened from 21.4 percent at baseline in FY01 to 23.6 percent at mid-term in FY03, an achievement percent of 82.0 percent of the target (recalculated and corrected from -257 percent level of achievement that was reported in the official CSR4). This sudden spike in the percentage of children identified as malnourished in the GnFSI growth monitoring program between 2002 and 2003 alerted the GnFSI project to the food crisis resulting from an influx of people displaced by the drawn out civil wars in Liberia and Sierra Leone (Sidibé et al. 2007 and McMillan et al. 2006a: 75-82, main list of references). In response to the detected increase, the GnFSI project expanded the focus of its programs in the most affected villages and collaborated with the World Food Programme (WFP). Limited achievement in terms of stunting continued in FY06 and FY07. The target was 16.9 percent in the ODs, while the rate recorded was 21.4 percent in both years. For the NDs the target was 16.4 percent in both years with a rate recorded of 23.2 percent in FY06 and 23.1 percent in FY07.

In general progress was observed in the percentage of underweight children in the original and new project districts during the grant, although there were fluctuations in this progress from year to year. From baseline to mid-term the percentage of underweight children went from 20.7 percent to 19.7 percent, respectively, in the ODs, which represented an improvement even though it was only 82.03 percent of the target. The

situation in the NDs worsened during this same time period from 21.9 percent at baseline to 23.4 percent at mid-term in 2003 (88.03 percent of the target for mid-term). In FY04 in the ODs, the level of achievement was 12.29 percent (121.72 percent attainment of the target of 15.7 percent [again recalculated from original]). In the NDs, 17.17 percent was achieved versus a target of 19.9 percent (an attainment of 113.72 percent of target). This progress continued in FY05 for the NDs. In FY05 the ODs the percentage of children underweight dropped to a low of 10.57 percent or 128 percent of target, and in the NDs the drop was to 16.44 percent an attainment of 113.01 percent of target. Results were mixed in FY06 and FY07. In the ODs there was an increase in the underweight percentage to 11.13 percent in FY06 and again to 12.16 percent in FY07. Despite these increases, these rates were still 119.1 percent and 109.75 percent of the targets. In the NDs the rate dropped sharply to 13.9 percent in FY06, 126.5 percent of the target of 18.9 percent. In FY07 the percentage went up again to 17.2 percent, which was a 104.05 percent attainment of the target of 18 percent. Overall, from baseline to final excellent progress was made in both the original and new project districts in terms of the percentage of children classified as underweight.

Excellent progress was made in the modified version of the FSCCI (known as the FSCCI-SIAC) that was used to track the capacity of the village development committees (local name for the food security committees) to support village level health and nutrition interventions (Pogba et al. [2007] and McMillan et al. [2006 (a)]: 23-41, main list of references). In the ODs, the level of achievement moved from 45 points at baseline to 66 points at mid-term and 70 points in FY04. The FY04 level is 117 percent of the target. In the NDs, attainment moved from zero at baseline to 58 points at mid-term and 58.13 points in FY04. The FY04 level is 166 percent of the target of 35 points. In 2005 the ODs stayed at 69.4 or 99.1 percent of target. However, in the NDs progress continued with an attainment of 68.5 or 137 percent of target. In FY06 the rate dropped to 68 percent but it increase to 75 points in FY07 in the ODs. This was a 90.7 percent attainment of the target of 75 in FY06 and 98.6 percent achievement of the target of 76 in FY07. In the NDs the scores on FSCCI-SIAC also declined slightly in FY06 to 66, a 120 percent achievement of the target of 55. In FY07 the rate rose substantially to 75 points, with a target of 60 this was an attainment of 125 percent.

Table 6. Trends in Food Security Measures for Guinea - GFSI

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		4.9			3	
2003	5.9	5.66	96	4	4.78	119.5
2004	6.4	6.14	96	4.5	5.9	131
2005	6.9	6.41	92.89	5	6.25	125
2006	6.9	6.5	94.2	5	6.1	122
2007	7.5	6.7	89	6.5	6.4	98
Percentage of Households in the Least Food Secure Category						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		58%			60%	
2003	55%	44%	120	57%	53%	107
2004	53%	42%	126	55%	42%	131
2005	40%	36%	110	40%	40%	100
2006	38%	39%	97.4	38%	42%	89.5
2007	38%	34%	101.5	38%	32%	115.7
Food Security Community Capacity Index						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		61			48.7	
2003	75	92	120.4	30	85	284
2004	80	80	100	40	64.6	161
2005	85	83.19	97.87	60	72.3	120.5
2006	90	74.7	83	65	74.2	114.2

2007	91	93.57	102.8	70	92.85	132.6
Stunting of Children 24-59 Months Old						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		21.9%			21.4%	
2003	20.9%	21.5%	97.12	20%	23.6%	82.0
2006	16.9%	21.4%	73.38	16.4%	23.2%	56.54
2007	16.9%	21.4%	73.38	16.4%	23.1%	58.54
Underweight of Children 0-36 months Old						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Baseline		20.7%			21.9%	
2001	20.7%	13.9%	149			
2002	18.7%	19.7%	52.5	20.9%	29.9%	56.93
2003	16.7%	19.7%	82.03	20.9%	23.4%	88.03
2004	15.7%	12.29%	121.72	19.9%	17.17%	113.72
2005	14.7%	10.57%	128	18.9%	16.44%	113.01
2006	13.7%	11.13%	119.1	18.9%	13.9%	126.5
2007	13.4%	12.16%	109.25	18%	17.27%	104.05
D.C. Scores on Support to Nutrition Initiative						
	Original Districts			New Districts		
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		45				
2002	50	56.12	112	15	41.6	277
2003	55	66	120	25	58	232
2004	60	70	117	35	58.13	166
2005	70	69.4	99.1	50	68.5	137
2006	75	68	90.7	55	66	120
2007	76	75	98.68	60	75	125

Source: Guinea Food Security Initiative (GnFSI) Results Reports.

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Niger (Food Security Initiatives in Niger)

The Food Security Initiatives within Niger (FSIN) was a collaborative program involving Africare, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, and Helen Keller International. The Africare component of FSIN was in Agadez in the departments of Tchirozerine and Arlit. All of the components had three strategic objectives. Strategic Objective 1 was to strengthen community capacity to manage food security, Strategic Objective 2 was to increase sustainable agricultural production by promoting environmentally sound cultural techniques, and Strategic Objective 3 was to improve the nutritional status of women and children under five. The originally approved activity was for the period FY01 through FY05. An extension of this program for FY06 was approved in August 2005.

The FSIN Title II program established a baseline for an average, good, and a bad year for the overall program (based on rainfall). However in the Africare area of Agadez a baseline of six months for the MAHFP was the only one established. It was based on 2000, which was a bad year for rainfall. By reference to the life of activity targets for Agadez where coverage was to improve by 2.5 months, a good year was estimated at seven months, so the target is 9.5 months if the final year was a good year and 8.5 if it was a bad year.

At the mid-term, the overall achievement was shown as at the baseline, but the programs of the various cooperating sponsors were broken down by vulnerability groups starting with baseline figures. Based on recommendations from the mid-term, the consortia started tracking the percent of households in the most vulnerable category (based on the MAHFP) in the third year. The baseline measures in the third year showed Agadez as having the highest number of highly vulnerable households (70 percent), 24 percent vulnerable, and the lowest number of somewhat vulnerable (the best category) at six percent. By mid-term there was considerable improvement in these groups with the highly vulnerable category dropping to 57.5 percent and the vulnerable and somewhat vulnerable increasing to 32.4 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively. However, total average MAHFP showed no change between 2001 and 2003, yet still attained 82 percent of the target for 2003.

In FY04, the breakdown into groups was eliminated and only the aggregate score was shown overall and for each of the cooperating sponsors. The life of activity target for Africare was reduced from 8.5 to 6.5 months and the target for FY04 was set at six months. As the Africare total increased to 6.44 months, the achievement was 106.2 percent. Had the original target been maintained, the FY04 target would have been eight months and achievement would have been 80.5 percent. This latter (original) figure gives a better perspective on actual attainment. At the final, the overall consortium target was set at 6.56 months; there

was an attainment of 5.31 months, a 80.99 percent achievement of the target. However, the 5.31 months was a drop from the level achieved at baseline. For Agadez the target was set at 6.5 months and the attainment was six months so the target was 92.31 percent achieved. The six months achieved was the same level as the baseline.

There was an improvement of five percent in the volume of production both overall and in Agadez versus the FY04 target of an increase of 20 percent overall and 15 percent in Agadez. This is in line with the figures on MAHFP, where the overall target was a 22 percent only the project recorded only a five percent increase. Similarly in Agadez there was an increase of six percent versus a targeted increase of 33 percent. It is not surprising there would be a link between poor progress in MAHFP and agricultural production. In FY06 there was a decrease in the overall consortium from the baseline figure of 1321 kg to 1156 kg, however, in Agadez there was an increase from 406 kg to 650.11 kg which was a 98.5 percent achievement of the target of 660 kg.

In contrast, the scores for FSCCI showed an overall improvement from 30 at baseline to 63.55 at mid-term a 147.8 percent achievement of the target of 46.4. In Agadez the increase was from 27 at baseline to 54.5, a 167.6 percent achievement of the target of 32.4. By FY06 the overall attainment had dropped to 58.5, but it was a 98.5 percent achievement of the target of 59.4. In Agadez the attainment was 59.3, which was 97.4 percent of the target of 60.9. With additional time and improved weather, this increase in capacity might well be translated into an improvement in the MAHFP and overall production.

With respect to stunting, the overall achievement by FY04 showed a nine percent decrease, which was 71 percent of the target. It demonstrates the impact of the limited achievement in MAHFP and agricultural production in the level of the achievement versus target. However, the level is better than might be expected given the minimal progress in MAHFP and agricultural production, which may be due to the positive achievements in the FSCCI. In FY06 the overall attainment was a drop from the baseline of 51.1 percent to 45.4 percent, which was a 51.4 percent achievement of the target of 40 percent. By contrast in Agadez the final figure was 29.6 percent versus a baseline of 35.3 percent. The 29.6 percent figure was 118 percent of the target of 30.5 percent, representing excellent progress for Agadez.

Table 7. Trends in Food Security Measures for Niger - FSIN

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning						
Year	FSIN (consortium)			Africare/Agadez		
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		6.1			6	
2003	7	6.2	89	7.3	6	82
2004	7.43	6.4	86.7	8.5	6.4	80.5*
2005	8.2	5.82	71.4	6.5	5.81	89.4
2006	6.56	5.31	80.99	6.5	6	92.31
Trends in Categories of Food Insecurity						
Category	Achieved 2001			Achieved 2003		
A. Somewhat Vulnerable	6.0%			10.1%		
B. Vulnerable	24%			32.4%		
C. Highly Vulnerable	70%			57.5%		
Volume in KG of agriculture production of selected crops by participating farmers						
Year	FSIN			Africare/Agadez		
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2001		1321			406	
2003	1486.1	1368	92	436.5	419.3	96
2004	1595.3	1394	87.4	466.9	427	91.5
2005	1630	817.8	50.2	487	653.19	134.1
2006	963	1156	119.99	660	650.11	98.5
Food Security Community Capacity Index						
Year	FSIN			Africare/Agadez		
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved

2001		30			27	
2002	40.6	50.1	123	31.1	52.5	169
2003	46.4	63.55	147.8	32.4	54.5	167.6
2004	46.8	49.6	106	52.2	49.8	95.4
2005	50.5	57	112.9	60.9	56.36	92.5
2006	59.4	58.5	98.5	60.9	59.3	97.4
Stunting of Children Aged 24 to 59 months						
	FSIN			Africare/Agadez		
Year	Target	Achieved	%Achieved	Target	Achieved	%Achieved
2001		51.1%			35.3%	
2003	48%	47.8%	100	32%	33.1%	66.7
2004	44.8%	46.6%	71.5	31%	38.3%	NA*
2005	43.5%	40.8%	136.9	31%	30.9%	102.3
2006	40%	45.4%	51.4	30.5%	29.6%	118

Source: Food Security Initiatives within Niger (FSIN) Results Reports.

*This was based on original target of 8 months; the project had reduced the target to 6 months.

* This information is not available as targets were revised based on mid-term results, which were not accurate. Thus there is no accurate way to calculate achieved vs. target for Agadez.

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Mozambique (Manica Expanded Food Security Initiative)

The Manica Expanded Food Security Initiative (MEFSI) was a five-year program that was originally scheduled to operate from FY02 to FY06 and was extended one year by USAID to end in FY07. However, the targets remained the same as they were for FY06 and no new survey was carried out in FY07. It had the overall goal of enhancing food security at the household level in four target districts in Manica Province: Barue, Manica, Gondola and Sussundenga. These activities built on the foundation laid by the Manica Oil Seed Food Security Initiative (MOSFSI) that covered the period from FY96 to FY01. The MEFSI has two strategic objectives. Strategic Objective 1 was to increase production and marketing of food and cash crops through provision of supporting services while Strategic Objective 2 aimed to improve nutrition and related health practices, food transformation and storage techniques, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention education. MEFSI targeted 108 new villages, compared to the 50 villages involved in MOSFSI.

The Manica Expanded Food Security Initiative (MEFSI) in Mozambique began measuring the Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning with the baseline survey carried out in 2002. This measure is the opposite of the measure used in all other Africare programs where the Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning are measured. The Mozambique program had other differences in the indicators it measures, the most notable being that the Food Security Community Capacity Index was not included among the indicators. There has been a productive working relationship among the six PVO cooperating sponsors in Mozambique that began during the Phase I DAPs, especially in terms of M&E. The primary example of this relationship was the regular collection of household income data by proxy, working with Michigan State University personnel (household income is the primary indicator of the USAID/Mozambique mission, which was providing DA [Mission Development Assistance] funding to these programs). The decision to measure household food provisioning in these terms was made by all participating PVO's, during the preparations for the baseline survey in 2002.

The baseline survey found that the mean number of months food was inadequate was 3.2 months per year, or a level of adequacy of 8.8 months. There was a marked seasonality to the figures with 40 percent reporting that food was short in December up from a low of 1.7 percent in May. Overall, 55.3 percent of the sample reported inadequate food provisioning for at least one month of the year.

The survey carried out at mid-term in 2004 found there was a marked improvement in the indicator. The Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning had decreased to 1.03 months. By the final survey the situation had worsened somewhat with the Months of Inadequate Household Food Provisioning standing at 1.8 months. The improvement at midterm was accompanied by a slight increase in the production of maize, sunflower, and sesame and a strong increase in the production of beans and orange fleshed sweet potatoes. The final survey showed that beans had achieved 107.6 percent of the target and orange fleshed sweet potatoes had achieved 456 percent of the target. There had also been a strong increase in the production of sesame.

Nutrition indicators showed an increase in the percentage of infants from four to 10 months fed complementary foods in addition to breast milk. This percentage increased from 71.8 to 98.2 percent at midterm and to 100 percent at the final. There was also a substantial improvement in stunting, which was only measured at baseline and final. The rate of stunting had dropped from 52.8 percent at baseline to 26.3 percent at final, a 235 percent achievement of the target.

Table 8. Trends in Food Security Measures for Mozambique - MEFSI

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning			
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
2002		8.8	
2004	10	10.97	181
2006	11	10.2	55.6
Average Annual Volume of HH Agricultural Production (Kg)			
Crop	FY02	FY04	FY06

	Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Maize	1134.9	2000	1258	63	2600	903	34.7
Beans	33.5	100	631	631	120	135.9	107.6
Sweet Potato- <i>Decline common varieties</i>	78.5	39	75	10	20	3103	0.6
<i>Increase in O.F.S.P</i>	3.8	500	658	132	750	3420	456
Average Gross Value—Two Food Crops and Two Cash Crops (US\$)							
Crop	FY02		FY04		FY06		
	Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Sunflower	\$0.48	\$110	\$12	11	157.5	47.59	30.2
Sesame	\$0.16	\$20	\$3	15	30	27.31	91
Maize	\$70.50	\$124.3	\$64	52	161.6	126.01	78
Sorghum	\$26.80	\$46.80	\$6.00	13	70.2	25.67	36.6
% Increase of infants 4-10 months fed complementary foods in addition to breast milk							
FY	Target		Achieved		% Achieved		
2002			71.8%				
2004	82%		98.2%		120		
2006	90%		100%		111.1		
Reduction in Stunting in Children 24-59 Months Old							
FY	Target		Achieved		% Achieved		
2002			52.8				
2006	62%		26.3%		235.7		

Source: MEFSI Results Reports.

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Uganda (Uganda Food Security Initiative)

The Uganda Food Security Initiative Phase 2 (UFSI 2) (FY02 – FY06) had the goal of improving food security in the southwestern Uganda districts of Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri, and Ntungamo. UFSI-2 had three strategic objectives: Strategic Objective 1 was increased agricultural productivity; Strategic Objective 2 was improved household utilization of nutritious food, particularly for women and children; and Strategic Objective 3 was increased accessibility of households in the activity area. The program reached 144 Phase 2 communities with its three strategic objectives in addition to 106 UFSI-1 (FY97 – FY01) communities with child growth monitoring and nutrition education activities.

The baseline survey in FY02 found that there was an average MAHFP of four months in the UFSI-2 program area. At mid-term the MAHFP had increased to 4.5 months, which was 90 percent of the target of five months. In FY05, attainment on MAHFP reached 6.2 months versus a target of 5.5 months or an attainment of 113 percent. At final in FY06, attainment was 6.4 months versus a target of six months, which was a percentage achievement of 107 percent.

The program staff also divided the population into four categories based on MAHFP. Based on this initial subdivision the team described the broader food security constraints of each group. Those in Category I could eat to satiety for 12 months out of the year, those in Category II experienced food shortages for one to three months, those in Category III experience food shortages for four to six months out of the year, and the individuals in Category IV had sufficient to eat for less than six months each year. The households in Category IV have no land and are dependent on selling household labor for food and income.

Excellent progress was made on the Food Security Community Capacity Index. The level of achievement progressed from 20 points to 50 points so that the mid-term level was 175 percent above the baseline. The attainment was 91 percent of the target. Progress was slower thereafter with a final score of 59, which was 74 percent of the goal of 80.

Excellent achievement was also recorded in increasing the volume of household food production. In terms of increased volume, potatoes increased by 103 percent, beans by 40 percent, orange sweet potatoes by 23 percent, and bananas by six percent. Bananas were slower in increasing than targeted because of the need for the new trees to grow before a harvest was achieved. By the final, excellent achievement was recorded with all four crops. Potatoes increased to 1650 kg, which was 110 percent of the target of 1500 kg. Bean production was 255 kg, which was 102 percent of the target of 250 kg. Orange fleshed sweet potatoes was 1025 kg, 98.5 percent of the target of 1040 kg. Finally, bananas had risen to 3275 kg, which was 99.2 percent of the target of 3300 kg. Overall, the attainment on the four crops was 102.43 percent of target.

Results with respect to improvements in child malnutrition were exceptional. By 2005 the stunting rate for children 24-59 months had dropped from 36.4 to 30 percent (a 97 percent achievement of the Life of Activity [LOA] target). In FY06 the rate remained steady. Achievement with respect to underweight children 0-35 months was almost as good. In this case the drop was from 27.8 percent at baseline to 22 percent in FY05 (95 percent of LOA target). In 2006 the rate dropped to 21 percent, which was 90.5 percent of target.

Table 9. Trends in Food Security Measures for Uganda - UFSI 2

Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning				
FY	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	
2002		4		
2003		4.34		
2004	5	4.5	90	
2005	5.5	6.2	113	
2006	6	6.4	107	
Trends in Family Food Security				
FY	Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV

2002	19.2%	32%	33%	15.8%		
2003	20.9%	30.8%	33.3%	15%		
2004	22%	32%	46%			
2005	17%	57%	26%			
Food Security Community Capacity Index						
FY	Target	Level Achieved	% Achieved			
2002		20				
2003	40	43	107			
2004	55	50	91			
2005	70	59	84			
2006	80	59	74			
Average Annual Volume of Household Food Production						
FY02				FY03		
Food	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Potatoes	650	600	92	1000	950	95
Beans	120	100	83	150	120	80
O.S. Pot*	850	812	95	921	1000	108
Bananas	2500	2500	100	2800	2650	95
Average			92.5			94.5
FY04				FY05		
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved	Target	Achieved	% Achieved
Potatoes	1200	1220	102	1400	1148	82
Beans	200	140	70	210	183	87
O.S. Pot	980	1000	102	1000	540	54
Bananas	3000	2650	89	3200	3160	99
Average			90.75			80.5
FY06						
	Target	Achieved	% Achieved			
Potatoes	1500	1650	110			
Beans	250	255	102			
O.S. Pot	1040	1025	98.5			
Bananas	3300	3275	99.2			
Average			102.43			
Reduction of Stunting in Children 24-59 months						
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved			
2002		36.4%				
2005	29%	30%	97			
2006	29%	30%	97			
Reduction in Underweight of Children 0-35 months						
Year	Target	Achieved	% Achieved			
2002		27.8%				
2003	25%	26.9%	32			
2005	21%	22%	95			
2006	19%	21%	90.5			

Source: FY02, FY03, and FY04 Uganda Food Security Initiative Phase II (UFSI-2) Results Reports.

*Orange Sweet Potatoes

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ⁱⁱⁱ More information is needed on who is interviewed and how this affects responses. During the Burkina Faso mid-term, for example, the MAHFP exercise was conducted with the sample mothers and heads of household production units. During the analysis, the head of household unit responses were eliminated either because they were hard to calculate or incomplete. For a full explanation of the measurement see Africare (2005 [a] and 2007 [a]) and for additional analysis of the experience of using this measurement in the case of Burkina Faso see Frongilo and Nanema (2006) and Nanama and Souli (2007).

^{iv} For a description of how the FSCCI has been adapted through the pilot phase see the Uganda Risk Management Case Study (McMillan et al. 2006, pp 48-50).

^v See Sidibe et al. (2007) for a presentation of how community capacity measured by FSCCI assisted in detecting and successfully responded to a shock.

^{vi} SIAC: Community Based Information System

^{vii} At times farmers in project areas make changes in cropping due to market or other incentives not controlled or initiated by Africare projects. Africare field staff should pay close attention to such changes and begin tracking these if it becomes necessary.

^{viii} This document was an adaptation and compilation of information available on anthropometry, including information from *Assessing the nutritional status of young children* (1990) by the National Household Survey Capability Programme of the United Nations. The final report cited here was the culmination of work by Simeon Nanama and Suzanne Gervais.

^{ix} Alassane Aguilu, Project Coordinator, Africare/Mali and Goumar Aboubacrine, M&E Specialists, Africare/Mali assisted in reviewing this document.

^x Beninati and Gervais 2002: 34.

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^{xvi} It was not possible to obtain the complete reference for this document around the time of publication.