FINAL REPORT ANNEXES
FINAL EVALUATION OF VICTORY AGAINST MALNUTRITION (ViM) PROJECT, BURKINA FASO

July 12, 2018

Contracted under ACDI/VOCA WORK ORDER NO: J0679-06

Prepared by:
Dr. Lauren Persha, NORC at the University of Chicago
Dr. Shanto Sadhu, NORC at the University of Chicago
Dr. Audra Grant, NORC at the University of Chicago
Dr. Eric Weiss, Consultant
Phocas Ntahorugiye, Consultant

Qualitative and quantitative research support provided by:
Sarah Lord, NORC at the University of Chicago
Letitia Onyango, NORC at the University of Chicago
Samantha Downey, NORC at the University of Chicago
Ilse Paniagua, NORC at the University of Chicago
Alexander Rigaux, NORC at the University of Chicago
Stacy Pancratz, NORC at the University of Chicago

Submitted by:
NORC at the University of Chicago

July 12, 2018

This report was produced for review by ACDI/VOCA and the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by NORC at the University of Chicago.

Table of Contents

I. SUPPORTING PBS METHODOLOGY, RESULTS TABLES, AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL RESULTS 4
II. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS 29
III. BENEFICIARY STATUS DETERMINATION 39
IV. INDICATOR FLOW CHARTS 42
V. SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION 46
VI. REGRESSION RESULTS TABLES 49
VII. QUALITATIVE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS 78
VIII. ANONYMIZED KII AND GD LIST 97
IX. QUANTITATIVE INSTRUMENT 99
X. EVALUATION SOW 175
XI. EVALUATION TEAM AND TIMELINE 199

List of Tables

Table 1: Baseline to Endline Indicator Comparison 4
Table 2: Endline Detailed Indicators 9
Table 3: Endline Indicators Disaggregated by Gender 14
Table 4: Baseline to Endline Indicator Comparison by Gender 16
Table 5: Endline Indicators Disaggregated by Beneficiary Status 20
Table 6: Sub-indicator Breakdown 25
Table 7: Indicator Definitions 29
Table 8: Household Level Variables Beneficiary Status Determination 39
Table 9: Household Level Variables Beneficiary Status Determination 40
Table 10.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing and diversifying agricultural production 49
Table 11.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes 51
Table 12.1: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes: Farmers 53
Table 13.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes 55
Table 14.1: Variable Descriptions: Effect of Training on the Adoption of GAP and Livestock Practices 57
Table 15.1: Variable Descriptions: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices on Yield 59
Table 16.1: Variable Descriptions: Adoption of Livestock Practices on Livestock Revenue 61
Table 17.1 Variable Descriptions: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: WDDS 63
Table 18.1: Variable Descriptions: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: Stunting and Underweight 65
Table 19.1: Variable Descriptions Role of ViM Interventions on Improving Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) 67
Table 20.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM Interventions on Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Postnatal Check 70
Table 21.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM Interventions on Improving Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Vaccination of Children 72
Table 22.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in Influencing Hygiene Practices: Knowledge of Critical moments of Handwash and Presence of handwashing agents. 74
Table 23.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in improving Women empowerment 76
Table 24: Anonymized List of KIIs 97
Table 25: Anonymized List of GDs 98
Table 26: Project Performance Measures 185
Table 27: Evaluation Team 199
Table 28: Evaluation Timeline 202

List of Figures

Figure 1: Strategic Objective 1 42
Figure 2: Strategic Objective 2 43
Figure 3: Strategic Objective 3 44
Figure 4: Crosscutting 45
Figure 5: Targeted beneficiary groups and geographic coverage of the project 178

I. SUPPORTING PBS METHODOLOGY, RESULTS TABLES, AND SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL RESULTS

Table 1: Baseline to Endline Indicator Comparison

		Average or %		Difference (EL-BL)	Significance Level	Number of observations	
		Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production							
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	4.36	4.32	-0.03	ns	1,916	3,923
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)						
	Sorghum	683[1]	515	-168	***	978	1,884
	Cowpeas	217[2]	462	245	***	905	2,961
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted							
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	75.9%	74.5%	-1.4%	ns	1,891	3,940
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping						
	Sorghum	23.7%	22.2%	-1.5%	ns	1,308	2,137
	Cowpeas	36.2%	21.5%	-14.7%	***	1,317	2,998

[1] The ViM project did not accept this baseline value, and instead used 718.7 kg/ha as the baseline value for this indicator, obtained from Agristat data, from 2006 to 2010; per ViM's approved 2017 IPTT.
[2] The ViM project did not accept this baseline value, and instead used 851 kg/ha as the baseline value for this indicator, obtained from Agristat data, from 2006 to 2010; per ViM's approved 2017 IPTT.

		Average or %		Difference (EL-BL)	Significance Level	Number of observations	
		Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	34.0%	33.3%	-0.7%	ns	1,308	2,137
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	48.1%	74.3%	26.2%	***	924	2,221
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved							
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	73.8%[3]	70.7%	-3.1%	**	1,839	3,822
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted							
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time	10.2%	3.5%	-6.6%	***	1,389	2,786
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	35.9%	35.8%	-0.2%	ns	1,389	2,786
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes							
IM3	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	4.019	3.942	-0.077	ns	1,002	2,153
IM4_0	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	43.2%	3.6%	-39.6%	***	1,057	2,235
IM4_1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger in July	43.2%	11.2%	-32.0%	***	1,057	2,235
OC9_0	Average value of a set of assets (not including livestock) per household (CFA)	170,182	228,980	65,281	***	1,076	2,206
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted							
OC10_0	Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	29,940	58,367	29,567	***	833	2,910

[3] The ViM project did not accept this baseline value, and instead used 10.0% as the baseline value, which was from the Ministry of Agriculture; per ViM's approved 2017 IPTT.

		Average or %		Difference (EL-BL)	Significance Level	Number of observations	
		Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
OC10_1	Percentage change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	N/A	48.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	*	1,916	3,990
OC12_0	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (crops only)	37.4%	70.3%	32.8%	***	1,840	3,803
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved							
OC13_0	Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season	28.6%	35.5%	6.9%	***	1,906	3,990
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	50.2%	89.0%	38.7%	***	1,220	2,882
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers							
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	31.2%	25.6%	-5.6%	***	1,115	3,021
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	24.7%	19.7%	-5.0%	***	1,130	3,051
OC15	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	2.86	3.29	0.43	***	1,458	3,400
IR 3.1: Improved MCHN practices							
OC16	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	36.8%	60.3%	23.5%	***	155	325
OC17	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	39.5%	68.0%	28.4%	***	612	1,243
OC18	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	4.9%	8.6%	3.7%	**	469	927

		Average or %		Difference (EL-BL)	Significance Level	Number of observations	
		Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
IR 3.2: Improved quality of health services							
OC19	Percentage of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child	42.3%	62.5%	20.2%	***	572	1,101
OC21	Percentage of children 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months	64.6%	72.8%	8.2%	***	460	900
OC23	Percentage of women who received vitamin A supplementation post-partum	54.1%	79.2%	25.1%	***	764	1,100
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized	34.5%	50.5%	16.0%	***	290	774
OC25	Percentage of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 months	59.2%	49.8%	-9.3%	**	262	588
IR 3.3: Improved hygiene and sanitation practices							
OC27	Percentage of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	1.2%	20.4%	19.2%	***	591	1,094
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	1.0%	17.0%	16.0%	***	1,267	2,237
OC28	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	0.6%	23.5%	22.8%	***	1,094	2,237
OC29	Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease	1.8%	40.7%	39.0%	***	617	1,252
Crosscutting: Gender							

		Average or %		Difference (EL-BL)	Significance Level	Number of observations	
		Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
OC33	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 reporting that she makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her spouse regarding seeking health services for her own health; seeking health services for her children's health; how to spend money she herself has earned	62.4%	72.4%	10.0%	***	1,337	2,923
OC34	Percentage of women who agree that it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife under one or more circumstances	91.0%	50.6%	-40.3%	***	1,338	3,400
Crosscutting: Environment							
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies	84.7%	84.3%	-0.4%	ns	1,891	3,940
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	53.0%	66.2%	13.3%	***	1,123	2,248
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices	31.6%	52.3%	20.6%	***	1,904	3,990

Table 2: Endline Detailed Indicators

		Average or %	95% Confidence Interval		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper	Indicator	Section
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production						
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	4.32	4.25	4.39	3,923	4,032
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)					
	Sorghum	515	480	549	1,884	4,032
	Cowpeas	462	396	529	2,961	4,032
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted						
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	74.5%	73.1%	75.8%	3,940	4,032
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping					
	Sorghum	22.2%	20.5%	24.0%	95	4,032
	Cowpeas	21.5%	20.1%	23.0%	95	4,032
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	33.3%	31.3%	35.3%	95	4,032
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	74.3%	72.5%	76.1%	2,221	4,032
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved						
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	70.7%	69.3%	72.2%	3,822	4,032
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted						
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time	3.5%	2.8%	4.2%	2,786	4,032
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	35.8%	34.0%	37.5%	2,786	4,032
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes						
IM3	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	3.94	3.87	4.01	2,153	2,258

		Average or %	95% Confidence Interval		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper	Indicator	Section
IM4_0	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	3.6%	2.8%	4.4%	2,235	2,258
IM4_1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger in July	11.2%	9.9%	12.5%	2,235	2,258
OC9_0	Average value of a set of assets (not including livestock) per household (CFA)	228,980	218,891	239,068	2,206	2,295
OC9_1	Average value of a set of assets (including livestock) per household (CFA)	448,893	430,024	467,762	2,213	2,295
IR 2.1: Market linkages improved						
OC9_2	Gross margin sales of crops per farmer					
	Sorghum	25,565	17,903	33,228	119	4,032
	Cowpeas	32,243	29,921	34,565	2,265	4,032
OC10_0	Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	58,367	53,124	63,610	2,910	4,032
OC10_1	Percentage change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	48.7%				
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue	1.7%	1.3%	2.1%	3,990	4,032
OC12_0	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (crops only)	70.3%	68.8%	71.7%	3,803	4,032
OC12_1	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (livestock included)	75.3%	73.9%	76.6%	3,868	4,032
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved						
OC13_0	Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season	35.5%	34.1%	37.0%	3,990	4,032

		Average or %	95% Confidence Interval		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper	Indicator	Section
OC13_1	Percentage of farmers who used formal financial services in the most recent season	39.0%	37.5%	40.6%	3,990	4,032
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	89.0%	87.8%	90.1%	2,882	4,032
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers						
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	25.6%	24.0%	27.1%	3,021	3,308
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	19.7%	18.3%	21.1%	3,051	3,308
OC15	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	3.29	3.24	3.34	3,400	3,400
IR 3.1: Improved MCHN practices						
OC16	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	60.3%	55.0%	65.7%	325	1,229
OC17	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	68.0%	65.4%	70.6%	1,243	1,229
OC18	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	8.6%	6.8%	10.4%	927	1,229
IR 3.2: Improved quality of health services						
OC19	Percentage of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child	62.5%	59.6%	65.4%	1,101	1,102
OC20	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal health check within two days of birth	51.9%	49.1%	54.7%	1,225	1,229
OC21	Percentage of children 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months	72.8%	69.9%	75.7%	900	1,229
OC22	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who received iron and folic acid supplementation					
	Last pregnancy	93.6%	92.2%	95.1%	1,098	1,102
	Last seven days	48.1%	45.1%	51.0%	1,096	1,102

		Average or %	95% Confidence Interval		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper	Indicator	Section
OC23	Percentage of women who received vitamin A supplementation post-partum	79.2%	76.8%	81.6%	1,100	1,102
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized	50.5%	47.0%	54.0%	774	1,229
OC25	Percentage of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 months	49.8%	45.8%	53.9%	588	1,229
IR 3.3: Improved hygiene and sanitation practices						
OC27	Percentage of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	20.4%	18.0%	22.8%	1,094	2,303
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	17.0%	15.4%	18.5%	2,237	2,303
OC28	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	23.5%	21.7%	25.2%	2,237	2,303
OC29	Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease	40.7%	38.0%	43.5%	1,252	1,229
Crosscutting: Gender						
OC33	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 reporting that she makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her spouse regarding seeking health services for her own health; seeking health services for her children's health; how to spend money she herself has earned	72.4%	70.7%	74.0%	2,923	2,929
OC34	Percentage of women who agree that it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife under one or more circumstances	50.6%	48.9%	52.3%	3,400	2,929
OC35	Percentage of Mother Leader Animatrices who indicate that they are more respected after participating in the program. Respected by...	91.4%	88.8%	94.1%	432	3,400
	Spouse	81.0%	77.3%	84.7%	432	3,400

		Average or %	95% Confidence Interval		Number of observations	
			Lower	Upper	Indicator	Section
	Women in the household	75.9%	71.9%	80.0%	432	3,400
	Men in the household	56.7%	52.0%	61.4%	432	3,400
	Women outside the household	67.8%	63.4%	72.2%	432	3,400
	Men outside the household	56.3%	51.6%	60.9%	432	3,400
	Someone else	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	432	3,400
Crosscutting: Environment						
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies	84.3%	83.2%	85.5%	3,940	4,032
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	66.2%	64.3%	68.2%	2,248	4,032
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices	52.3%	50.7%	53.8%	3,990	4,032

Table 3: Endline Indicators Disaggregated by Gender

		Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production							
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	5.36	3.26	2.10	***	1,989	1,933
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)						
	Sorghum	558	437	121	***	1,215	668
	Cowpeas	529	388	141	**	1,551	1,409
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted							
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	83.9%	64.8%	0.191	***	1,993	1,946
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping						
	Sorghum	21.4%	23.9%	-0.025	ns	1,394	742
	Cowpeas	23.0%	20.0%	0.031	**	1,569	1,428
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	33.6%	32.6%	0.010	ns	1,394	742
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	77.9%	70.0%	0.079	***	1,204	1,017
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved							
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	78.1%	63.1%	15.0%	***	1,939	1,882
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted							
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time	4.8%	1.5%	3.3%	***	1,705	1,080
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	42.1%	25.7%	16.4%	***	1,705	1,080
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes							
IR 2.1: Market linkages improved							
OC9_2	Gross margin sales of crops per farmer						
	Sorghum	37,867	13,869	23,998	***	58	61

		Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
	Cowpea	42,992	21,195	21,796	***	1,148	1,117
OC10_0	Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	81,932	37,054	44,878	***	1,382	1,528
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue	2.0%	1.4%	1%	ns	2,005	1,984
OC12_1	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (livestock included)	77.2%	73.3%	3.9%	***	1,970	1,897
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved							
OC13_1	Percentage of farmers who used formal financial services in the most recent season	38.9%	39.3%	-0.4%	ns	2,005	1,984
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	87.1%	90.9%	-3.9%	***	1,460	1,422
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers							
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	28.3%	22.9%	5.4%	***	1,502	1,519
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	21.9%	17.5%	4.4%	***	1,517	1,534
IR 3.2: Improved quality of health services							
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized	48.1%	52.7%	-5.2%	ns	368	406
Crosscutting: Environment							
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies	90.4%	78.2%	12.2%	***	1,993	1,946
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	71.7%	58.4%	13.3%	***	1,331	916
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices	58.3%	46.1%	12.2%	***	2,005	1,984

Table 4: Baseline to Endline Indicator Comparison by Gender

			Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production								
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer		4.36	4.32	-0.03	ns	1,916	3,923
		Male	5.65	5.36	-0.29	***	895	1,989
		Female	3.14	3.26	0.11	*	915	1,933
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)							
	Sorghum		683	515	-168	***	978	1,884
		Male	701	558	-143	***	621	1,215
		Female	659	437	-222	***	311	668
	Cowpeas		217	462	245	***	905	2,961
		Male	243	529	287	***	508	1,551
		Female	168	388	221	***	359	1,409
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted								
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season		75.9%	74.5%	-1.4%	ns	1,891	3,940
		Male	90.4%	83.9%	-6.5%	***	884	1,993
		Female	62.3%	64.8%	2.5%	ns	903	1,946
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping							
	Sorghum		23.7%	22.2%	-1.5%	ns	1,308	2,137
		Male	26.5%	21.4%	-5.1%	***	762	1,394
		Female	19.8%	23.9%	4.0%	*	479	742
	Cowpeas		36.2%	21.5%	-14.7%	***	1,317	2,998
		Male	41.2%	23.0%	-18.2%	***	680	1,569

			Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
		Female	31.5%	20.0%	-11.5%	***	575	1,428
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum		34.0%	33.3%	-0.7%	ns	1,308	2,137
		Male	36.6%	33.6%	-3.0%	ns	762	1,394
		Female	30.9%	32.6%	1.7%	ns	479	742
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas		48.1%	74.3%	26.2%	***	924	2,221
		Male	56.5%	77.9%	21.4%	***	503	1,204
		Female	35.3%	70.0%	34.7%	***	374	1,017
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved								
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs		73.8%	70.7%	-3.1%	**	1,839	3,822
		Male	85.0%	78.1%	-7.0%	***	862	1,939
		Female	62.3%	63.1%	0.8%	ns	879	1,882
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted								
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time		10.2%	3.5%	-6.6%	***	1,389	2,786
		Male	13.8%	4.8%	-9.0%	***	784	1,705
		Female	5.7%	1.5%	-4.2%	***	525	1,080
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations		35.9%	35.8%	-0.2%	ns	1,389	2,786
		Male	44.4%	42.1%	-2.3%	ns	784	1,705
		Female	25.0%	25.7%	0.8%	ns	525	1,080
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes								
IR 2.1: Market linkages improved								
OC10_0	Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance		29,940	58,367	29,567	***	833	2,910

			Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
		Male	43,356	81,932	38,576	***	368	1,382
		Female	16,441	37,054	20,613	***	419	1,528
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue		1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	*	1,916	3,990
		Male	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%	ns	895	2,005
		Female	0.3%	1.4%	1.1%	***	915	1,984
OC12_0	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (crops only)		37.4%	70.3%	32.8%	***	1,840	3,803
		Male	35.7%	69.9%	34.2%	***	862	1,935
		Female	39.1%	70.7%	31.6%	***	879	1,867
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved								
OC13_0	Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season		28.6%	35.5%	6.9%	***	1,906	3,990
		Male	34.8%	35.0%	0.2%	ns	891	2,005
		Female	23.0%	36.1%	13.2%	***	910	1,984
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information		50.2%	89.0%	38.7%	***	1,220	2,882
		Male	52.8%	87.1%	34.3%	***	646	1,460
		Female	46.9%	90.9%	44.1%	***	512	1,422
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers								
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age		31.2%	25.6%	-5.6%	***	1,115	3,021
		Male	33.0%	28.3%	-4.7%	**	561	1,502
		Female	29.4%	22.9%	-6.5%	***	554	1,519
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age		24.7%	19.7%	-5.0%	***	1,130	3,051

			Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Baseline	Endline			Baseline	Endline
		Male	25.4%	21.9%	-3.5%	*	567	1,517
		Female	24.0%	17.5%	-6.4%	***	563	1,534
IR 3.2: Improved quality of health services								
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized		34.5%	50.5%	16.0%	***	290	774
		Male	38.2%	48.1%	9.9%	**	152	368
		Female	30.4%	52.7%	22.3%	***	138	406
Crosscutting: Environment								
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies		84.7%	84.3%	-0.4%	ns	1,891	3,940
		Male	95.0%	90.4%	-4.7%	***	884	1,993
		Female	75.4%	78.2%	2.7%	ns	903	1,946
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities		53.0%	66.2%	13.3%	***	1,123	2,248
		Male	62.2%	71.7%	9.4%	***	625	1,331
		Female	39.5%	58.4%	18.9%	***	438	916
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices		31.6%	52.3%	20.6%	***	1,904	3,990
		Male	41.8%	58.3%	16.6%	***	891	2,005
		Female	21.1%	46.1%	25.0%	***	909	1,984

Table 5: Endline Indicators Disaggregated by Beneficiary Status

		Beneficiary Level	Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production								
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	Ind	4.80	3.97	0.83	***	1,659	2,264
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)							
	Sorghum	Ind	576	461	114	***	881	1,003
	Cowpeas	Ind	519	415	103	ns	1,334	1,627
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted								
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	Ind	82.3%	68.4%	13.9%	***	1,726	2,214
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping							
	Sorghum	Ind	21.6%	22.8%	-1.2%	ns	997	1,140
	Cowpeas	Ind	19.3%	23.4%	-4.1%	***	1,343	1,655
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	Ind	37.8%	29.4%	8.4%	***	997	1,140
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	Ind	84.3%	66.2%	18.1%	***	989	1,232
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved								
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	Ind	77.6%	65.8%	11.8%	***	1,600	2,222
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted								

		Beneficiary Level	Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time	Ind	8.8%	2.5%	6.4%	***	465	2,321
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	Ind	50.3%	32.8%	17.5%	***	465	2,321
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes								
IM3	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	HH	4.03	3.72	0.31	***	1,566	587
IM4_1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger in July	HH	11.4%	10.7%	0.7%	ns	1,617	618
OC9_1	Average value of a set of assets (including livestock) per household (CFA)	HH	588,208	415,003	173,204	***	433	1,780
IR 2.1: Market linkages improved								
OC9_2	Gross margin sales of crops per farmer							
	Sorghum	Ind	29,376	21,132	8,244	ns	64	55
	Cowpeas	Ind	39,253	25,589	13,664	***	1,103	1,162
OC10_0	Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	Ind	75,681	43,894	31,787	***	1,325	1,585
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue	Ind	5.6%	1.4%	4.3%	***	337	3,653
OC12_1	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season (livestock included)	Ind	85.6%	67.4%	18.3%	***	1,671	2,197
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved								
OC13_1	Percentage of farmers who used formal financial services in the most recent season	Ind	66.2%	36.5%	29.6%	***	337	3,653

		Beneficiary Level	Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	Ind	95.5%	88.2%	7.3%	***	289	2,593
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers								
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	Ind	27.4%	24.0%	3.4%	**	1,395	1,624
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Ind	17.5%	21.6%	-4.1%	***	1,407	1,642
OC15	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	Ind	3.33	3.22	0.11	**	2,150	1,250
IR 3.1: Improved MCHN practices								
OC16	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Ind	48.6%	61.7%	-13.2%	ns	35	290
OC17	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	Ind	72.0%	67.3%	4.7%	ns	182	1,061
OC18	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Ind	9.3%	8.5%	0.8%	ns	150	777
IR 3.2: Improved quality of health services								
OC19	Percentage of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child	Ind	64.4%	60.8%	3.6%	ns	525	576
OC20	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal health check within two days of birth	Ind	52.8%	51.8%	1.1%	ns	176	1,049
OC21	Percentage of children 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months	Ind	79.4%	71.5%	7.9%	*	141	759

		Beneficiary Level	Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
OC22	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who received iron and folic acid supplementation							
	Last pregnancy	Ind	97.0%	90.6%	6.4%	***	525	573
	Last seven days	Ind	51.8%	44.7%	7.1%	**	523	573
OC23	Percentage of women who received vitamin A supplementation post-partum	Ind	84.8%	74.1%	10.7%	***	525	575
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized	Ind	36.6%	54.8%	-18.2%	***	183	591
OC25	Percentage of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 months	Ind	48.8%	50.0%	-1.2%	ns	86	502
IR 3.3: Improved hygiene and sanitation practices								
OC27	Percentage of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	HH	24.0%	14.8%	9.2%	***	667	427
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	HH	21.8%	10.8%	11.0%	***	1,262	975
OC28	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	HH	27.6%	18.2%	9.4%	***	1,262	975
OC29	Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease	HH	44.4%	31.2%	13.2%	***	903	349
Crosscutting: Gender								

		Beneficiary Level	Average or %		Difference	Significance	Number of observations	
			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary			Beneficiary	Non-Beneficiary
OC33	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 reporting that she makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her spouse regarding seeking health services for her own health; seeking health services for her children's health; how to spend money she herself has earned	Ind	75.5%	69.9%	5.6%	***	1,293	1,630
OC34	Percentage of women who agree that it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife under one or more circumstances	Ind	60.0%	44.6%	15.4%	***	1,324	2,076
Crosscutting: Environment								
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies	Ind	89.9%	80.0%	9.8%	***	1,726	2,214
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	Ind	71.4%	61.5%	9.9%	***	1,077	1,171
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices	Ind	63.0%	44.0%	19.0%	***	1,736	2,254

Table 6: Sub-indicator Breakdown

	Baseline	Endline	Difference (EL-BL)
IM1: Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer			
1. Type of crops grown by farmers and average number of crops grown			
Sorghum	71.1%	56.1%	-15.0%
Millet	48.7%	44.5%	-4.2%
Maize	15.5%	14.6%	-0.9%
Rice	1.6%	2.3%	0.7%
Cowpeas	71.6%	78.7%	7.1%
Onion	2.3%	1.4%	-0.9%
Tomatoes	1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%
Sesame	12.5%	24.0%	11.5%
Peanuts	51.0%	52.5%	1.5%
Total crops	2.755	2.83	0.07
2. Livestock ownership by farmers: % own any livestock and number owned			
Own any livestock	71.4%	69.1%	-2.3%
Number of livestock owned	10.25	11.51	1.27
IM2: Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)			
1. Area under cultivation: Total land area (ha) cultivated by farmers			
Sorghum	1.61	1.30	-0.31
Cowpeas	0.71	0.67	-0.04
Onion	0.07	0.40	0.33
Tomatoes	0.08	0.36	0.28
OC1: Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season			
1. % of farmers adopting different agricultural practices/technologies			
Ploughing	68.1%	86.5%	18.4%
Line planting	63.7%	67.8%	4.1%
Sarclage/binage	58.4%	33.8%	-24.6%
Le buttage	3.5%	14.4%	10.9%
Chemical fertilization	28.1%	36.6%	8.5%
Organic fertilization	63.6%	58.0%	-5.6%
Crop rotation	1.4%	10.4%	8.9%
Improved seeds	4.5%	22.5%	18.1%
Plant treatment	4.9%	14.6%	9.7%
Seed treatment	18.2%	19.7%	1.6%
Intercropping	34.8%	23.8%	-11.0%
Thinning	30.6%	31.4%	0.8%
Zai	29.3%	41.3%	12.0%
Pepiniere	2.4%	0.0%	-2.4%
2. % of farmers adopting different NRM technologies			
Anti erosion bund	6.3%	10.3%	4.0%
Bund filter	4.9%	13.6%	8.6%
Stony cordons	70.6%	74.0%	3.4%
Revegetation of bund	10.7%	4.0%	-6.7%
Soil stabilization using grass	14.2%	14.2%	0.0%

Live brush mats	2.0%	12.1%	10.1%
Zai system	54.6%	69.3%	14.7%
Demi-lunes	0.2%	5.2%	5.0%
V stone technique	0.8%	7.8%	7.0%
Gully treatment	0.9%	2.9%	2.0%
Agroforestry	0.2%	2.6%	2.4%
Assisted Natural Regeneration	0.1%	4.5%	4.4%
OC4: Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas			
1. Storage techniques adopted by farmers for 4 main crops			
Sorghum			
Greniers en paille pour epis	67.0%	70.9%	4.0%
Greniers en banco pour grains	5.6%	8.4%	2.8%
Jarres en banco pour grains	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%
Sac pour grains	27.0%	20.0%	-6.9%
Cowpeas			
Triple deeping bag	55.8%	79.2%	23.4%
Plastic barrel/can	3.8%	11.2%	7.5%
Attic/garret	1.8%	1.6%	-0.1%
Jar	35.3%	5.1%	-30.2%
Plastic bottle	3.5%	2.9%	-0.6%
Onion			
On a grid in a warehouse	34.6%	22.2%	-12.4%
In a granary	34.6%	11.1%	-23.5%
On sand in a warehouse	23.1%	51.9%	28.8%
On cool area in warehouse	7.7%	14.8%	7.1%
Tomatoes			
Drying	100%	80.0%	-20.0%
Making paste	0%	20.0%	20.0%
IM3: Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			
1. Food groups consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey			
Cereals	98.8%	98.9%	0.1%
Root and tubers	1.4%	2.4%	1.0%
Vegetables	91.7%	76.5%	-15.2%
Fruits	22.9%	5.8%	-17.1%
Meat, poultry, offal	9.1%	8.3%	-0.8%
Eggs	1.7%	0.6%	-1.1%
Fish and seafood	55.4%	51.5%	-3.9%
Pulses/legumes/nuts	24.5%	35.7%	11.1%
Milk and milk products	6.0%	9.6%	3.6%
Oil/fats	23.4%	32.7%	9.3%
Sugar/honey	24.8%	41.1%	16.2%
Miscellaneous	43.0%	31.3%	-11.7%
IM4: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger			
1. Household hunger scale (HHS)			
0	50.3%	91.8%	41.4%
1	6.4%	4.6%	-1.8%
2	11.2%	2.1%	-9.1%
3	24.8%	1.5%	-23.3%
4	3.2%	0.1%	-3.1%
5	1.8%	0.0%	-1.8%
6	2.3%	0.0%	-2.3%
OC9: Average value of a set of assets (CFA)			

1. % of farmers owning different household assets			
Sleeping mats	23.2%	30.9%	7.7%
Beds	31.5%	19.2%	-12.3%
Mosquito nets	94.1%	96.7%	2.7%
Stove	6.5%	12.7%	6.3%
Watches	16.5%	4.3%	-12.2%
Radio	56.4%	43.4%	-13.0%
Television	3.7%	9.7%	6.0%
Chairs	63.0%	60.3%	-2.7%
Mobile phone	70.9%	1.3%	-69.6%
Laptop/desk computer	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Solar plates	n/a	43.7%	n/a
Gas or electric cooker	n/a	0.9%	n/a
Refrigerator	n/a	0.3%	n/a
2. % of farmers owning different productive assets			
Hoe	0.0%	92.2%	92.2%
Charrue/Sarcleur/Butteur	33.3%	60.3%	27.0%
Tractor	91.4%	0.1%	-91.3%
Shovel	27.6%	47.6%	20.0%
Wheelbarrow	55.5%	12.3%	-43.2%
Pickaxe	0.1%	50.9%	50.8%
"shiner"	44.1%	5.1%	-39.0%
Watering can	9.4%	3.7%	-5.7%
Carts	46.9%	51.6%	4.7%
Motorized pump	8.5%	1.1%	-7.3%
Manual pump	6.5%	8.9%	2.4%
Pulverizer	47.3%	9.4%	-37.9%
Scythe	2.0%	67.8%	65.8%
Straw cutter	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%
Bundling machine	3.0%	0.5%	-2.5%
Drinking trough	25.1%	10.7%	-14.4%
Food trough	8.9%	7.3%	-1.6%
Traction- cattle	0.0%	21.8%	21.8%
Traction- donkey	3.7%	45.9%	42.2%
Traction- horse	3.6%	0.0%	-3.6%
Traction- camel	n/a	0.0%	n/a
Hatchery	n/a	0.1%	n/a
Brooder	n/a	0.9%	n/a
Multi-purpose shredder	n/a	0.2%	n/a
Metallic box	n/a	0.1%	n/a
Wire mesh	n/a	3.9%	n/a
Slopped triangle	n/a	0.3%	n/a
Mold for boots	n/a	1.7%	n/a
Cage for transporting poultry	n/a	3.2%	n/a
OC10: Value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance			
1. % of farmers who sold different crops and value of crop sales			
Sorghum	4%	6%	2%
Millet	3%	4%	2%
Maize	1%	2%	1%
Rice	33%	29%	-4%
Cowpeas	40%	76%	36%
Onion	60%	96%	37%

Tomatoes	95%	97%	2%
Sesame	41%	80%	39%
Peanuts	44%	80%	36%
2. % of farmers who sold livestock and number & value of livestock sales			
Farmers who sold livestock	50.8%	44.7%	-6.2%
Number of livestock sold	3.06	7.48	4.42
Livestock sales	n/a	73,868	n/a
OC11: Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue			
1. Sources of livelihood for farmers			
Crop sales	99.6%	72.9%	-26.7%
Livestock sales	75.6%	45.1%	-30.5%
Agricultural day labor	4.5%	2.6%	-1.9%
Non-agricultural day labor	0.4%	1.5%	1.1%
Petty trade	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%
Small business	24.3%	21.6%	-2.7%
Salaried employment	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Wage labor	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Sale of crafts	11.3%	9.1%	-2.2%
Gold mining	28.1%	9.6%	-18.5%
Other	6.4%	1.5%	-4.9%
OC19: Percentage of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child			
1. % of women of 15-49 age reported live birth in the past 2 years and sources of receiving antenatal visit			
Live birth in past 2 years	52.7%	32.4%	-20.3%
Source of antenatal care			
Doctor	0.3%	4.5%	4.2%
Nurse/midwife	61.9%	80.4%	18.5%
Auxiliary midwife	44.9%	30.0%	-14.9%
Traditional birth attendant	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Community/village health worker	2.0%	0.3%	-1.7%

II. INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Table 7: Indicator Definitions

No.	Indicator	Definition	Endline Survey Questions	Comments
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	1. Sorghum 2. Millet 3. Maize 4. Rice 5. Cowpea 6. Onion 7. Tomatoes 8. Sesame 9. Peanuts 10. Other crop 11. Cattle 12. Donkeys 13. Horses 14. Sheep and goats 15. Pigs 16. Poultry 17. Other livestock Total number of crops planted and livestock owned / Total number of farmers surveyed To be categorized as a "farmer", the respondent had to hold decision-making responsibilities over agricultural fields and/or livestock	E16, E117	Only farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked crop questions (E16). Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked livestock questions (E117).
IM2	Average yield of crops per farmer (sorghum, cowpea, onion, tomatoes)	For [crop]: (Total number of [local units] harvested * number of KG per [local unit]) / (Total number of hectares planted for [crop]) Average across all farmers reporting production and land size for [crop]	E19-E21, E64-E66, E75-E77, E86-E88	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these questions.
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least **FOUR** sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	1. Ploughing 2. Line planting 3. Sarclage/binage 4. Le buttage 5. Chemical fertilization 6. Organic fertilization 7. Crop rotation 8. Improved seeds	E17, E28, E39, E50, E62, E73, E84, E95, E106, E121	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked crop questions. Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked livestock questions (E14).

		9. Plant treatment 10. Traitement des sémences 11. Intercropping 12. Thinning 13. Zai-Anti erosion Bund 14. Bund filter 15. Stony cordons 16. Revegetation of bund 17. Soil stabilization using grass 18. Live brush mats 19. Nursery / subculturing (rice) 20. Zai system 21. Demi-Lunes 22. V stone technique 23. Gully treatment 24. Agroforestry 25. Assisted Natural Regeneration 26. Food complementation 27. Veterinary care 28. Habitat Construction 29. Maintaining sex ratio 30. Control/regulation of production 31. Genetic amelioration Total number of farmers who used at least 4 of practices/techniques / Total number of farmers surveyed X 100 To be categorized as a "farmer", the respondent had to hold decision-making responsibilities over agricultural fields and/or livestock		
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping (sorghum, cowpeas, onions, tomatoes)	For [crop]: Total number farmers who used intercropping techniques for [crop] production / Total number of farmers who planted [crop] in most recent agricultural season X 100	E17k, E62k, E73k, E84k	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these questions.
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	Total number of farmers who used thinning for sorghum production / Total number of farmers who planted sorghum in most recent agricultural season X 100	E17l	Only those farmers who grow sorghum (E16) were asked these questions.
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	Total number of farmers who used a triple deeping bag for cowpea storage in the last agricultural season / Total number of farmers who stored cowpeas in last agricultural season X 100	E71-E72	Only those farmers who grew cowpeas in the last agricultural season (E16) were asked these questions.

OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	1. Chemical fertilization 2. Organic fertilization 3. Improved seeds 4. Seed treatment Total number of farmers using at least one of the above improved agricultural inputs on at least one crop / Total number of farmers who planted last agricultural season X 100	E17, E28, E39, E50, E62, E73, E84, E95, E106	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these questions.
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time	Total number of farmers adopting at least at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time / Total number of farmers surveyed with livestock X 100	E121	Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked these questions.
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	Total number of farmers obtaining veterinary care or vaccinations from ministry of animal resources, other government agency, or private clinic / Total number of farmers surveyed X 100	E125-E128	Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked these questions.
IM3	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	1. Cereals 2. Root and tubers 3. Vegetables 4. Fruits 5. Meat, poultry, offal 6. Eggs 7. Fish and seafood 8. Pulses/legumes/nuts 9. Milk and milk products 10. Oil/fats 11. Sugar/honey 12. Miscellaneous (tea, coffee, condiments, etc.) Total number of above food groups were eaten in the past 24 hours in the household / Total number of households who did not have a special day the day before (exclude those with missing data) X 100	F4-F15	
IM4	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	1. No food at all in the house 2. Went to bed hungry 3. Went all day and night without eating Hunger score calculated by summing the total across the three indicators using never = 0, rarely/sometimes = 1, and often = 2 for each indicator. Little to no hunger: 0-1 Moderate hunger: 2-3 Severe hunger: 4-6	F16-F21	

		For moderate and severe hunger: Total number of households with [hunger level] / Total number of households (exclude those with missing data) X 100		
OC9	Average value of a set of assets (including savings, livestock, etc.) per household (CFA)	For domestic, transportation, and productive items: Assets value = number of assets owned*estimated value if sold today Livestock value = number of livestock owned * average amount livestock in that commune sold for Average over all households (exclude those with missing data)	D3a-D5q, E117	
OC9_2	Gross margin (sales, production, sales per hectare, and production per hectare) of crops per farmer (sorghum, cowpea, onion, tomatoes)	Gross margin sales [crop] = (total income from selling [crop] – ((total kgs sold [crop]/ total kgs produced [crop])*total cost of inputs [crop]) Gross margin production [crop] = (total kgs produced [crop]*average price sold for in commune [crop]) -total cost of inputs[crop] Gross margin sales per hectare [crop] = gross margin sales [crop]/total number of hectares planted [crop] Gross margin production per hectare [crop] = gross margin production [crop]/total number of hectares planted [crop]	E19.3, E21a, E25, E64.3, E66a, E70, E75.3, E77a, E81, E86.3, E88a, E92	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these questions.
OC10	Percentage change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	Total value of crops sold. Change in the value of agricultural commodities trade by smallholders between baseline and endline. Average over all farmers who grew crops in last agricultural season	E25, E36, E47, E59, E70, E81, E92, E103, E114	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these questions.
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than **THREE** sources of revenue	1. Crop sales 2. Livestock sales 3. Agricultural day labor 4. Non-agricultural day labor 5. Petty trade 6. Small business 7. Salaried employment 8. Wage labor 9. Sale of crafts 10. Gold mining 11. Other Number of farmers with 3+ revenue sources / Number of surveyed farmers (exclude those with missing data)	E11	

OC12	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season	1. Joint purchase of input 2. Bulk sale through farmer's group 3. Bulk transport through farmer's group 4. Sorting/grading 5. Processing 6. Record keeping 7. Marketing skills 8. Delayed sales 9. Other activity Number of farmers practicing at least one value chain activity / Number of farmers surveyed (exclude those with missing data)	E18, E29, E40, E51, E63, E74, E85, E96, E107, E120.3	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked these crops questions. Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked livestock questions (E120.3).
OC13	Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season	1. Agricultural credit 2. Savings 3. Warrant crops Number of farmers who used at least one financial service / Number of farmers (exclude those with missing data)	E6, E7, E7.1, E7.2	
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	1. Cell phone update 2. Radio broadcast 3. Government information system 4. Other producers 5. Collectors (i.e. middlemen) Number of farmers with access to up-to-date pricing information / Number of farmers who sold crop or livestock (exclude those with missing data) X 100	E9	Only farmers who sold crops or livestock (E8) were asked this question.
IM5	Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. The survey-weighted number of children 0-59 months with a height for age Z score < -2 / the survey-weighted number of children 0-59 months with available height for age Z score X 100	K7, K12	Only asked about children 0-59 months (K7).
IM6	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition and is measured using weight-for-age. This indicator measures the percentage of children aged 0–59 months who are underweight, as defined by weight-for-age z-score (WAZ) < −2. the survey-weighted number of children 0–59 months with WAZ < −2 / the survey-weighted number of children 0–59 months with available WAZ data	K11-K12	Only asked about children 0-59 months (K7).

OC15	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	1. Grains, roots, and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. Organ meat 5. Eggs 6. Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein 7. Vitamin A dark green leafy vegetables 8. Other vitamin A rich vegetables and fruits 9. Other fruits and vegetables Total number of above food groups eaten by women aged 15-49 years in the past 24 hours / Total number of women aged 15-49 years (exclude those with missing data) X 100	G7-G18	Only women (B3.1) aged 15-49 (B4.1) were asked this question.
OC16	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	Total number of children 0-5 months who only received breast milk (ORS, vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines do not count) in the day preceding the survey / Total number of surveyed children 0-5 months X 100	L5-L35	Only asked about children 0-5 months (K7).
OC17	Percentage of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of surveyed children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth / Total number of surveyed children born in the last 24 months X 100	L3	Only asked about children 0-24 months (K7).
OC18	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Total number breastfed children 6–23 months of age who had at least the minimum dietary diversity[1] and the minimum meal frequency[2] during the previous day + Total number of Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds[3] and the minimum meal frequency[4] during the previous day THEN divide by: Number of breastfed and Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age [1] Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6–23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following seven food groups: 1. Grains, roots, and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese) 4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats) 5. Eggs 6. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 7. Other fruits and vegetables [2] Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for	L5-6, L18-30, L37	Only asked about children 6-23 months (K7).

		children 6–8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 9–23 months. [3] Minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups: 1. Grains, roots and tubers 2. Legumes and nuts 3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) 4. Eggs 5. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables 6. Other fruits and vegetables [4] Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6–23 months, with at least two of these feedings being milk feeds.		
OC19	Percentage of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child	Total number of surveyed mothers of children aged 0-23 months that saw a skilled provider four or more times during last pregnancy / Total number of surveyed mothers of children aged 0-23 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	J6c	Only asked about children 0-23 months (K7).
OC20	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal health check within two days of birth	Total number of surveyed children born in the last 24 months who received a postnatal health check within two days of birth / Total number of surveyed children born in the last 24 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	L54	Only asked about children 0-23 months (K7).
OC21	Percentage of children 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months	Total number of surveyed children aged 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months / Total number of surveyed children aged 6-23 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	L38	Only asked about children 6-23 months (K7).
OC22	Percentage of pregnant and lactating women who received iron and folic acid supplementation (disaggregated by last 7 days and last pregnancy)	For 7 days and last pregnancy: Total number of surveyed women who gave birth in last 24 months who took iron or iron folate supplements in [time period] / Total number of women who gave birth in the last 24 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	J9.1, J9.2	Only women who have given birth in the past 24 months (J3) were asked this question.
OC23	Percentage of women who received vitamin A supplementation post-partum	Total number of women who gave birth in the last 24 months who received Vitamin A supplements within 2 months of delivery / Total number of surveyed women who gave birth in the last 24 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	J8	Only women who have given birth in the past 24 months (J3) were asked this question.
OC24	Percentage of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized	Total number of surveyed children between 12-23 months old who are fully immunized (received BCG, DPT3, polio3/OPV3, and measles/MMR) / Total number of surveyed children between 12-23 months old (exclude those with missing data) X 100	L46-L53	Only asked about children 12-23 months (K7).

OC25	Percentage of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 months	Total number of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 month prior the survey / Total number of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card X 100	L40	Only asked about children 0-23 months (K7) who have a growth monitoring card (L39).
OC27	Percentage of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	Total number of households with children 0-23 months where enumerator observes water and soap or locally available cleansing agent / Total number of households with children 0-23 months with observation X 100	C5, C7-C13	
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	Total number of households who have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place that was observed by the enumerator/ Total number of households surveyed with observation X 100	C7-C8, C10-C11	
OC28	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	1. Flush or pour/flush facilities connected to • piped sewer system • septic system • pit latrine 2. Pit latrines with a slab 3. Composting toilets 4. Ventilated improved pit latrines Total number of households with access to one of the improved sanitation facilities / Total number of households surveyed (exclude those with missing data) X 100	C3, C3a	
OC29	Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease	1. After defecation 2. After cleaning a child 3. Before preparing food 4. Before feeding a child 5. Before eating Number of caregivers with child 0-23 months who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease / Number of caregivers with child 0-23 months (exclude those with missing data) X 100	L41	Only caregivers of children 0-23 months (K7) were asked this question.
OC33	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 reporting that she makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her spouse regarding seeking health services for her own health; seeking health services for her children's health; how to spend money she herself has earned	1. Decisions on woman's own health 2. Decisions on child's health 3. Decisions on how to spend money she herself earned For [decision]: Total number of women who are aged 15-49 and currently married or living with a man who made [decision] mainly by themselves or jointly with their husbands / Total number of women who are aged 15-49 and currently married or living with a man (exclude those with missing data) X 100	I5, I6, I8	Only women (B3.1) aged 15-49 (B4.1) who are currently married or living with a man (I1) were asked this question.
OC34	Percentage of women who agree that it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife under one or more circumstances	1. If she goes out to do something without telling him 2. If she neglects the children 3. If she argues with him	I9	Only women (B3.1) aged 15-49 (B4.1) who are currently married

		4. If she refuses to sleep with / have sex with him 5. If she burns the food 6. Any other reason Total number of women who are aged 15-49 and currently married or living with a man who answered said it is justifiable for a man to hit a woman under one or more of the above circumstances / Total number of women who are aged 15-49 and currently married or living with a man (exclude those with missing data) X 100		or living with a man (I1) were asked this question.
OC35	Percentage of Mother Leader Animatrices who indicate that they are more respected after participating in the program [disaggregated by person named who respects them more]	Total number of women who are aged 15-49, are members of the Care Group, and feel more respected after participating in the MLA group / Total number of women who are aged 15-49 and are members of the MLA group (exclude those with missing data) X 100 Disaggregated by person named who respects them more: 1. Spouse 2. Other women in household 3. Other men in household 4. Other women outside of household 5. Other men outside of household 6. Other persons outside of household 7. Other	H3.1, H3.2	Only women (B3.1) aged 15-49 (B4.1) who are a member of the MLA group (H2) were asked this question.
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least **THREE** environmentally sustainable technologies	1. Ploughing 2. Line planting 3. Sarclage/binage 4. Le buttage 5. Chemical fertilization 6. Organic fertilization 7. Crop rotation 8. Improved seeds 9. Plant treatment 10. Traitement des sémences 11. Intercropping 12. Thinning 13. Zai 14. Nursery / subculturing (rice) 15. Anti erosion Bund 16. Bund filter 17. Stony cordons 18. Revegetation of bund 19. Soil stabilization using grass 20. Live brush mats 21. Zai system 22. Demi-Lunes 23. V stone technique	E17, E28, E39, E50, E62, E73, E84, E95, E106, E121	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked crop questions. Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked livestock questions (E14).

		24. Gully treatment 25. Agroforestry 26. Assisted Natural Regeneration Total number of farmers who used at least 3 of the technologies / Total number of farmers surveyed X 100		
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least **TWO** environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	1. Organic fertilization 2. Anti erosion Bund 3. Bund filter 4. Stony cordons 5. Revegetation of bund 6. Soil stabilization using grass 7. Zai system 8. V stone technique 9. Agroforestry 10. Assisted Natural Regeneration Total number of farmers who used at least 2 of the environmental mitigation principles / Total number of farmers surveyed X 100	E17, E28, E39, E50, E62, E73, E84, E95, E106, E121	Only those farmers who grow crops (E15) were asked crop questions. Only those farmers who have livestock (E4) were asked livestock questions (E14).
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of **two** sound pest management practices	1. Physical treatment 2. Chemical treatment 3. Biological treatment 4. Integrated treatment 5. Organic treatment 6. Other Total number of farmers who demonstrate knowledge of at least two of sound pest management practices / Total number of farmers (exclude those with missing data) x 100	E12	Only those farmers who have a plot of land (E3,1) or livestock (E4) were asked these questions.

III. BENEFICIARY STATUS DETERMINATION

Table 8: Household Level Variables Beneficiary Status Determination

				Trainings						Rations		
		Ag	**Livestock**	**Women HN**	**Child HN**	**WASH**	**SILC**	**Gender**	**Nat Res**	**Child**	**PLW**	**HH**
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes												
IM3	Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)			X	X					X	X	X
IM4_0	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger			X	X					X	X	X
IM4_1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger in July			X	X					X	X	X
OC9	Average value of a set of assets per household (CFA)						X					
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers												
IR 3.3: Improved hygiene and sanitation practices												
OC27	Percentage of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place					X						
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members					X						
OC28	Percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility					X						
OC29	Percentage of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing to prevent diarrheal disease					X						

Table 9: Household Level Variables Beneficiary Status Determination

		Agricultural inputs		Extension services						Crop equip	Plot of land
		Crops	Livestock	Crops	Livestock	NRM	Value Chain	Financial Manage	FaaB		
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production											
IM1	Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	X	X	X	X					X	X
IM2	Average yield of [crop] per farmer (kg/ha)	X		X						X	X
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted											
OC1	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
OC2	Percentage of farmers using intercropping	X		X						X	X
OC3	Percentage of farmers using thinning for sorghum	X		X						X	X
OC4	Percentage of farmers who used an improved storage technique in the most recent season for cowpeas	X		X						X	X
IR 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved											
OC6	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	X		X						X	X
IR 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted											
OC7	Percentage of farmers using at least veterinary care, complementary feeding and habitat construction at the same time		X		X						
OC8	Percentage of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations		X		X						

		Agricultural inputs		Extension services						Crop equip	Plot of land
		Crops	Livestock	Crops	Livestock	NRM	Value Chain	Financial Manage	FaaB		
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes											
IR 2.1: Market linkages improved											
OC9_2	Gross margin of crops per farmer	X		X						X	X
OC10	Percentage change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a result of USG assistance	X		X						X	X
OC11	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting more than THREE sources of revenue							X	X		
OC12	Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved											
OC13	Percentage of farmers who used formal financial services in the most recent season							X	X		
OC14	Percentage of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information							X	X		
Crosscutting: Environment											
OC36	Percentage of beneficiaries adopting at least THREE environmentally sustainable technologies	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
OC37	Percentage of rural smallholders reporting use of at least TWO environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
OC38	Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of two sound pest management practices	X	X	X	X	X				X	X

IV. INDICATOR FLOW CHARTS

Figure 1: Strategic Objective 1

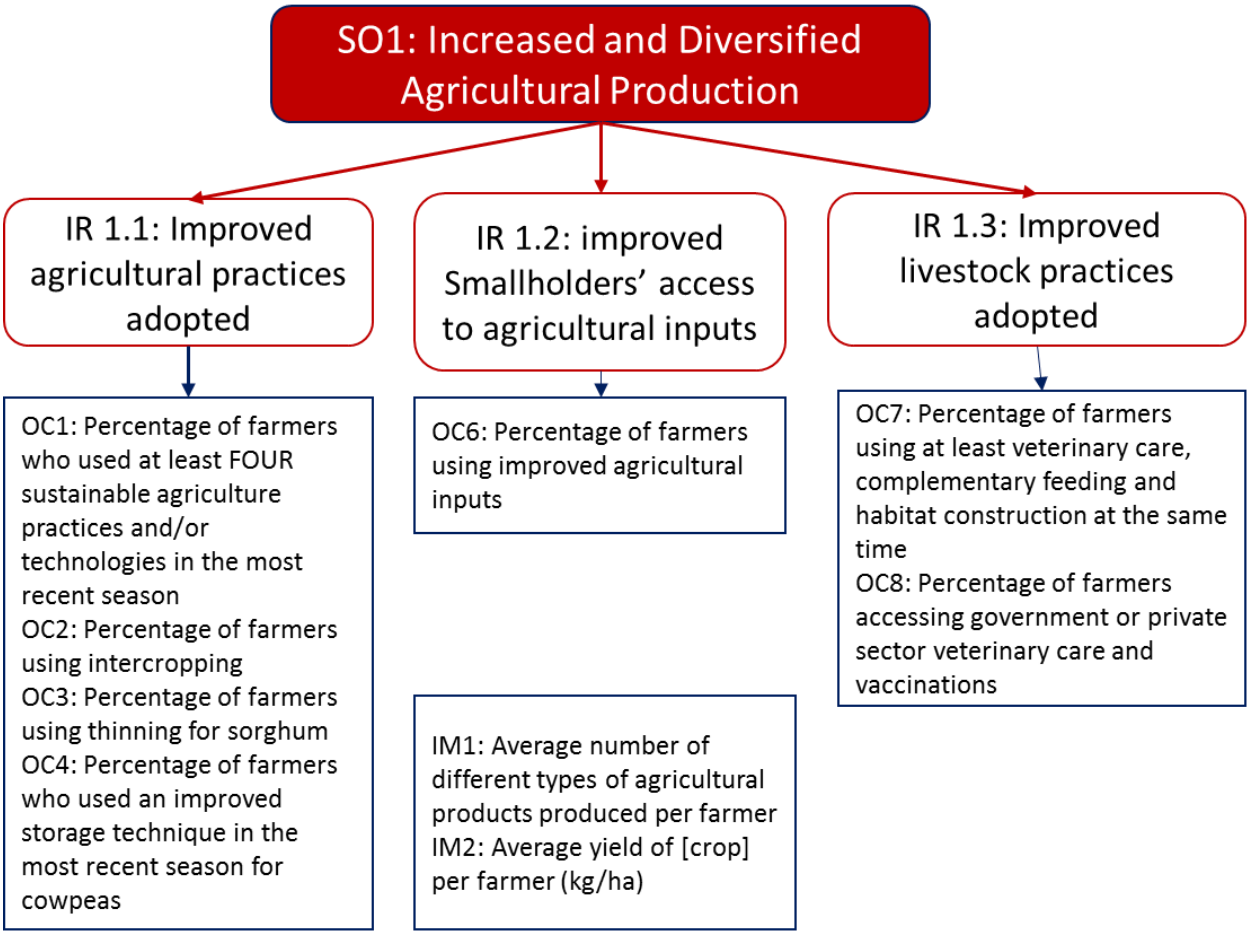


Figure 2: Strategic Objective 2

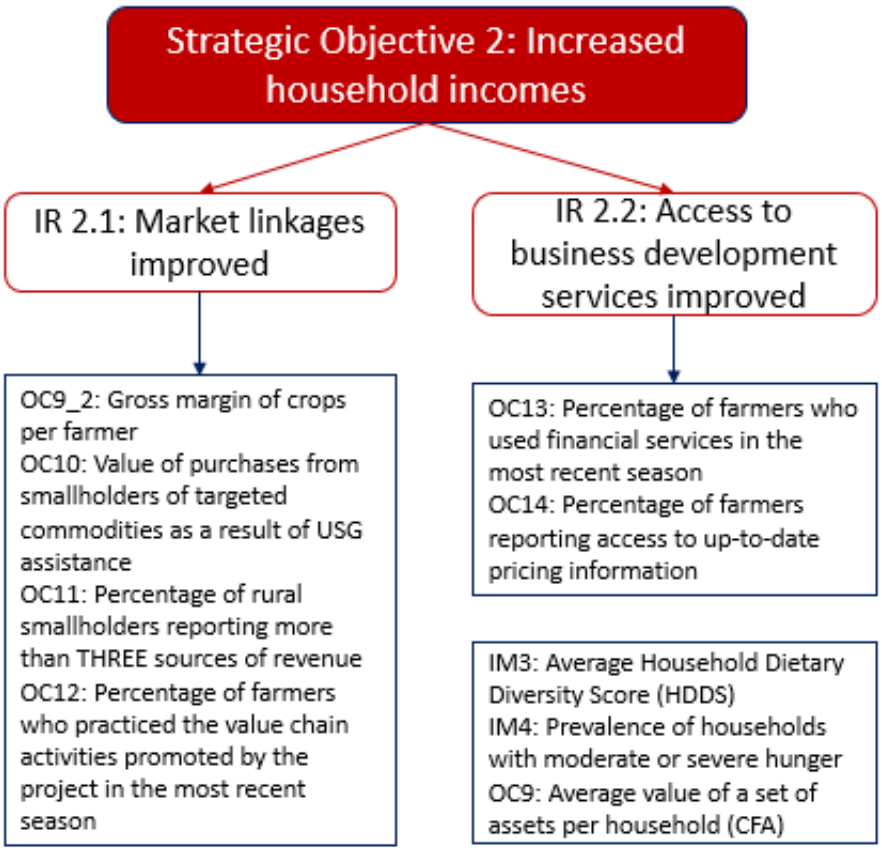


Figure 3: Strategic Objective 3

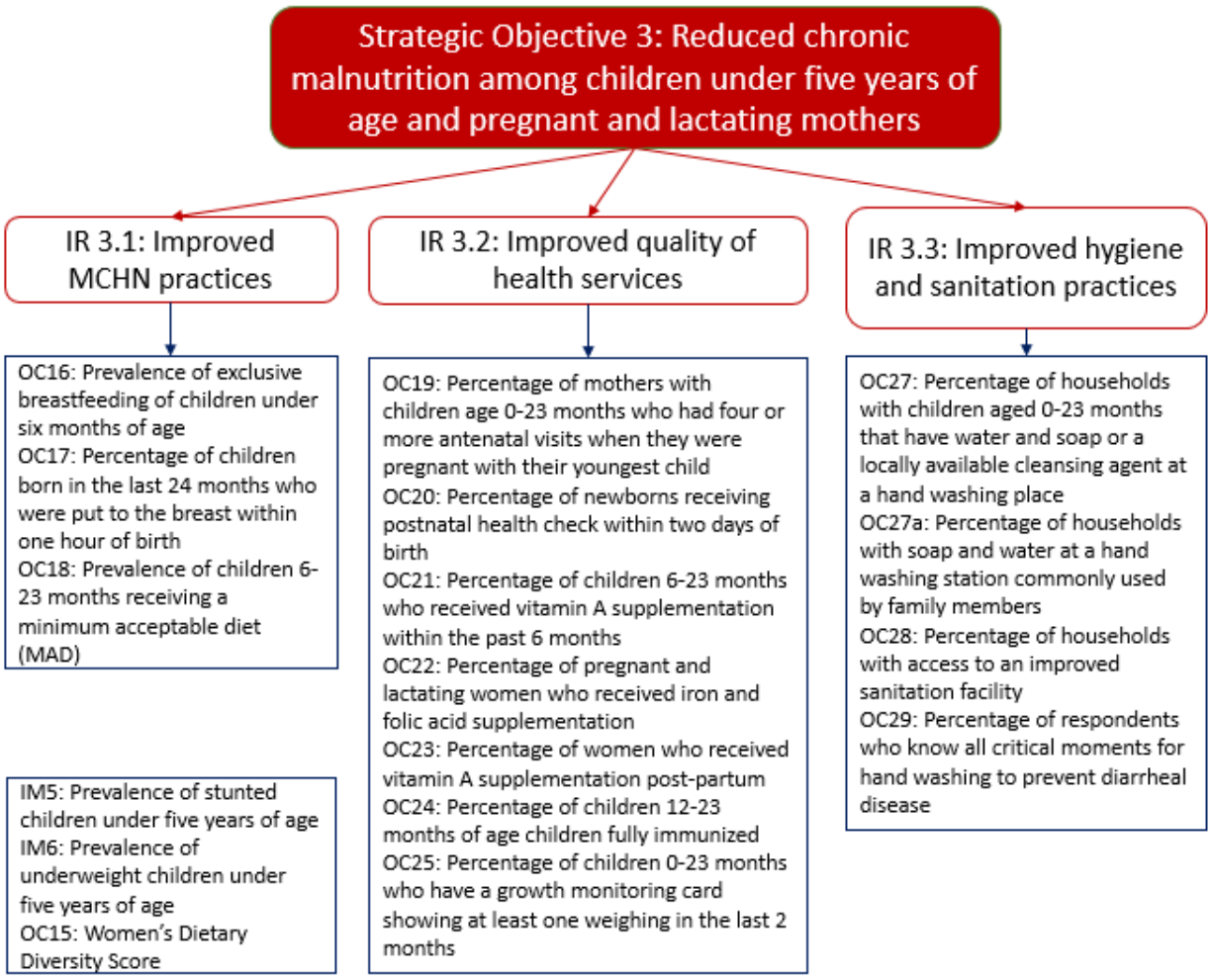
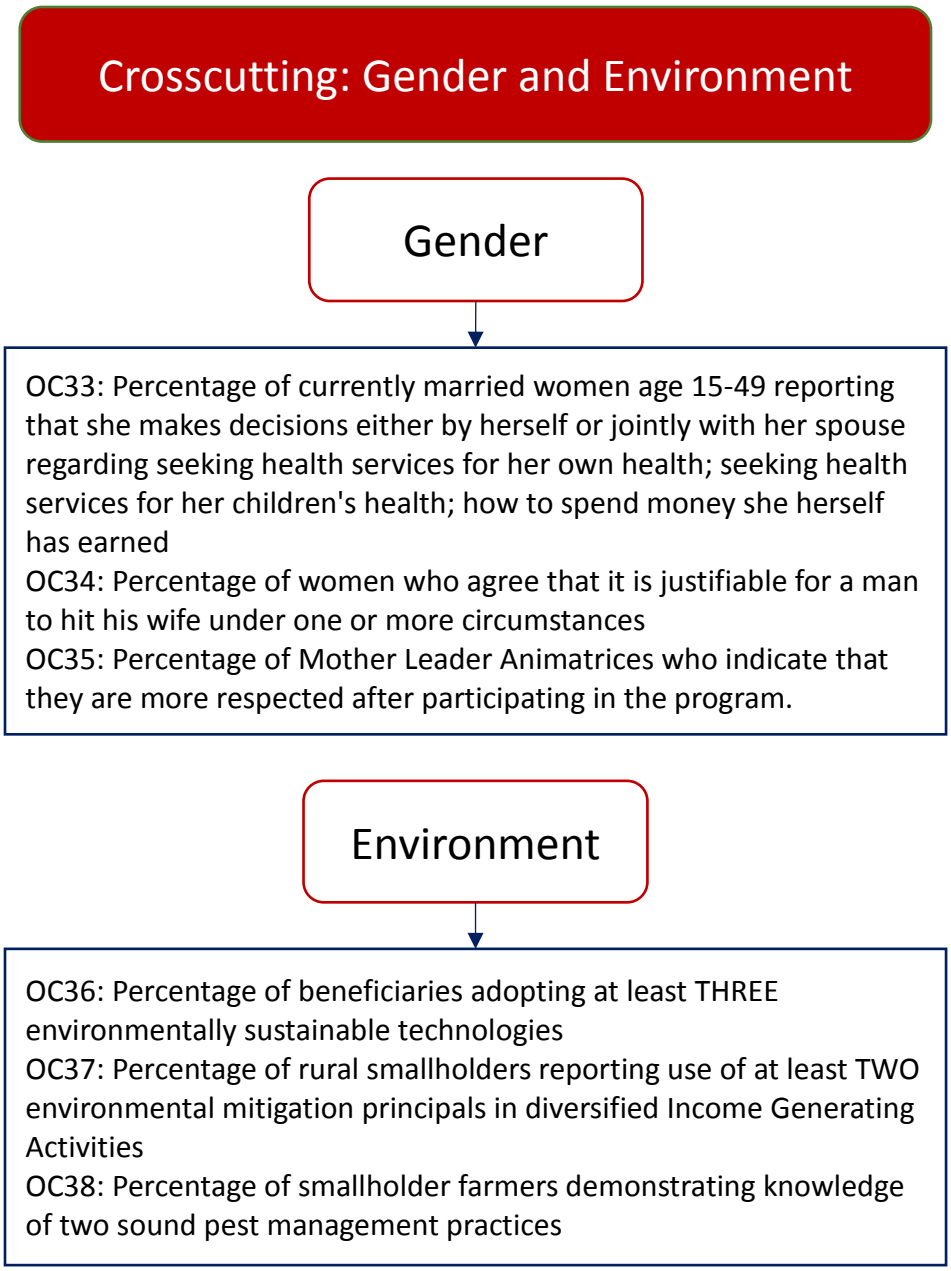


Figure 4: Crosscutting



V. SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

The baseline sample-size estimation for the population-based survey was done with a target of detecting a 6-percentage-point reduction in the stunting rate among children below 5 years of age between the baseline and endline. However, now for the endline, the evaluation team has been asked to calculate the endline sample size sufficient to detect a smaller 5-percentage-point reduction in the stunting rate between the baseline and endline. As a result, the sample size calculation needed to be updated and, given the need to identify the smaller effect size, the endline sample size was estimated taking into account the sample size achieved at baseline. This was done using a three-step process:

1. A statistical formula was utilized to express the required sample size of endline (number of children in the age group 0-59 months) as a function of the baseline sample size and other estimable parameters (such as the design effect, the estimate of proportion of stunted children at baseline, and corresponding implied proportion of stunted children at the endline etc.), and targeted effect size,

2. Given the baseline sample size achieved (children with non-missing anthropometric data), estimated value of stunting rate from the baseline data, and targeted effect size, the endline sample size (number of children in the age group 0-59 months) required to detect the desired effect size (5-percentage-point reduction in the stunting rate between the baseline and endline) with a pre-determined error bound was calculated.

To calculate total number of households required to achieve the target number of children (as found in the previous stage), a method proposed Stukel and Deitchler (2012) was used.[4] The method prescribed describes a statistical correction factor to calculate the number of households required to achieve a given number of children based on a modification to a correction factor first proposed by Magnani (1999).[5]

Step 1: Derivation of Endline Sample Size

To compute the requisite sample size in interval estimation to achieve a pre-determined error bound (i.e., half the confidence interval), we start with the standard formula

$$\mathrm{Var}(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = \mathrm{Var}(\bar{x}_1) + \mathrm{Var}(\bar{x}_2) - 2\mathrm{Cov}(\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2)$$

Since the two samples are independent, the covariance term is zero. We then note that for the ith mean

$$\mathrm{Var}(\bar{x}_i) = D_i^2 \sigma_i^2 / n_i$$

where

$$D_i \equiv 1 + (m_i - 1)\,\mathrm{ICC}$$

[4] Stukel, Diana and Deitchler, Megan (2012) Addendum to FANTA Sampling Guide by Robert Magnani (1997): Correction to Section 3.3.1- Determining the Number of Households That Need to be Contacted. Washington, DC: FHI 360/ FANTA-2 Bridge).

[5] Magnani, Robert. Sampling Guide. Arlington, Va.: Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (IMPACT) Project, ISTI, Inc., for the U.S. Agency for International Development. January, 1999

is the design effect, with m_i and ICC being the PSU size and intra-cluster correlation coefficient (which we assume invariant across the two sample rounds). Hence, the standard error, s(.) of the estimate of the difference in two (sample) means is

$$s(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) = D_1\sigma_1/\sqrt{n_1} + D_2\sigma_2/\sqrt{n_2}$$

Next, we use the following standard formula relating the minimum effect size to the standard error:

$$\text{MDE} = s(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)(z_{1-\alpha} + z_{1-\beta})$$

and note that in the present case $\text{MDE} = P_2 - P_1$ (which has been targeted to achieve $\text{MDE} = \widetilde{\text{MDE}} =$ 5 percent). Plugging the previous expression for $s(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)$ into the MDE formula, noting in the present case (i.e., for a proportion) that $\sigma_i = \sqrt{P_i(1-P_i)}/\sqrt{n_i}$, and rearranging terms, we arrive at the key expression:

$$n_2 = n_1 \frac{D_2 P_2(1-P_2)}{n_1\left(\frac{\widetilde{\text{MDE}}}{z_{1-\alpha}+z_{1-\beta}}\right)^2 - D_1 P_1(1-P_1)} \quad (1)$$

Here all right-hand-side variables are known or set as targets – including P_2, which ACDI/USAID FFP has requested be set to $P_1 - \widetilde{\text{MDE}}$.

Step2: Estimation of Endline Sample (number of children below 5 years of age):

In the second stage, using the baseline data, and targeted minimum desired effect size we estimate the endline sample size from the formula given in Equation (1) above.

The following section specifies the values of the parameter estimates of Equation (1):

n_1= Total number of children with non-missing anthropometric data in baseline =1,115

ICC= Intra-cluster correlation based on the baseline data (on stunting rate) was found to be very low (=0.003). Since other indicators of interest might be higher than the estimated ICC of stunting, for endline purposes we assume an ICC of 0.01 to ensure detection of even a smaller treatment effect on the other indicator variables.[6]

D_1= Design effect in baseline = 1.362 (derived based on baseline average sample size of children per village = 37 and ICC=0.01)

P_1= The estimated level of key outcome indicators of interest (prevalence rate of stunting at the age group of 0-59 months) at the baseline =0.312

D_2= Design effect in endline set to D_1 to maintain consistency with the baseline assumptions.

P_2 = The expected level of the key outcome indicator of interest at the endline for the project area such that (P_2 - P_1) is the effect size (the magnitude of change)=0.261

$Z_{1-\alpha}$ =1.645, deviate corresponding to one-sided error bound of 5 percent

$Z_{1-\beta}$= 0.84, deviate corresponding to 80-percent statistical power

MDE = 0.05

[6] Following defensive evaluation strategies, we believe it is better to use a more conservative estimate of ICC for the purpose of sample size calculation so that the sampling design will not suffer from lack of power. Moreover, the ICC for stunting rate is very low from the baseline data, it is conceivable that the ICC at endline might be higher.

Substituting the above values in Equation (1), we find n_2 , the number of children needed to be surveyed (with non-missing anthropometric data) at endline should be set to 1,843.

Step3: Estimation of Endline Households Sample

In the final step, we use Stukel and Deitchler (2012; 5) to calculate the number of endline *households* to survey to obtain the requisite number of endline *children* (1,843) derived in Step 2 to achieve the desired statistical precision. The parameter values required in their formula are:

- n = 1,843 (from Step2);
- 20% = The percentage of population in the age group of 0-59 months (baseline data); and
- 7.5 = Average household size in the project area (from the baseline survey)
- 20% = Overall household non-response rate (increased from 10% based on experience of low completion rate of children survey in the baseline)

Substituting the above parameter values into the formula of Stukel and Deitchler (2012; 5) yields the **target sample size for households in the endline of 2,217** from which 1,843 children in the age group of 0-59 months will be interviewed.

VI. REGRESSION RESULTS TABLES

Table 10.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing and diversifying agricultural production

		Dependent Variables					
	Explanatory Variables	**Table 10.2.1 Num crop livestock**	**Table 10.2.2 Num crop livestock**	**Table 10.3.1 Cowpea yields (KG/Hectare)**	**Table 10.3.2 Cowpea yields (KG/Hectare)**	**Table 10.4.1 Sorghum yields (KG/Hectare)**	**Table 10.4.2 Sorghum yields (KG/Hectare)**
Training/ Intervention	GAP livestock training	X	X				
	GAP [crop] training			X	X	X	X
Covariates							
Famer Characteristics	Received loan from formal financial institution		X		X		X
	Inputs expenditure for [crop]			X	X	X	X
	Number of plots	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Subsistence farmer	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Age	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Female	X	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Index of productive assets	X	X	X	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

Table 10.2-10.4: Regression results: Role of ViM in increasing and diversifying agricultural production

VARIABLES	Table 10.2.1 Num crop livestock	Table 10.2.2 Num crop livestock	Table 10.3.1 Cowpea yields	Table 10.3.2 Cowpea yields	Table 10.4.1 Sorghum yields	Table 10.4.2 Sorghum yields
GAP livestock training	0.799***	0.677***				
	(0.180)	(0.175)				
GAP [crop] training			233.6***	232.6***	21.84	22.96
			(60.45)	(59.49)	(14.38)	(14.70)
Received loan from formal financial institution		0.430***		1.678		-18.23
		(0.124)		(19.00)		(23.10)
Subsistence farmer	-0.983***	-0.983***	-46.26***	-46.25***	-2.305	-2.550
	(0.105)	(0.105)	(15.38)	(15.38)	(15.76)	(15.70)
Inputs for [crop]			0.00194**	0.00194**	0.00173***	0.00175***
			(0.000960)	(0.000961)	(0.000554)	(0.000566)
Age	0.0234***	0.0235***	-0.752**	-0.751**	0.647*	0.636*
	(0.00293)	(0.00296)	(0.358)	(0.359)	(0.352)	(0.351)
Female	-1.574***	-1.591***	1.688	1.558	-38.34**	-37.65**
	(0.0999)	(0.0998)	(11.60)	(11.34)	(15.22)	(15.34)
Number of plots	0.429***	0.426***	3.430	3.420	4.530	4.661
	(0.0812)	(0.0803)	(3.532)	(3.517)	(4.231)	(4.259)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	0.0999	0.104*	28.88**	28.90**	1.670	1.153
	(0.0636)	(0.0627)	(12.15)	(12.10)	(10.66)	(10.60)
PCA productive assets	0.0394	0.0427	-3.502	-3.456	9.740	9.942
	(0.0489)	(0.0489)	(6.160)	(6.140)	(6.376)	(6.348)
Constant	3.168***	3.191***	313.5***	313.8***	342.3***	343.3***
	(0.325)	(0.325)	(33.72)	(33.51)	(33.18)	(32.95)
Observations	3,821	3,820	2,944	2,943	1,874	1,873

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 11.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes

		Dependent Variable		
		Table 11.2.1	Table 11.2.2	Table 11.3
	Explanatory Variables	HDDS	HDDS	Value of a set of assets
Training/Intervention	GAP livestock training	X	X	X
Covariates				
Demographics	Received loan from formal financial institution		X	
	Household size	X	X	X
	Number of females	X	X	X
	Number of farmers	X	X	X
	Number of subsistence farmers	X	X	X
	Household head age	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X
	Area cultivated	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X	
	PCA productive assets	X	X	
	Used Warranting of crops		X	
	Got market price information from formal sources		X	
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO	NO	YES

Table 11.2-11.3: Regression results: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes

VARIABLES	Table 11.2.1 HDDS	Table 11.2.2 HDDS	Table 11.3 Asset value
GAP livestock training	0.418***	0.439***	189,052***
	(0.107)	(0.112)	(52,310)
Received loan from formal financial institution		-0.131	
		(0.153)	
Number of subsistence farmers	0.00821	-0.00143	-51,596***
	(0.0755)	(0.0747)	(9,030)
Number of farmers	0.00580	0.0150	-9,627
	(0.0542)	(0.0549)	(10,964)
Household size	-0.0309	-0.0319	31,360***
	(0.0206)	(0.0204)	(4,155)
Number of females	0.0203	0.0202	-14,295**
	(0.0314)	(0.0312)	(6,461)
Household head age	-0.00303	-0.00317	-606.5
	(0.00246)	(0.00248)	(456.5)
Female household head	-0.438***	-0.434***	-175,105***
	(0.129)	(0.128)	(19,602)
Number of educated adults	0.153	0.149	23,904*
	(0.105)	(0.105)	(14,491)
Area cultivated	-0.0196	-0.0185	14,035***
	(0.0211)	(0.0208)	(3,276)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	-0.0139	-0.0169	
	(0.0850)	(0.0854)	
PCA productive assets	0.173***	0.180***	
	(0.0521)	(0.0527)	
Used Warranting of crops		-0.186	
		(0.197)	
Got market price information from formal sources		-0.00966	
		(0.125)	
Constant	3.922***	3.939***	176,867***
	(0.160)	(0.164)	(27,841)
Observations	2,016	2,016	2,081

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 12.1: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes: Farmers

		Dependent Variable			
		Table 12.2.1	Table 12.2.2	Table 12.3.1	Table 12.3.2
	Explanatory Variables	Cowpea Total Sales Revenue	Cowpea Total Sales Revenue	Cowpea Gross Margin Per Acre	Cowpea Gross Margin Per Acre
Training/Intervention	GAP [crop] training	X	X	X	X
Covariates					
Famer Characteristics	Received loan from formal financial institution		X		X
	Inputs expenditure for [crop]	X	X		
	Age	X	X	X	X
	Female	X	X	X	X
	Number of plots	X	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X	X	X
	Index of productive assets	X	X	X	X
	Used Warranting of crops		X		X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES	YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		YES	YES	YES	YES

Table 12.2-3 Regression results: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes

VARIABLES	Table 12.2.1 Cowpea Total Sales Revenue	Table 12.2.2 Cowpea Total Sales Revenue	Table 12.3.1 Cowpea Gross Margin Per Acre	Table 12.3.2 Cowpea Gross Margin Per Acre
GAP [crop] training	19,822***	17,428***	45,698***	47,331***
	(6,391)	(6,385)	(9,272)	(8,431)
Received loan from formal financial institution		6,800***		1,500
		(2,423)		(3,749)
Inputs expenditure for [crop]	0.525**	0.521**		
	(0.229)	(0.225)		
Age	174.5***	173.8***	-141.9*	-143.4*
	(57.23)	(57.74)	(78.56)	(79.29)
Female	-17,410***	-17,715***	-2,458	-2,477
	(1,415)	(1,403)	(2,058)	(2,099)
Number of plots	868.0*	778.0	463.6	458.6
	(526.6)	(539.8)	(693.5)	(662.8)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	6,267***	6,418***	8,636***	8,894***
	(1,394)	(1,400)	(2,397)	(2,453)
Index of productive assets	1,263*	1,337*	-559.2	-507.9
	(767.0)	(766.7)	(989.7)	(957.4)
Used Warranting of crops		1,522		-5,023
		(2,569)		(3,994)
Constant	24,974***	25,572***	49,439***	49,194***
	(3,887)	(3,954)	(6,464)	(6,334)
Observations	2,067	2,061	2,242	2,236

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 13.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes

		Dependent Variable	
		Table 13.2	**Table 13.3**
	Explanatory Variables	**Livestock Total Sales Revenue**	**Livestock Gross Margin Sales**
Training/Intervention	Livestock training	X	X
Covariates			
Farmer Characteristics	Inputs expenditure livestock	X	
	Number of plots	X	X
	Age	X	X
	Number of adults	X	X
	Female	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X
	Index of productive assets	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		YES	YES

Table 13.2-3 Regression results: Role of ViM in increasing Household Incomes

VARIABLES	Table 13.2 Livestock Total Sales Revenue	Table 13.3 Livestock Gross Margin Sales
Livestock training	124,345***	112,457***
	(6,623)	(4,966)
Age	555.2***	427.3***
	(110.6)	(124.3)
Female	-51,021***	-42,566***
	(5,279)	(4,814)
Number of plots	2,453*	823.8
	(1,387)	(1,120)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	14,410***	10,503***
	(3,126)	(3,581)
Index of productive assets	3,070*	2,571
	(1,648)	(1,639)
Number of adults	-1,569**	-804.2
	(727.1)	(824.0)
Constant	20,316**	28,113***
	(8,480)	(9,709)
Observations	3,894	2,665

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 14.1: Variable Descriptions: Effect of Training on the Adoption of GAP and Livestock Practices

		Dependent Variable			
		Table 14.2	Table 14.3	Table 14.4	Table 14.5
	Explanatory Variables	**4 sorghum practices**	**4 cowpea practices**	**Improved livestock**	**Gov vet vacc**
Training/Intervention	GAP training	X	X	X	X
Covariates					
Farmer Characteristics	Subsistence farmer	X	X	X	X
	Age	X	X	X	X
	Female	X	X	X	X
	Education	X	X	X	X
	Land cultivated in acres	X	X		
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X	X	X
	PCA productive assets	X	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Utilized		NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 14.2-5 Regression results: Effect of Training on Adoption of GAP and Livestock Practices

VARIABLES	Table 14.2 4 sorghum practices	Table 14.3 4 cowpea practices	Table 14.4 Improved livestock	Table 14.5 Gov. vet vaccination
GAP training	0.530***	0.417***	0.287***	0.301***
	(0.0963)	(0.0674)	(0.106)	(0.0745)
Subsistence farmer	-0.124	-0.282***	-0.523***	-0.0509
	(0.0974)	(0.102)	(0.181)	(0.0750)
Age	-0.0119***	-0.00320*	0.00195	0.00465**
	(0.00274)	(0.00169)	(0.00320)	(0.00206)
Female	-0.202**	-0.222***	-0.462***	-0.442***
	(0.0810)	(0.0702)	(0.128)	(0.0643)
Education	0.0887	-0.246**	0.268	0.0284
	(0.215)	(0.0980)	(0.246)	(0.163)
Land cultivated in acres	0.148***	-0.00449		
	(0.0367)	(0.0493)		
Own car/truck/motorcycle	-0.0410	0.00432	0.0484	0.199**
	(0.0719)	(0.0623)	(0.130)	(0.0832)
PCA productive assets	0.0888*	0.118***	0.180***	-0.00890
	(0.0474)	(0.0314)	(0.0357)	(0.0302)
Constant	0.373*	-0.0651	(0.106)	(0.0745)
	(0.190)	(0.127)	-1.679***	-0.796***
Observations	2,120	2,962	2,775	2,775

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 15.1: Variable Descriptions: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices on Yield

	Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable Table 15.2 Sorghum yields	Dependent Variable Table 15.3 Cowpea yields
Training/Intervention	Improved practices (adoption of at least 4 practices)	X	X
Covariates			
Farmer Characteristics	Inputs for [crop]	X	X
	Age	X	X
	Female	X	X
	Subsistence farmer	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X
	Index of productive assets	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO	YES

Table 15.2-3 Regression results: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices on Yield

VARIABLES	Table 15.2 Sorghum yields	Table 15.3 Cowpea yields
ViM training	124.9	227.9***
	(77.92)	(84.11)
Inputs for [crop]	0.00164***	0.00141**
	(0.000568)	(0.000688)
Age	1.168**	-0.379
	(0.463)	(0.318)
Female	-24.45	-2.538
	(19.62)	(11.91)
Subsistence farmer	1.726	-35.59*
	(18.72)	(18.75)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	1.509	22.00*
	(11.46)	(12.37)
PCA productive assets	7.065	1.492
	(7.675)	(6.819)
Constant	313.1***	294.2***
	(60.93)	(43.39)
Observations	1,874	2,944

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 16.1: Variable Descriptions: Adoption of Livestock Practices on Livestock Revenue

	Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable	
		Table 16.2 Livestock revenue	Table 16.3 Livestock revenue
Training/Intervention	Improved livestock practices: Availing govt. or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	X	X
Covariates			
Farmer Characteristics	Age	X	X
	Female	X	X
	Number of adults	X	X
	Number of plots	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle (Dummy)	X	X
	Index of productive assets	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO	NO

Table 16.2-3 Regression results: Adoption of Livestock Practices on Livestock Revenue

VARIABLES	Table 16.2 Livestock revenue	Table 16.3 Livestock revenue
Improved livestock practices	17,245**	
	(7,130)	
Availing govt. or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations		13,323***
		(2,732)
Age	370.4***	365.6***
	(82.24)	(80.69)
Female	-36,402***	-35,929***
	(3,452)	(3,302)
Number of adults	-888.8	-959.8*
	(577.8)	(560.2)
Number of plots	945.2	955.2
	(942.2)	(978.4)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	7,015***	6,043**
	(2,321)	(2,306)
Index of productive assets	2,389*	2,902**
	(1,193)	(1,172)
Constant	26,131***	22,063***
	(7,003)	(6,890)
Observations	2,696	2,696

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 17.1 Variable Descriptions: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: WDDS

	Explanatory Variables	Dependent Variable Table 17.2 WDDS
Training/Intervention	MCHN training	X
Covariates		
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X
	Number of women	X
	Female household head	X
	Household head education	X
	Number of educated adults	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X
	Index of productive assets	X
	Total assets	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO

Table 17.2 Regression results: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: WDDS

VARIABLES	Table 17.2 WDDS
MCHN training	0.185**
	(0.0838)
Household size	-0.00659
	(0.0160)
Number of women	-0.0187
	(0.0246)
Female household head	-0.0901
	(0.109)
Household head education	0.0558
	(0.113)
Number of educated adults	0.0307
	(0.0789)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	-0.0297
	(0.0883)
Index of productive assets	0.120**
	(0.0463)
Total assets	-1.54e-08
	(8.24e-08)
Constant	3.314***
	(0.220)
Observations	1,998

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 18.1: Variable Descriptions: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: Stunting and Underweight

		Dependent Variables					
		Table 18.2	Table 18.3	Table 18.4	Table 18.5	Table 18.6	Table 18.7
	Explanatory Variables	**Stunted**	**Stunted**	**Stunted**	**Stunted**	**Stunted**	**Underweight**
Training/ViM intervention	Child rations	X	X	X	X	X	X
	MCHN training		X				X
	MLA member			X			
	Neighborhood group member				X		
	WASH training					X	
Covariates							
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of women	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Age of children under 5	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hygiene/Facility	Had soap	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Had local cleaning agent	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Had improved sanitation	X	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Total assets	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Own radio	X	X	X	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Utilized			YES	YES		YES	YES

Table 18.2-7 Regression results: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: Stunting and Underweight

VARIABLES	Table 18.2 Stunted	Table 18.3 Stunted	Table 18.4 Stunted	Table 18.5 Stunted	Table 18.6 Stunted	Table 18.7 Underweight
Child rations	-0.0600**	-0.0647**	-0.0573**	-0.0540**	-0.0585**	-0.0118
	(0.0259)	(0.0254)	(0.0261)	(0.0254)	(0.0259)	(0.0193)
MCHN training		-0.459***				-0.459***
		(0.0646)				(0.0382)
MLA member			-0.163**			
			(0.0735)			
Neighborhood group member				-0.188**		
				(0.0741)		
WASH training					-0.450***	
					(0.0704)	
Household size	0.00546	0.0107**	0.00697	0.00817	0.00885*	0.0101***
	(0.00506)	(0.00525)	(0.00516)	(0.00544)	(0.00533)	(0.00373)
Number of women	-0.00762	-0.00999	-0.00788	-0.00835	-0.00840	-0.0105*
	(0.00758)	(0.00735)	(0.00760)	(0.00771)	(0.00761)	(0.00605)
Female household head	-0.0302	-0.0372	-0.0366	-0.0395	-0.0294	-0.00614
	(0.0421)	(0.0485)	(0.0399)	(0.0421)	(0.0447)	(0.0459)
Number of educated adults	-0.00860	-0.0301	-0.00347	-0.0120	-0.0200	-0.0351*
	(0.0166)	(0.0228)	(0.0165)	(0.0180)	(0.0227)	(0.0201)
Number of children under 5	0.0508***	0.0558***	0.0516***	0.0534***	0.0549***	0.00299
	(0.00953)	(0.00994)	(0.00948)	(0.00966)	(0.00948)	(0.00947)
Had soap	-0.0367*	-0.0384*	-0.0350*	-0.0348*	-0.0383*	-0.0397**
	(0.0203)	(0.0196)	(0.0205)	(0.0209)	(0.0198)	(0.0172)
Had local cleaning agent	0.0363	0.0352	0.0338	0.0356	0.0342	0.0129
	(0.0347)	(0.0331)	(0.0345)	(0.0348)	(0.0338)	(0.0320)
Had improved sanitation	0.00405	-0.00140	0.00485	0.00567	-0.00105	0.0111
	(0.0182)	(0.0178)	(0.0182)	(0.0182)	(0.0175)	(0.0176)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	-0.0348*	-0.0189	-0.0236	-0.0288	-0.0203	-0.0435*
	(0.0184)	(0.0228)	(0.0210)	(0.0192)	(0.0232)	(0.0240)
Total assets	-1.80e-08	-1.74e-08	-1.85e-08	-1.57e-08	-9.10e-09	-8.77e-10
	(1.18e-08)	(1.53e-08)	(1.26e-08)	(1.20e-08)	(1.28e-08)	(1.62e-08)
Own radio	-0.0251	0.00824	-0.0247	-0.0215	0.0253	0.0219
	(0.0189)	(0.0229)	(0.0185)	(0.0196)	(0.0230)	(0.0202)
Constant	0.144***	0.497***	0.260***	0.303***	0.463***	0.484***
	(0.0519)	(0.0572)	(0.0312)	(0.0378)	(0.0564)	(0.0449)
Observations	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,621	1,631

Table 19.1: Variable Descriptions Role of ViM Interventions on Improving Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)

		Dependent Variables			
	Explanatory Variables	**Table 19.2 MAD**	**Table 19.3 MAD**	**Table 19.4 MAD**	**Table 19.4 MAD**
Training/ViM intervention	MCHN training	X			
	MLA member		X		
	Neighborhood group member			X	
	Child rations				X
Covariates					
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X	X	X	X
	Number of women	X	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X	X
	Child under five age	X	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X	X	X	X
	Total assets	X	X	X	X
	Own radio	X	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 19.2-3 Regression results: Role of ViM Interventions on Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)

VARIABLES	Table 19.2 MAD	Table 19.3 MAD	Table 19.4 MAD	Table 19.5 MAD
MCHN training	0.0930***			
	(0.0201)			
MLA member		0.0274		
		(0.0306)		
Neighborhood group member			0.0416*	
			(0.0216)	
Child rations				0.0451**
				(0.0219)
Household size	-0.00669	-0.00704	-0.00776*	-0.00781*
	(0.00429)	(0.00427)	(0.00411)	(0.00399)
Number of women	0.00193	0.00365	0.00407	0.00384
	(0.00656)	(0.00642)	(0.00637)	(0.00624)
Female household head	-0.00592	-0.00785	-0.00823	-0.00929
	(0.0418)	(0.0416)	(0.0408)	(0.0416)
Number of educated adults	0.00788	0.00348	0.00443	0.00740
	(0.0294)	(0.0306)	(0.0303)	(0.0310)
Number of children under 5	-0.00386	0.00300	0.00158	-0.00204
	(0.0139)	(0.0145)	(0.0146)	(0.0143)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	0.0120	0.0123	0.0132	0.0123
	(0.0229)	(0.0232)	(0.0230)	(0.0238)
Total assets	3.42e-08**	3.39e-08**	3.38e-08**	3.52e-08**
	(1.52e-08)	(1.64e-08)	(1.58e-08)	(1.67e-08)
Own radio	-0.00669	0.00189	0.00140	-0.000470
	(0.0211)	(0.0218)	(0.0218)	(0.0219)
Constant	0.106***	0.135***	0.124***	0.130***
	(0.0381)	(0.0346)	(0.0341)	(0.0302)
Observations	771	771	771	771

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 19.6 Regression results: Effect of Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) on Stunting

VARIABLES	Table 19.5 Stunted
Proportion of Children receiving MAD	0.389
	(0.284)
Child rations	-0.0623**
	(0.0259)
Household size	0.00195
	(0.00585)
Number of women	0.00620
	(0.00955)
Female household head	-0.0280
	(0.0674)
Number of educated adults	-0.0375*
	(0.0202)
Number of of children under 5	0.0603***
	(0.0124)
Had soap	-0.0118
	(0.0299)
Had local cleaning agent	0.0188
	(0.0376)
Had improved sanitation	0.0172
	(0.0236)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	-0.0575**
	(0.0254)
Total assets	-2.43e-08
	(1.79e-08)
Own radio	-0.0213
	(0.0267)
Constant	0.153***
	(0.0399)
Observations	765

Table 20.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM Interventions on Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Postnatal Check

		Dependent Variables		
	Explanatory Variables	**Table 20.2 Postnatal check**	**Table 20.3 Postnatal check**	**Table 20.4 Postnatal check**
Training/ViM intervention	MCHN training	X		
	Neighborhood group		X	
	MLA member			X
	Child rations	X	X	X
	PLW ration	X	X	X
Covariates				
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X	X	X
	Number of women	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X
	Child under five age	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X	X	X
	Total assets	X	X	X
	Own radio	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	NO	NO
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO		

Table 20.2-20.4: Regression results: Role of ViM Interventions on Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Postnatal Check

VARIABLES	Table 20.2 Postnatal check	Table 20.3 Postnatal check	Table 20.4 Postnatal check
MCHN training	0.147*		
	(0.0798)		
Neighborhood group		0.281***	
		(0.0778)	
MLA member			0.152*
			(0.0909)
Child rations	-0.130	-0.130	-0.0974
	(0.107)	(0.106)	(0.106)
PLW rations	0.183**	0.169**	0.186**
	(0.0840)	(0.0818)	(0.0851)
Household size	0.0423**	0.0382**	0.0405**
	(0.0187)	(0.0194)	(0.0192)
Number of women	0.00201	0.00498	0.00436
	(0.0324)	(0.0330)	(0.0327)
Female household head	0.110	0.123	0.112
	(0.167)	(0.164)	(0.166)
Number of educated adults	-0.0958	-0.0986	-0.106*
	(0.0622)	(0.0630)	(0.0624)
Child under five age	-0.633***	-0.638***	-0.630***
	(0.0364)	(0.0365)	(0.0368)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	0.0621	0.0589	0.0556
	(0.0697)	(0.0690)	(0.0673)
Total assets	1.07e-08	9.96e-09	1.10e-08
	(5.44e-08)	(5.36e-08)	(5.51e-08)
Own radio	-0.0923	-0.0861	-0.0835
	(0.0721)	(0.0720)	(0.0721)
Constant	0.0886	0.0981	0.141
	(0.142)	(0.145)	(0.141)
Observations	1,642	1,642	1,642

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 21.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM Interventions on Improving Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Vaccination of Children

		Dependent Variables		
		Table 21.2	Table 21.3	Table 21.4
	Explanatory Variables	Fully vaccinated	Fully vaccinated	Fully vaccinated
Training/ViM intervention	MCHN training	X		
	Neighborhood group		X	
	MLA member			X
	Child rations	X	X	X
	PLW ration	X	X	X
Covariates				
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X	X	X
	Number of women	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X
	Child under five age	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X	X	X
	Total assets	X	X	X
	Own radio	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	NO	NO
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO		

Table 21.2-4 Regression results: Role of ViM Interventions on Improving Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Vaccination of Children

VARIABLES	Table 21.2 Fully vaccinated	Table 21.3 Fully vaccinated	Table 21.4 Fully vaccinated
MCHN training	0.218**		
	(0.0951)		
Neighborhood group		0.160**	
		(0.0814)	
MLA member			0.225***
			(0.0804)
Child rations	-0.0580	-0.0182	-0.00712
	(0.110)	(0.110)	(0.106)
PLW rations	0.118	0.122	0.120
	(0.0799)	(0.0797)	(0.0793)
Household size	0.0144	0.0121	0.0113
	(0.0163)	(0.0165)	(0.0165)
Number of women	0.0349	0.0382	0.0388
	(0.0251)	(0.0252)	(0.0247)
Female household head	-0.0350	-0.0253	-0.0271
	(0.167)	(0.167)	(0.165)
Number of educated adults	0.0445	0.0401	0.0306
	(0.0653)	(0.0671)	(0.0660)
Child under five age	-0.285***	-0.285***	-0.283***
	(0.0317)	(0.0318)	(0.0321)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	0.0865	0.0877	0.0758
	(0.0735)	(0.0731)	(0.0749)
Total assets	3.41e-08	3.34e-08	3.65e-08
	(6.04e-08)	(6.01e-08)	(6.20e-08)
Own radio	-0.142	-0.134	-0.128
	(0.0875)	(0.0867)	(0.0866)
Constant	-0.766***	-0.714***	-0.684***
	(0.155)	(0.152)	(0.148)
Observations	1,642	1,642	1,642

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 22.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in Influencing Hygiene Practices: Knowledge of Critical moments of Handwash and Presence of handwashing agents.

		Dependent Variables					
	Explanatory Variables	**Table 22.2 Handwash**	**Table 22.3 Handwash**	**Table 22.4 Handwash**	**Table 22.5 Improved Hygiene**	**Table 22.6 Improved Hygiene**	**Table 22.7 Improved Hygiene**
Training/ViM intervention	WASH training	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Neighborhood member		X			X	
	MLA member			X			X
Covariates							
Household & Member Characteristics	Household size	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of women	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Female household head	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X	X	X	X	X
Economic Status	Own car/truck/motorcycle	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Total assets	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Improved sanitation	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Own radio	X	X	X	X	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table 22.2-7 Regression results: Role of ViM in Influencing Hygiene Practices: Knowledge of Critical moments of Handwash and Presence of handwashing agents.

VARIABLES	Table 22.2 Handwash	Table 22.3 Handwash	Table 22.4 Handwash	Table 22.5 Improved Hygiene	Table 22.6 Improved Hygiene	Table 22.7 Improved Hygiene
WASH training	0.294***	0.325***	0.295***	0.259**	0.250**	0.251**
	(0.106)	(0.104)	(0.105)	(0.124)	(0.127)	(0.122)
Neighborhood member		-0.111			0.0336	
		(0.0950)			(0.0881)	
MLA member			-0.00514			0.0736
			(0.106)			(0.132)
Improved sanitation	0.130	0.134	0.130	0.181*	0.180*	0.180*
	(0.126)	(0.126)	(0.126)	(0.102)	(0.102)	(0.102)
Household size	0.0250	0.0266	0.0251	-0.00434	-0.00457	-0.00534
	(0.0227)	(0.0230)	(0.0224)	(0.0245)	(0.0247)	(0.0247)
Household head age	-0.00657*	-0.00630*	-0.00656*	-0.00289	-0.00297	-0.00294
	(0.00338)	(0.00336)	(0.00338)	(0.00300)	(0.00301)	(0.00299)
Number of women	-0.0221	-0.0223	-0.0222	0.00272	0.00252	0.00301
	(0.0336)	(0.0339)	(0.0335)	(0.0319)	(0.0319)	(0.0320)
Female household head	-0.342*	-0.348**	-0.342*	0.0399	0.0432	0.0423
	(0.178)	(0.177)	(0.177)	(0.230)	(0.230)	(0.231)
Number of educated adults	0.0443	0.0433	0.0445	0.0849	0.0852	0.0830
	(0.0748)	(0.0741)	(0.0751)	(0.0807)	(0.0805)	(0.0818)
Own car/truck/motorcycle	0.162*	0.166**	0.162*	0.279***	0.278***	0.275***
	(0.0840)	(0.0823)	(0.0845)	(0.0964)	(0.0958)	(0.0960)
Total assets	-3.21e-08	-3.35e-08	-3.21e-08	-8.36e-08	-8.33e-08	-8.26e-08
	(5.36e-08)	(5.42e-08)	(5.35e-08)	(7.28e-08)	(7.27e-08)	(7.26e-08)
Own radio	-0.0402	-0.0426	-0.0405	-0.0588	-0.0583	-0.0561
	(0.0667)	(0.0668)	(0.0676)	(0.104)	(0.104)	(0.105)
Constant	-0.200	-0.195	-0.201	-0.773***	-0.776***	-0.769***
	(0.183)	(0.184)	(0.182)	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.186)
Observations	997	997	997	1,049	1,049	1,049

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Effect of ViM Interventions on Women Empowerment

Table 23.1: Variable Descriptions: Role of ViM in improving Women empowerment

		Dependent Variables	
		Table 23.2	Table 23.3
	Explanatory Variables	Women decision-making	Women decision-making
Training/ViM intervention	Gender training	X	
	Neighborhood Group/MLA Member		X
Covariates			
Household & Member Characteristics	Area cultivated by women	X	X
	Female age	X	X
	Women education	X	X
	Number of adults	X	X
	Number of women	X	X
	Household head age	X	X
	Female household head	X	X
	Number of educated adults	X	X
Economic Status	High asset (Dummy)	X	X
Self-selection/Endogeneity Checked		YES	NO
Self-selection/Endogeneity Correction Required		YES	

Table 23.2-3 Regression results: Role of ViM in improving Women empowerment

VARIABLES	Table 23.2 Women decision-making	Table 23.3 Women decision-making
Gender training	2.279***	
	(0.121)	
Neighborhood Group		0.0483
		(0.0916)
Area cultivated by women	-0.0359	0.0998*
	(0.0377)	(0.0576)
Female age	0.00335	0.000810
	(0.00277)	(0.00435)
Women with primary education	0.125	0.0423
	(0.174)	(0.235)
Number of adults	0.00196	0.00903
	(0.0252)	(0.0278)
Number of women	-0.0226	-0.00492
	(0.0156)	(0.0170)
Household head age	0.000516	-0.00141
	(0.00245)	(0.00229)
Female household head	0.402***	0.311*
	(0.125)	(0.179)
Number of educated adults	-0.0261	0.137*
	(0.0668)	(0.0729)
Household with High assets	-0.216***	0.0143
	(0.0686)	(0.0795)
Constant	-0.113	0.681***
	(0.200)	(0.200)
Observations	2,877	2,918

Robust standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

VII. QUALITATIVE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

EVALUATION FINALE DU PROJET ViM: OUTILS DE L'ENQUETE QUALITATIVE

INTRODUCTION ET CONSENTEMENT

[POUR COMMENCER, LE MODERATEUR DOIT LIRE LE DOCUMENT DE CONSENTEMENT QUI SUIT]:

Bonjour et merci d'avoir accepté de me parler. Je m'appelle (nom d'intervieweur/intervieweuse) ____ et voici mon collègue ___ qui prendra des notes pendant la conversation et _____ qui lui servira d'interprète. Nous travaillons pour CRDA, en collaboration avec NORC à l'Université de Chicago, basé aux Etats Unis. Nous sommes chargés de mener une étude pour évaluer les impacts du projet ViM.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous voudrions parler avec vous sur vos expériences sur ce projet et ses activités dans votre communauté. La discussion dura au maximum 2 heures. L'objectif de cette discussion est de vous écouter et de capturer vos expériences des activités liées du projet ViM dans votre communauté, ainsi que de votre perception des changements qui en ont découlés.

Notez qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou mauvaises réponses. Sentez-vous libre de partager vos expériences et réactions, positives ou négatives, et d'être précis. Si c'est possible, donnez des exemples pour illustrer ce que vous dites.

Notre rôle ici est de poser des questions et d'écouter vos avis et expériences. Nous allons enregistrer cette discussion afin de noter fidèlement le contenu de la conversation, et de ne rien oublier de tout ce qui a été dit. Vos identités ne seront pas divulguées. Les informations qui vont être collectées à travers cette discussion seront conserver en sécurité et sont considérées comme confidentielles, elles ne seront partagées avec USAID que de façon anonyme.

Votre participation est entièrement libre et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à une question ou d'interrompre votre participation à tout moment si vous trouvez les discussions gênantes ou vous vous sentez mal à l'aise. Néanmoins, votre contribution est très importante pour aider l'USAID à rendre leurs programmes de nutrition et sécurité alimentaire plus efficace et mieux adapté aux besoins de la population de Burkina Faso.

Si vous avez des questions sur l'étude, vous pouvez nous les poser maintenant, ou contacter Mr. Karim Pare par téléphone: [numero de téléphone].

Etes-vous d'accord de participer à la discussion d'aujourd'hui que nous allons enregistrer? **OUI : __/ NON : ____/**

[SI LES INTERVIEWÉS DISENT OUI, CONTINUEZ LA DISCUSSION. SI NON], REMERCIEZ LA PERSONNE ET ARRETER L'INTERVIEW

Parfait, dans ce cas, commençons !

[DEMARRER L'ENREGISTEUR]

Catégorie du groupe focalisé répondant: *Bénéficiaires masculins* *Bénéficiaires féminins*	Facilitateur: _____ Enregistreur: _____ Début: ___ :___ AM/PM (Encerclez) Fin: ___ :___ AM/PM (Encerclez) Numéro de l'enregistrement :_____

Evaluation finale du projet ViM

Date: Jour**_____**Mois : **Janvier** Année: **2018** **Département:_____**

Commune : _____ **Village: _____**

Participant	**Occupation principale (e.g., Fermier, Bétail, Eleveur bovin, Autre (Veuillez préciser))**	Genre (M/F)	Age	**Etat civil (Marié, Veuve, Célibataire, Divorcé)**	Niveau d'études	Ethnie	Participation dans des activités du projet ViM (Listez)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							

Commentaires sur l'aspect du Groupe de discussion (GD) (niveau de discussion, ex : très active, non engagé, consensus général, continu, personne(s) dominante(s), etc.) **:**

GUIDE DU GROUPE DE DISCUSSION- Evaluation finale du projet ViM: Protocole No 1 (Activités d'agriculture et de moyens de subsistance)

Version du 12 janvier 2018

THÈMES / SUJETS D'ENQUÊTE:

- IMPACTS / RÉALISATIONS DU PROGRAMME ET BIEN-ÊTRE DES MÉNAGES
- EFFICACITÉ
- CIBLAGE ET DISTRIBUTION DES AVANTAGES
- DURABILITÉ DES RÉSULTATS

1. Connaissez-vous ce projet?
Explorer: De quel nom appelez-vous le projet dans votre village?
Question: Pouvez-vous décrire brièvement votre participation au projet ViM?

MODÉRATEUR: OBTIENT LES ACTIVITES PRINCIPES SANS ENTRER DANS TROP DE DÉTAILS.

Laissez-nous maintenant discuter en détail les activités du projet et comment ces activités ont affecté vos conditions de vie et quelles sont les impressions générales du projet.
Pour ce faire, nous allons maintenant attirer l'attention sur les activités détaillées du projet et comment elles ont affecté votre vie et vos impressions générales sur tous les aspects du projet.

2. Dans quelles activités agricoles et autres activités de moyens de subsistance avez-vous participé?

[Si nécessaire, des exemples d'activités agricoles proposées par les programmes peuvent être fournis aux personnes interrogées]:

2.1 Y a-t-il eu des pratiques promues que la communauté ne voulait pas pratiquer? Lesquelles? Pourquoi était-ce ainsi?

2.2 Y a-t-il eu des pratiques promues que la communauté voulait pratiquer mais qui était incapable de le faire? Lesquelles? Quelles étaient les raisons de cela?

2.3 Y avait-il des cultures sur lesquelles la communauté voulait être formée et qui n'étaient pas couvertes par les activités du projet? Si oui, lesquelles?

2a. Culture, Production et commercialisation des cultures maraîchères:

- Formation à la restauration de parcelles improductives et à la gestion de la fertilité des sols
- Promotion des cultures potagères par les femmes.
- Test et introduction de nouvelles variétés de cultures et de nouvelles approches de lutte antiparasitaire
- Fourniture de semences et de plants à transplanter (par distribution directe, tickets-tickets et / ou programme de multiplication de semences au niveau communautaire) et / ou d'engrais.
- Accès à de nouvelles sources d'eau (nouveaux puits ou puits réhabilités) et méthodes d'irrigation des cultures
- Formation sur le maraîchage (utilisation d'engrais, irrigation), la transformation ou la commercialisation de produits (exemples: sélection de variétés, gestion de la fertilité des sols, promotion de l'agro-industrie, champs-écoles , lutte contre les ravageurs.
- Fourniture de sacs de stockage des récoltes (p.ex. PICS) et d'installations de stockage (greniers, silos) pour se protéger contre les nuisibles, ou reporter la vente lorsque les prix sont bas. Fourniture de sacs de stockage des récoltes (p.ex. PICS) et d'installations de stockage (greniers, silos) pour se protéger contre les ravageurs des cultures ou retarder la vente lorsque les prix sont bas.

2a.1 Est-ce que l'une ou l'autre des pratiques culturales promues est en conflit avec vos pratiques culturales précédentes? Si oui, lesquelles? Quels étaient ces conflits?

2a.2 Avez-vous eu un conflit entre la priorisation des cultures commerciales et des cultures vivrières pour le travail domestique et / ou les intrants? Si oui, comment avez-vous résolu ces conflits?

2a.3 Avez-vous constaté des rendements plus élevés (kg / ha) ou des revenus de cultures de rente à la suite de l'adoption de l'une ou l'autre des pratiques culturales promues? Quelles cultures qui ont bénéficié des nouvelles pratiques?

2b. Bétail et animaux à la ferme:

- Écoles d'élevage
- Fourniture de petits ruminants à une population vulnérable (principalement des femmes vulnérables)
- Facilitation et développement des pratiques d'engraissement des moutons
- Formation sur le traitement des résidus de culture
- Promotion de la production et de la conservation des cultures fourragères
- Formation des agents communautaires sur la santé animale
- Promotion de la vaccination des animaux

2b.1 À la suite de l'adoption de l'une ou l'autre des pratiques liées à l'élevage, y a-t-il des types de bétail ou d'autres animaux de ferme qui sont plus sains ou qui produisent plus de descendants? Quel (s) type (s) d'animaux a-t-il bénéficié, comment en ont-ils bénéficié et quelles pratiques spécifiques encouragées pensez-vous en être la cause?

2b.2 Y a-t-il eu des problèmes d'élevage / d'animaux que la communauté voulait approfondir et qui n'ont pas été traités par le projet? Si oui, lesquels?

2c Activités de moyens de subsistance:

- Activités non agricoles et activités de développement (activités non agricoles)
  - Cours d'alphabétisation pour adultes (alphabétisation non liée à l'agriculture)
  - Activités commerciales liées à l'économie de travail des femmes sur les technologies liées à l'énergie (par exemple les cuisinières)
  - Formation professionnelle des filles dans des activités génératrices de revenus (par exemple, couture, cosmétique, encens, transformation des aliments) et entrepreneuriat
  - Formation en gestion financière et commerciale (pour les activités commerciales non agricoles)

2c.1 Pour chacune des activités spécifiques ci-dessus qui vous ont aidé, vous ou votre ménage ? Quels ont été les bénéfices observés? Considérez-vous que les avantages pour chaque activité dont bénéficient les ménages ne soient petits, pas petits, grands ou importants?

Nous allons maintenant discuter de différentes questions du projet. Pour chaque sujet, nous aimerions avoir votre avis sur les activités du projet qui vous ont aidé de plus, qui ont aidées de plus votre ménage, et pour quelles raisons.

Efficacité - Impact du programme sur le bien-être du ménage

3. Pour chacun des thèmes suivants, quelles activités du projet vous ont aidé le plus individuellement, ou vos ménages? Quelles sont les raisons?

Sonder: Produire des cultures ou des légumes
Sonder: Obtenir, nourrir et prendre soin du bétail et d'autres animaux de ferme (p. Ex., Poulets)
Sonder: Préserver et conserver en toute sécurité les cultures
Sonder: Commercialiser des produits agricoles (légumes, bétail, œufs et lait, etc.)
Explorer: Accès au crédit pour l'agriculture et l'élevage
Explorer: Améliorer la production agricole et l'accès des ménages aux marchés

3.1 Pour chacune des activités spécifiques ci-dessus qui vous ont aidé, vous ou votre ménage ? Quels ont été les avantages observés? Considérez-vous que les avantages pour chaque activité dont bénéficient les ménages petits, pas petits, grands ou importants?

4. Certains ménages ont-ils bénéficié plus que d'autres? Pourquoi?

Explorer: Quels ménages ont bénéficié moins des activités agricoles et de moyens de subsistance dans votre communauté?
Explorer: Pourquoi ces ménages ont-ils moins bénéficié?
Explorer: Quelles suggestions avez-vous pour que ces ménages en profitent davantage?

5. Pour chacun de ces éléments, y a-t-il des activités qui n'ont vraiment pas aidé le ménage? Lesquelles? Quelles sont les raisons? Donnez-nous des exemples spécifiques.

5.1 Y a-t-il eu des activités que vous et / ou votre ménage vouliez pratiquer mais qui n'ont pas pu le faire en raison des coûts financiers? Quelles activités spécifiques étaient trop chères pour que votre ménage ne puisse pratiquer?

5.2 Y avait-il un de ces articles que vous et / ou votre ménage vouliez pratiquer mais que vous étiez incapables de le faire pour des raisons autres que le coût? Pour quels objets et pourquoi avez-vous été incapables de les pratiquer?

Les défis auxquels sont confrontés les bénéficiaires

Maintenant, nous aimerions discuter des défis liés à ces problèmes dans ce village.
6. En termes de culture ou de production végétale, quels sont les défis auxquels vous avez dû faire face au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels sont les autres défis qui devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?

Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

7. En termes d'obtention, d'alimentation et de soins pour le bétail et d'autres animaux de ferme (par exemple les poulets), quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

8. En termes de stockage et de sauvegarde des cultures en toute sécurité, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

9. En termes de commercialisation des produits agricoles (légumes, bétail, œufs et lait, etc.), quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

10. En termes d'accès au crédit pour l'agriculture et l'élevage, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

11. En termes d'amélioration de la production agricole et d'accès aux marchés des ménages, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

Qualité de service

12. Quoi d'autre le projet aurait-il pu faire de mieux pour travailler avec les membres de la communauté en vue d'aider à améliorer les activités agricoles et de moyens de subsistance?

Durabilité

13. Y a-t-il des changements dans votre communauté concernant les attitudes des maris et au niveau de soutien pour la grossesse, l'alimentation, la nutrition et la planification familiale?

Explorer: De quelle manière, et pourquoi? Sont-ils positifs ou négatifs?
Explorer: Quelles sont les activités qui ont eu plus d'effet sur le changement d'attitude des hommes pour soutenir les femmes dans leurs activités agricoles ou autres activités de moyens de subsistance et pourquoi?
Explorer: Y a-t-il d'autres contraintes auxquelles les femmes sont confrontées qui les empêchent d'avoir plus de soutien des hommes dans cette communauté? Pourriez-vous donner quelques exemples?

13.1 Que pourriez-vous faire pour augmenter le niveau de soutien de vos maris pour la grossesse, l'alimentation, la nutrition et la planification familiale? Qu'est-ce qui pourrait être fait par d'autres pour augmenter ce soutien? Quelles autres personnes?

Qualité de service

14. Qu'est-ce que le projet aurait pu faire d'autre pour mieux travailler avec les membres de la communauté pour aider à améliorer la santé, la nutrition, l'hygiène et l'assainissement?

14.1 Qu'est ce que le projet a fait dans sa promotion de l'amélioration de la santé, de la nutrition, de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement qui va à l'encontre des croyances ou des pratiques culturelles de votre communauté? Quelles sont les activités spécifiques du projet à cet égard? Comment ces problèmes ont-ils pu être évités tout en permettant au projet de promouvoir des améliorations en matière de santé, de nutrition, d'hygiène et d'assainissement?

Durabilité: Santé et nutrition

15. Les membres de la communauté pratiquent-ils encore des méthodes de santé et nutrition de la mère et de l'enfant qu'ils reçoivent des formations du projet? [LISTE DES LIEUX]

Explorer: Qu'est-ce qui encouragerait les membres de la communauté à continuer à utiliser ces méthodes dans l'avenir?
Question: Pensez-vous que d'autres membres de la communauté, ceux qui n'ont pas bénéficié directement de ces activités de projet, ont également appris à utiliser ces méthodes? Comment l'ont-ils appris?

Certaines de ces méthodes étaient-elles déjà mises en pratique par les membres de vos communautés avant que le projet ne commence à les promouvoir? Lesquelles? Dans quelle mesure étaient-elles déjà pratiquées?

Explorer: Ces méthodes se sont-elles répandues dans d'autres communautés en dehors de la zone du projet?
Sonder: [SI OUI] Comment est-ce arrivé?

16. Avez-vous payé quelque chose pour les produits ou services de nutrition ou de santé fournis par le projet? Sonder: [Si OUI] Lesquels?

Question: Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de payer pour ces services ou produits?
Explorer: Continuerez-vous à payer pour ces services ou produits à l'avenir?
Sonder: [SI NON] Pourquoi pas? [VOIR LES EXEMPLES CORRECTES]
Explorer: Seriez-vous prêt à payer un peu plus pour certains de ces produits / services? [Si oui, lesquels?)
Explorer: Y a-t-il autre chose qui vous ferait payer pour l'un de ces produits et / ou services? Si oui, laquelle ?

Durabilité: WASH

17. Les membres de la communauté pratiquent-ils encore les méthodes d'assainissement qu'ils reçoivent des formations du projet? [LISTE DES LIEUX]
Explorer: Qu'est-ce qui encouragerait les membres de la communauté à continuer à utiliser ces méthodes à l'avenir?
Question: Pensez-vous que d'autres personnes non bifocales dans la communauté ont également appris à utiliser ces méthodes? Comment l'ont-ils appris?
Explorer: Ces méthodes se sont-elles répandues dans d'autres communautés en dehors de la zone du projet?
Sonder: [SI OUI] Comment est-ce arrivé?

18. Avez-vous payé pour les produits ou services d'assainissement fournis par le projet?

Sonder: [Si OUI] Lesquels?
Question: Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de payer pour ces services ou produits?
Explorer: Continuerez-vous à payer pour ces services ou produits dans l'avenir?
Sonder: [SI NON] Pourquoi pas? [VOIR LES EXEMPLES CORRECTS]

Explorer: Seriez-vous prêt à payer un peu plus pour certains de ces produits / services? [Si oui, lesquels?)
Explorer: Y a-t-il autre chose qui vous ferait payer pour l'un de ces produits et / ou services?

Questions basées sur les résultats préliminaires de l'enquête quantitative

Soins d'élevage:
Le pourcentage d'agriculteurs qui ont eu accès aux soins vétérinaires du gouvernement ou du secteur privé et aux vaccinations n'a pas changé au cours de la vie du projet.

19. Qu'est-ce que ViM a fait pour améliorer l'accès aux soins vétérinaires ?

20. Quels étaient les défis auxquels les agriculteurs étaient confrontés pour accéder à ces services?

Question de clôture

Y a-t-il quelque chose que vous aimeriez dire à propos du projet ViM dont nous n'avons pas déjà parlé?
Je vous remercie. Avez-vous des questions pour moi?

GUIDE DE DISCUSSION DE GROUPE - Évaluation finale du projet ViM: Protocole n ° 2 (Activités de santé, nutrition et WASH)

Version du: 12 janvier 2018

THÈMES / SUJETS D'ENQUÊTE:
• IMPACTS / RÉALISATIONS DU PROGRAMME ET BIEN-ÊTRE DES MÉNAGES
• EFFICACITÉ
• CIBLAGE ET DISTRIBUTION DES AVANTAGES DANS LE GROUPE
• DURABILITÉ DES RÉSULTATS

1. Connaissez-vous ce projet?
Explorer: Par quel nom appelez-vous le projet dans votre village?
Question: Pouvez-vous décrire brièvement votre participation au projet ViM?

MODÉRATEUR: OBTIENT LES ACTIVITES PRINCIPLES SANS ENTRER DANS TROP DE DETAILS

Laissez-nous maintenant discuter en détail les activités du projet et comment ces activités ont affecté vos conditions de vie et quelles sont les impressions générales du projet. Pour ce faire, nous allons maintenant attirer l'attention sur les activités détaillées du projet et comment elles ont affecté votre vie et vos impressions générales sur tous les aspects du projet.

2. Dans quelles activités de santé et de nutrition avez-vous participé, en particulier celles pour les femmes et les jeunes enfants? Et qu'en est-il des activités liées à WASH et à l'assainissement?

2.1 Y a-t-il eu des pratiques promues que la communauté ne voulait pas pratiquer? Lesquelles? Pourquoi était-ce ainsi?

2.2 Y a-t-il eu des pratiques promues que la communauté voulait pratiquer mais qu'il était incapable de le faire? Lesquelles? Quelles étaient les raisons de cela?

[Modérateur: Les activités peuvent inclure les éléments ci-dessous. S'il vous plaît demander ces éléments si nécessaire]:

• Organisation de groupes d'apprentissage masculins pour sensibiliser et promouvoir les pratiques clés grâce à l'éducation par les pairs
• Organisation de groupes d'apprentissage féminins pour sensibiliser et promouvoir les pratiques clés grâce à l'éducation par les pairs
• Organisation de groupes de soins de premier plan et de mères pour promouvoir les pratiques clés en matière de nutrition et de planification familiale à travers l'éducation par les pairs et les visites à domicile. Fait également partie du système actif de dépistage et de référence pour la malnutrition au niveau communautaire
• Démonstrations culinaires
• Diffusion de messages ou de discussions à la radio, fourniture de croquis, de films et de clubs d'écoute sur le régime alimentaire des femmes enceintes et des enfants, de bonnes pratiques d'hygiène ou de surveillance de la santé des enfants
• Les radios ont également été distribuées au début du projet.
• Fourniture de rations alimentaires
• Formation du personnel de santé, des promoteurs de la santé, des bénévoles de la santé et des membres de la communauté sur l'approche de 1 000 jours
• Surveillance, promotion de la croissance et référence vers les centres de santé selon les besoins

Aperçu général:
• Concours sur WASH et sur la nutrition dans et à travers les villages

• Écoles des conjoints sur l'équité entre les sexes
• Centres de développement de la petite enfance pour faciliter l'apprentissage, fournir de la nourriture quotidienne
• Formation des enseignants sur les bonnes pratiques WASH et nutritionnelles pour les enfants, suivie d'une éducation à l'hygiène et à la nutrition dans les écoles
• Désignation amicale des écoles et fourniture du matériel de nettoyage en WASH

Lavage / Propreté
• Installation de latrines à ciment (par exemple autour des écoles)
• Construction de latrines à ciment et élaboration d'un plan de maintenance
• Formation des maçons à la construction de latrines
• Puits , puits neufs et rénovés et installation de pompes
• Formation communautaire sur la réparation et la fourniture de boîtes à images
• Analyse chimique de l'eau
• Installation des outils de lavage des mains.

Maintenant, nous allons discuter de différentes questions du projet. Pour chaque sujet, nous aimerions avoir votre avis sur les activités du projet qui vous ont aidées le plus et qui ont aidé de plus votre ménage, et pour quelles raisons.

Efficacité - Impact du programme sur le bien-être du ménage

3. Pour chacun des thèmes suivants, quelles activités du projet qui vous ont aidé de plus ou qui ont aidé beaucoup votre ménage? Quelles sont les raisons?

• Provision de ration alimentaire
Combien de mois de nourriture pour l'ensemble de votre ménage qu'il a produit chaque année ? (C'est-à-dire, à quel pourcentage des besoins alimentaires annuels du ménage couvert par les récoltes propres du ménage?)
• Gestion de l'eau
• Préparation culinaire
• Acquérir plus de connaissances sur la santé de vos enfants et prendre les mesures appropriées en cas de besoin
• Obtenir plus de connaissances sur les méthodes de planification familiale et comment les utiliser
• Changer l'accès des enfants et des femmes enceintes aux services de santé
• Changer la qualité de la prestation des services de santé
• Changements dans l'accès des ménages aux sources améliorées d'eau potable

Avant le début du projet, votre ménage avait-il habituellement assez d'eau potable pour répondre à tous les besoins d'eau potable du ménage? Et maintenant? Y-a-t-il assez d'eau pour les animaux et les cultures / légumes?
• Accès des ménages à une infrastructure sanitaire améliorée
• Accès des ménages aux différents types d'aliments consommés par les ménages

Votre ménage a-t-il amélioré l'accès à différents aliments par rapport à ce qu'il était avant le début du projet?

Efficacité - Impact du programme sur le bien-être du ménage

4. Pour chacun des thèmes suivants, quelles activités du projet qui vous ont aidé de plus ou qui ont aidé de plus votre ménage? Quelles sont les raisons?
• Provision de ration alimentaire
Combien de mois de nourriture pour l'ensemble de votre ménage que le ménage produit chaque année? (c'est-à-dire, à quel pourcentage des besoins alimentaires annuels du ménage couverts par les récoltes propres du ménage?)
• Gestion de l'eau

• Préparation culinaire
• Acquérir plus de connaissances sur la santé de vos enfants et prendre les mesures appropriées en cas de besoin
• Obtenir plus de connaissances sur les méthodes de planification familiale et comment les utiliser
• Changer l'accès des enfants et des femmes enceintes aux services de santé
• Changer la qualité de la prestation des services de santé
• Changements dans l'accès des ménages aux sources améliorées d'eau potable

Avant le début du projet, votre ménage avait-il habituellement assez d'eau potable pour répondre à tous les besoins d'eau potable du ménage? Et maintenant? Qu'en est-il assez d'eau pour les animaux et les cultures / légumes?
• Accès des ménages à une infrastructure sanitaire améliorée
• Accès des ménages aux différents types d'aliments consommés par les ménages

Votre ménage a-t-il amélioré l'accès à différents aliments par rapport à ce qu'il était avant le début du projet?

Est-ce que vous faites la cuisine ou servez des aliments différents dans votre ménage? Pour les enfants de 6-23 mois? Pour les enfants de 2 à 5 ans?

• Pratiques des ménages en matière d'allaitement maternel
Pratiques d'allaitement pour les nourrissons de 0 à 5 mois? Pratiques d'allaitement maternel pour les enfants de 6-23 mois?
• Hygiène et assainissement

Pour les ménages qui suivent la formation du projet sur l'hygiène et l'assainissement, voyez-vous des différences dans la santé des membres de votre ménage depuis que vous avez commencé à suivre ces pratiques? Quelles améliorations sanitaires voyez-vous?

4.1 Quelles activités les membres de la communauté n'ont-ils pas pratiquées? Pourquoi? Qu'est-ce qui les encouragerait à suivre ces pratiques?

4.2 Dans quelle mesure le coût de suivre ces pratiques a-t-il été un facteur parmi les personnes qui ne les ont pas suivies?
4.3 Certaines des activités promues ont-t-elles été en conflit avec les pratiques et les croyances culturelles? Si oui, lesquelles et exactement quels sont les conflits?

Répartition des avantages

5. Certains ménages ont-ils bénéficié plus que d'autres? Pourquoi?

5.1 De quelles façons certaines personnes ont-elles bénéficié plus que d'autres? Quelles pratiques qui ont été impliquées dans cette répartition inégale des avantages?

Explorer: Quels ménages qui ont moins bénéficié des activités de santé, nutrition et WASH dans votre communauté?
Explorer: Pourquoi ces ménages ont-ils moins bénéficié?
Explorer: Quelles suggestions avez-vous pour que ces ménages en profitent davantage?

Explorer: Quels ménages ont bénéficié de plus des activités de santé, nutrition et WASH dans votre communauté?
Explorer: Pourquoi ces ménages en ont-ils bénéficié de plus?

6. Pour chacun de ces sujets, y a-t-il des activités qui n'aident pas vraiment les ménages? Quelles sont ces activités? Quelles sont les raisons? Donnez-nous des exemples spécifiques.

Les défis auxquels sont confrontés les bénéficiaires

Maintenant, nous aimerions discuter des défis liés à ces sujets dans ce village.

7. En termes de connaissances sur le suivi de la santé de vos enfants et en prenant des mesures appropriées en cas de besoin, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

8. En ce qui concerne la connaissance des méthodes de planification familiale et comment les utiliser, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autres auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

9. En termes d'accès aux services de santé pour les enfants et les femmes enceintes, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: Ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

10. Quels défis avez-vous rencontrés en accédant à des sources améliorées d'eau potable au début du projet?

Explorer: ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

11. En ce qui concerne l'accès à des installations sanitaires améliorées, quels sont les défis auxquels vous avez dû faire face au début du projet?

Explorer: ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

12. En ce qui concerne l'accès des ménages aux différents types d'aliments consommés par les ménages, quels ont été les défis auxquels vous avez dû faire face au début du projet?

Explorer: ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

13. En ce qui concerne l'allaitement, quels défis avez-vous rencontrés au début du projet?

Explorer: ces défis persistent-ils?
Explorer: Quels autres défis devraient être considérés pour l'avenir?
Question: Comment pensez-vous que ces défis peuvent être surmontés? Que pouvez-vous faire pour les surmonter? Qui d'autre auraient besoin de faire quelque chose et que feraient-ils?

14. Y a-t-il des changements dans votre communauté concernant les attitudes des maris et au niveau de soutien pour la grossesse, l'alimentation, la nutrition et la planification familiale?

Explorer: De quelle manière, et pourquoi? Sont-ils positifs ou négatifs?
Explorer: Quelles activités ont eu le plus d'effet sur le changement d'attitude des hommes pour soutenir les femmes dans leurs activités agricoles ou autres activités de moyens de subsistance et pourquoi?
Explorer: Y a-t-il d'autres contraintes auxquelles les femmes sont confrontées qui les empêchent d'avoir plus de soutien des hommes dans cette communauté? Peux-tu donner quelques exemples?

14.1 Que pourriez-vous faire pour augmenter le niveau de soutien de vos maris pour la grossesse, l'alimentation, la nutrition et la planification familiale? Qu'est-ce qui pourrait être fait par d'autres pour augmenter ce soutien? Quelles autres personnes qui peuvent donner le soutien?

Qualité de service

15. Qu'est-ce que le projet aurait pu faire d'autre pour mieux travailler avec les membres de la communauté pour aider à améliorer la santé, la nutrition, l'hygiène et l'assainissement?

15.1 Le projet a-t-il fait quelque chose dans sa promotion de l'amélioration de la santé, de la nutrition, de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement qui va à l'encontre des croyances ou des pratiques culturelles de votre communauté? Quelles sont les activités spécifiques du projet à cet égard? Comment ces problèmes ont-ils pu être évités tout en permettant au projet de promouvoir des améliorations en matière de santé, de nutrition, d'hygiène et d'assainissement?

Durabilité: Santé et nutrition

16. Les membres de la communauté pratiquent-ils encore des méthodes en rapport avec la santé et la nutrition de la mère et de l'enfant qu'ils reçoivent des formations du projet? [LISTE DES LIEUX]

Explorer: Qu'est-ce qui encouragerait les membres de la communauté à continuer à utiliser ces méthodes dans l'avenir?
Question: Pensez-vous que d'autres membres de la communauté, ceux qui n'ont pas bénéficié directement de ces activités du projet, ont également appris à utiliser ces méthodes? Comment les ont-ils appris?

L'une de ces méthodes était-elle déjà mise en pratique par les membres de vos communautés avant que le projet ne commence à les promouvoir? Lesquels? Dans quelle mesure étaient-ils déjà pratiqués?

Explorer: Ces méthodes se sont-elles répandues dans d'autres communautés en dehors de la zone du projet?
Sonder: [SI OUI] Comment est-ce arrivé?

17. Avez-vous payé quelque chose pour les produits ou services de nutrition ou de santé fournis par le projet?

Sonder: [Si OUI] Lesquels?
Question: Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de payer pour ces services ou produits?
Explorer: Continuerez-vous à payer pour ces services ou produits à l'avenir?
Sonder: [SI NON] Pourquoi pas? [VOIR LES EXEMPLES CORRECTES]
Explorer: Seriez-vous prêt à payer un peu plus pour certains de ces produits / services? [Si oui, lesquels?)

Explorer: Y a-t-il autre chose qui vous ferait payer pour l'un de ces produits et / ou services?

Durabilité: WASH

18. Les membres de la communauté pratiquent-ils encore les méthodes d'assainissement qu'ils reçoivent sur les formations du projet? [LISTE DES LIEUX]

Explorer: Qu'est-ce qui encouragerait les membres de la communauté à continuer à utiliser ces méthodes à l'avenir?
Question: Pensez-vous que d'autres personnes non bifocales dans la communauté ont également appris à utiliser ces méthodes? Comment les ont-ils appris?
Explorer: Ces méthodes se sont-elles répandues dans d'autres communautés en dehors de la zone du projet?
Sonder: [SI OUI] Comment est-ce arrivé?

19. Avez-vous payé pour les produits ou services d'assainissement fournis par le projet?
Sonder: [Si OUI] Lesquels?

Question: Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de payer pour ces services ou produits?
Explorer: Continuerez-vous à payer pour ces services ou produits à l'avenir?
Sonder: [SI NON] Pourquoi pas? [VOIR LES EXEMPLES CORRECTES]
Explorer: Seriez-vous prêt à payer un peu plus pour certains de ces produits / services? [Si oui, lesquels?)
Explorer: Y a-t-il autre chose qui vous ferait payer pour l'un de ces produits et / ou services?

Questions basées sur les résultats préliminaires de l'enquête quantitative

Diversité alimentaire des ménages et des femmes:

Il n'y a eu qu'une augmentation marginale pour les deux évaluations (l'évaluation de base et l'évaluation finale).

20. Quels types de formations et de changement de comportements sur la nutrition et l'alimentation les bénéficiaires ont-ils reçus?

Explore : Le message a-t-il été compris / perçu d'une façon efficace?
Explore : De quelles façons les ménages et les femmes ont-ils augmenté les différents types d'aliments qu'ils mangent?
Explore : À quels défis sont-ils confrontés pour accéder aux différents types d'aliments?
Explore : Quelles sont les autres raisons qui empêchent les ménages d'incorporer différents types d'aliments nutritifs dans leurs repas (y compris des raisons culturelles)?

Prévalence des ménages souffrant de faim modérée à la faim sévère:

Les résultats quantitatifs préliminaires montrent une très forte baisse de la situation.
Est-ce soutenu par des données qualitatives?

21. De quelle manière les ménages décrivent-ils les changements dans leur production alimentaire et leur sécurité alimentaire?

Explore : De quelle manière leur accès à la nourriture a-t-il changé au cours de l'année et surtout pendant la période de soudure?
Explore : Quelles sont les raisons de ces changements?

Diète minimum acceptable (DMA) pour les enfants de 6-23 mois (notez que le DMA est déterminé par un nombre adéquat de repas par jour (fréquence des repas) et par une diversité alimentaire adéquate (différents types d'aliments nutritifs):

Les résultats quantitatifs montrent peu de changement à ce sujet, et en particulier pour les enfants allaités de 6 à 8 mois. Il y avait aussi peu de changement dans le pourcentage d'enfants recevant une fréquence de repas minimum acceptable, en particulier pour les enfants allaités. En outre, l'utilisation de fruits et de légumes riches en vitamine A n'a pas beaucoup changé, bien que la sensibilisation sur ce point ait été au centre du projet.

22. Quels sont les défis auxquels les femmes sont confrontées pour allaiter leurs enfants tout au long de la journée?

23. Quels sont les défis auxquels les ménages sont confrontés pour obtenir ou utiliser des aliments riches en vitamine A?

Il y a des défis pour l'augmentation des différents types d'aliments utilisés par les ménages, en général (ceci est également lié à la diversité alimentaire ci-dessus).

24. Quelles sont les autres raisons qui expliquent que la DMA n'a pas beaucoup augmenté ? (p. Ex., Quels types de formation les femmes ont-elles reçu à ce sujet?)
Explore : Le message a-t-il été compréhensible? Surtout dans les communautés bénéficiaires du projet ViM?

Pourcentage d'enfants de 0-23 mois avec une carte de suivi de la croissance montrant au moins une pesée au cours des 2 derniers mois:

Ceci a diminué pendant la durée du projet, mais le pourcentage de mères avec enfants de 0-23 mois ayant eu 4 visites prénatales et plus a augmenté, tout comme le pourcentage d'enfants complètement vaccinés. Cela suggère que les enfants reçoivent des visites de routine de la clinique de santé.

25. Jusqu'à quel âge les femmes continuent-elles à emmener leurs enfants dans des centres de santé pour des examens de contrôle après la naissance?

Explore : Quels sont les obstacles à cela?
Explore : Y a-t-il d'autres explications pour (1) ne pas effectuer une pesée régulière; ou (2) ne pas avoir la carte de croissance et de surveillance ou l'avoir mise à jour?

Indicateurs d'hygiène et assainissement:

Les résultats quantitatifs montrent qu'il y a eu des améliorations modérées, mais le pourcentage de ménages avec de l'eau et du savon / produit de nettoyage local (comme les cendres) dans un endroit de lavage des mains ou avec un accès à une installation sanitaire améliorée est faible.

26. Quels sont les obstacles pour les ménages à installer et / ou utiliser un endroit de lavage des mains fonctionnel à leur domicile?

Question de clôture

Y a-t-il quelque chose que vous aimeriez dire à propos du projet ViM dont nous n'avons pas déjà parlé?

Je vous remercie. Avez-vous des questions pour moi?

Evaluation Finale du projet ViM: PROTOCOLE POUR L'INTERVIEW DES INFORMATEURS CLES
(Autorités Régionales et Communales; Agents du projet et relais)

Introduction et Consentement

Pour débuter, l'interviewer doit lire le scripte de consentement qui suit:

Bonjour et merci d'avoir accepté de me parler. Je m'appelle (nom d'intervieweur/intervieweuse) ____ et voici mon collègue ___ qui prendra des notes pendant la conversation et _____ qui lui servira d'interprète. Nous travaillons pour CRDA, en collaboration avec NORC à l'Université de Chicago, basé aux Etats Unis. Nous sommes chargés de mener une étude pour évaluer les impacts du projet ViM.

Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous voudrions parler avec vous sur vos expériences sur ce projet et ses activités dans votre communauté. La discussion dura au maximum 1 heure. L'objectif de cette discussion est de vous écouter et de capturer vos expériences des activités liées du projet ViM, ainsi que de votre perception des changements qui en ont découlés.

Notez qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou mauvaises réponses. Sentez-vous libre de partager votre expérience et réactions, positives ou négatives, et d'être précis. Si c'est possible, donnez des exemples pour illustrer ce que vous dites.

Notre rôle ici est de poser des questions et d'écouter votre avis et expériences. Nous allons enregistrer cette discussion afin de noter fidèlement le contenu de la conversation, et de ne rien oublier de tout ce qui a été dit. Vos identités ne seront pas divulguées. Les informations qui vont être collectées à travers cette discussion seront conserver en sécurité et sont considérées comme confidentielles, elles ne seront partagées avec USAID que de façon anonyme.

Votre participation est entièrement libre et vous pouvez choisir de ne pas répondre à une question ou d'interrompre votre participation à tout moment si vous trouvez les discussions gênantes ou vous vous sentez mal à l'aise. Néanmoins, votre contribution est très importante pour aider l'USAID à rendre leurs programmes de nutrition et sécurité alimentaire plus efficace et mieux adapté aux besoins de la population de Burkina Faso.

Si vous avez des questions sur l'étude, vous pouvez nous les poser maintenant, ou contacter Mr. Karim Pare par téléphone: [numero de téléphone].

Etre-vous d'accord de participer à la discussion d'aujourd'hui? **OUI** **NON**

INFORMATION SUR L'INTERVIEW	
Désignation de l'Activité _____	**Facilitateur** _____
Partenaire de mise en Œuvre _____	**Enregistreur** _____
Nom de l'interviewé _____	**Date** _____
Employeur ou structure affilié _____	**Heure de début d'interview** _____
Titre du Poste _____	**Heure de fin d'interview** _____

Questions Introductives

1. *SVP, pourriez-vous brièvement présenter votre Organisation?*

2. *Pourriez-vous donner un aperçu de votre fonction dans le cadre du projet ViM ?*
   - *Quand avez-vous commencé à travailler sur le projet ViM?*

3. *Aviez-vous participé ou contribué de quelque façon dans la conception du projet? En quel manier?*

Ciblage et répartition des avantages pour les bénéficiaires du Projet

4. *Quels sont les groupes qui sont principalement ciblés par les activités du projet, dans les communautés où ViM est mis en œuvre ?*
   - *Pensez-vous que les groupes ciblées sont ceux qui conduisent à un meilleur impact du projet ?*
   - *Y aurait-il d'autres groupes qui ne sont pas touchés par le projet mais qui aurait amélioré l'impact actuel du projet s'ils étaient bénéficiaires? Pourquoi ?*

Efficacité des interventions

5. *Parmi les différentes activités <donnez quelques exemples d'activités> mises en œuvre par le projet ViM, pensez-vous que certaines était particulièrement efficace pour améliorer l'agriculture, la nutrition, la sante, et les moyens de subsistance? Si oui, lesquelles ?*
   - *Quelles approches considérez-vous comme les plus efficaces, et pourquoi ?*
   - *A votre avis, y a-t-il eu des activités qui ont été inefficace ou qui ont eu moins d'effet? Si oui, lesquelles ? Quels en sont les raisons ?*
   - *D'après vous, quelles sont les facteurs ou les contraintes qui ont contribué à une faible efficacité ou performance de ces activités ?*

6. *Avez-vous identifié des leçons particulières à tirées et ou découvert des effets inattendus liés aux actions / activités du ViM? Si oui, lesquelles?*

Contribution à l'atteinte des objectifs du projet

7. *Selon vous, y a-t-il eu des changements sur le niveau de malnutrition et l'état de santé général parmi :*
   - *Les groupes le plus vulnérables dans votre communauté et d'autres que vous connaissez qui ont bénéficié des interventions de ViM*
   - *La population de ces communautés plus généralement ?*

Possibilités d'amélioration

8. *Y aurait-il des défis ou contraintes spécifiques qui limitent le potentiel des activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre du projet ViM à produire des meilleurs résultats ? Si oui, lesquelles ?*

9. *Avez-vous des recommandations pour améliorer la mise en œuvre des activités du projet ViM auxquelles vous avez pris part ou que vous avez contribué à réaliser ? Si oui, lesquelles ?*

Pérennité des acquis du projet

10. *Selon vous, est-ce-que les bénéficiaires ont reçu les formations et ressources nécessaires et ont acquis des connaissances suffisantes pour pérenniser certaines ou la totalité des pratiques par eux-mêmes? Pourquoi?*
    - *[Si oui] Pensez-vous que les bénéficiaires sont en mesure de partager certaines de ces pratiques avec d'autres qui n'ont pas participés au projet? Pourquoi ou pourquoi pas?*
    - *[Si non] Pourquoi pas? Quelles sont les principales raisons qui empêchent les bénéficiaires de maintenir durablement ces pratiques ? Y a-t-il des exceptions selon vous ?*

11. *Pensez-vous que les organisations qui mettent en œuvre les activités du projet ViM sont motivées et intéressées à continuer d'offrir certaines ou la totalité de ces activités, une fois le projet terminée ?*
    - *Y a-t-il des exceptions notables ?*
    - *[Si non] Quelles sont les principaux obstacles qui les en empêchent ?*

12. *Pensez-vous que les bénéficiaires vont continuer à demander certains ou la totalité des services, le cas échéant ? Pensez-vous qu'ils soient assez intéressés et à même de supporter en partie les couts associés à ces services ?*
    - *[Si non] Quelles sont les principaux obstacles qui les en empêchent ?*

13. *Selon vous, est-ce-que certaines ou la totalité des activités pourraient être continuées indépendamment du financement de USAID? Si ou, lesquelles et de quel manière ?*
    - *Y a-t-il des exceptions à votre réponse ? Pourquoi considérez-vous ces activités comme des exceptions?*

14. *Quels sont les éléments de soutient clés (p. ex., des fonds, un soutien en nature, rendre les services payants, la formation et le renforcement des capacités, ou la promotion) qui seraient nécessaires pour que votre organisation de continuer d'offrir certaines des services de ViM ?*

15. *Que considérez-vous être les défis les plus important pour que les activités de ViM soient pérennes?*

Question de clôture

16. *Auriez-vous d'autres commentaires que vous voudriez bien ajoutés?*

VIII. ANONYMIZED KII AND GD LIST

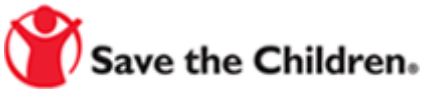
Table 24: Anonymized List of KIIs

Number	Date of Interview	Respondent's Position/Title	Location
1	January 27, 2018	Facilitator/Lead Mother	Tibtenga
2	January 27, 2018	ASBC	Delga
3	January 27, 2018	ASBC	Konean
4	January 27, 2018	ASC Facilitator	Basma
5	January 26, 2018	CLTS Committee	Namissigma
6	January 27, 2018	CLTS Sanrgho	Sanrgho
7	January 27, 2018	Facilitator/Lead Mother	Tibi Yarce
8	January 26, 2018	President of CVD	Basma
9	January 26, 2018	President of CVD	Konean
10	January 26, 2018	President of CVD	Basarlgho
11	January 27, 2018	Facilitator/Lead Mother	Karka
12	January 26, 2018	Lead Mother	Barsalogo
13	January 26, 2018	Facilitator for Health/Nutrition	Nagraogo Foulcé
14	January 27, 2018	Poultry vaccinator	Pissila
15	January 27, 2018	ASBC	Silmiougou
16	January 27, 2018	Poultry vaccinator	Sangro
17	January 27, 2018	President of the CLTS committee	Silmiougou
18	January 31, 2018	Head of Animal Production	Kaya
19	January 30, 2018	Head of Nutrition (CUS)	Barsalogho
20	January 31, 2018	Government employee	Barsalogho
21	February 1, 2018	Head of Marketing	Pissila
22	February 1, 2018	Head of Human Resources and Coordinator of SILC	Kaya
23	February 1, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Pissila
24	February 1, 2018	Head of Livestock Technical Support	Pissila
25	February 5, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Kaya
26	February 2, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Barsalogho
27	February 3, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Kaya
28	February 2, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Namissiguima
29	February 2, 2018	Member of Union of Onion Producers	Kaya
30	February 5, 2018	Member of Animal Resources Department	Kaya
31	February 2, 2018	Member of Veterinary Services Department	Barsalogho
32	February 6, 2018	Member of Land Administration and Decentralization Department	Kaya
33	February 5, 2018	Member of the Ministry of Women, National Solidarity, and the Family	Kaya
34	February 6, 2018	Member of the Animal Resources Department	Kaya
35	February 6, 2018	Member of the Animal Resources Department	Kaya
36	February 6, 2018	Member of the Ministry of the Environment, the Green Economy, and Climate Change (MEEVCC)	Kaya

Table 25: Anonymized List of GDs

Number	Date of Discussion	Village Name	Commune Name	Number of Male Participants	Number of Female Participants
1	January 20, 2018	Barsalogho	Barsalogho	0	10
2	January 20, 2018	Barsalogho	Barsalogho	9	0
3	January 22, 2018	Basma	Barsalogho	0	8
4	January 2018	Basma	Barsalogho	11	0
5	January 21, 2018	Delga	Kaya	0	11
6	January 21, 2018	Delga	Kaya	0	12
7	January 20, 2018	Firka	Pissila	9	0
8	January 22, 2018	Gabou	Barsalogho	0	12
9	January 20, 2018	Gabou	Barsalogho	13	0
10	January 20, 2018	Karka	Pissila	0	11
11	January 20, 2018	Karka	Pissila	0	12
12	January 20, 2018	Kondibito	Barsalogho	0	9
13	January 22, 2018	Kondibito	Barsalogho	8	0
14	January 20, 2018	Konean	Kaya	0	10
15	January 20, 2018	Konean	Kaya	9	0
16	January 21, 2018	Nagraogo Foulce	Barsalogho	0	10
17	January 21, 2018	Nagraogo Foulce	Barsalogho	8	0
18	January 21, 2018	Namissiguima	Namissiguima	0	8
19	January 21, 2018	Namissiguima	Namissiguima	9	0
20	January 19, 2018	Pissila	Pissila	0	23
21	January 22, 2018	Pissila	Pissila	9	0
22	January 21, 2018	Sangro	Kaya	0	10
23	January 21, 2018	Sangro	Kaya	0	9
24	January 22, 2018	Silmiougou	Kaya	0	11
25	January 22, 2018	Silmiougou	Kaya	0	8
26	January 22, 2018	Tamsin	Namissiguima	0	11
27	January 22, 2018	Tamsin	Namissiguima	11	0
28	January 20, 2018	Tibi-Yarce	Pissila	0	13
29	January 20, 2018	Tibi-Yarce	Pissila	13	0
30	January 22, 2018	Tibi-Tenga	Pissila	0	9
31	January 22, 2018	Tibi-Tenga	Pissila	9	0
GD Participants Totals:				**118**	**207**

IX. QUANTITATIVE INSTRUMENT



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Burkina Faso

Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) Survey Questionnaire

Title II Food Security Development Project (2011-2017)

ENDLINE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY 2017

A. IDENTIFICATION.

No.	Question	Response	Skips
A1	Date of interview	|__|__|/|__|__| **DD / MM**	
A2	Team Code	A..... 1 B..... 2 C ..... 3 |__| D ..... 4 E..... 5 F..... 6 G ..... 7 H ..... 8 I..... 9 J 10	
A3	Enumerator pair Code	|__|	
A4	Commune	Barsalogho.....1 Kaya..... 2 |__| Namissiguima .....3 Pissila.....4	
A5	Village	**Barsalogho** BASMA .....1 BARSALOGHO.....2 BIGUELLE .....3 BOLLE .....4 FOUBE.....5 GABOU .....6 GUIENDBILA .....7 KAMSE-PEULH .....8 KONDIBITO .....9 KORKO-PEULH.....10 NAGRAOGO-FOULBE 11	**Skip if A4≠1**

		SIDIGA.....12 SOMYALKA.....13 TATOUKOU.....14 YANTENGA.....15 TOECE.....16	
		Kaya AROUEM.....17 BASNERE.....18 DAHISMA.....19 DELGA.....20 FANKA.....21 GAH.....22 KALAMBAOGO.....23 KONEAN.....24 LEGOURE.....25 OUALGA.....26 SANRGO.....27 SILMIOUGOU.....28 ZOURA.....29 TIBTENGA.....30	**Skip if A4≠2**
		Namissiguima NAMISSIGUIMA.....31 TAMSIN.....32	**Skip if A4≠3**
		Pissila DIBILOU.....33 DOUAGA.....34 FIRKA.....35 GUIBA.....36 ISSAOGO.....37 KARKA.....38 KOMSILGA.....39 NIANDIN.....40 NOAKA.....41 OUINTOKOULGA.....42 PISSILA.....43 POULALLE.....44 RIMKILGA.....45 ROUMBA-MOSSI.....46 SOLOMNORE.....47 TAMBDOGO.....48 TIBI-YARCE.....49 TOEGHIN.....50	**Skip if A4≠4**
A6	Household Number	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
A6a	Phone number of the household (*recorded any phone number whose someone can use to contact the household*)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	

A7	Is this the first contact with the household or are you returning to this household to complete a previous interview?	First contact ..... 1 Returning to complete..... 2	
A8	If returning to complete, which section(s) of the questionnaire do you need to complete? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	A Identification ..... 1 B Household roster ..... 2 C Sanitation and hygiene... 3 D Assets and savings ..... 4 M Training……..5 E Agriculture ..... 6 F Household food security 7 G-J Women's questionnaire8 K-L Child questionnaire 9	**Skip if A7 = 1** **If A8≠1, skip to beginning of selected section**
A9	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. The survey will take approximately 120 minutes. We will be asking you questions about members of your household, agricultural practices, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene as well as maternal and child health. We will ask to measure and weigh the children in the household under the age of 5.	YES.....1 NO..... 2	**If A9 = 2, Skip to N5**

	If you have any questions about the survey you may contact Karim Pare at 072160066 or 078749808 at CRDA. Do you have any questions for me about the survey? **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**		

EVERY QUESTION AFTER THIS POINT SHOULD INCLUDE REFUSE AND DON'T KNOW AS POSSIBLE RESPONSES.

B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER.

ASK OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

SAY TO RESPONDENT “Please tell me the name and sex of each person who lives here, starting with the head of the household. Let me tell you a little bit about what we mean by 'household.' For our purposes today, members of a household are those that live together and eat from the "same pot." Each person contributes to and benefits from the household. It should include anyone who has lived in your house for 6 of the last 12 months, but it does not include anyone who lives here but eats separately.”

PUT AT THE TOP OF THE LIST THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD. THEN LIST THE FIRST SPOUSE, HER CHILDREN FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST. THEN SI THE HEAD IS POLYGAMOUS, LIST THE NAMES OF THE OTHER HOUSEHOD MEMBES. THEN ASK: “Does anyone else live here even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work.” IF YES, COMPLETE THE LISTING. THEN, COLLECT THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER, ONE PERSON AT A TIME.

How many members live in the households? _____

COLLECT ALL NAMES FIRST, THEN LOOP QUESTIONS 2-10 FOR EACH NAME LISTED

Line No	(1) Name	(2) [NAME]’s relationship to head of HH	(3) [NAME]’s sex	(4) Please tell me how old [NAME] is. How old was [NAME] on his/her last birthday? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, ENTER “0”. ONLY SELECT DK IF AGE > 49 YEARS. IF 100+ YEARS, USE “99.”	(4a) What is the highest level of education that [NAME] completed?	(6) **Eligible for Module E** Is [NAME] a farmer?	(7) **Eligibility for Module F** Was [NAME] in charge of the household’s food preparation yesterday?	(10) **Eligibility for Module K-M** **FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE:** Who is the primary caregiver of **[NAME]**? LIST ALL NAMES
1	_____	|__|	|__|	SELECT AGE RANGE AND THEN ENTER NUMBER OF YEARS	|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
…	_____	|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|
20	_____	|__|	|__|		|__|	|__|	|__|	|__|

Column 2: Relationship to Head of HH
1 = Spouse
2 = Child
3 = Grandchild
4 = Parent/grandparent
5 = Sibling (including in-law)
6 = Cousin
7 = Nephew/niece
8 = Aunt/uncle
9 = Other

Column 3: Sex
1 = Male
2 = Female

Column 4: Age
1 = 0-5 years old
2 = 6-14 years old
3 = 15-49 years old
4 = 50 years old or older
Column 4a: Education
1 = None (No formal schooling)
2 = Primary
3 = Secondary
4 = Greater than secondary
5 = Other

Column 6, 7, 8, 9:
1 = Yes
2 = No

Next Screen Page:

NOTE RESPONDENT NAMES ON FIELD CONTROL SHEET FOR EACH SECTION

C. Sanitation and Hygiene: [INSERT NAME FROM B1, ROW 1] or another responsible adult member of the household

D. Assets: [INSERT NAME FROM B1, ROW 1] or another responsible adult member of the household

M. Training participation and perception of changes: Choose main farmer from [INSERT NAME(S) FROM B6 ON SEPARATE LINES]

E. Agriculture: [INSERT NAME(S) FROM B6 ON SEPARATE LINES]

F. Household food security: Choose one from [INSERT NAME(S) FROM B6 ON SEPARATE LINES]

G, H, I, J. Women's dietary diversity, group participation and literacy, decision-making, and antenatal care: [INSERT NAME(S) FROM B8 ON SEPARATE LINES]

K, L. Child anthropometrics and feeding practices: Caregiver(s) of [INSERT NAME(S) FROM B9 ON SEPARATE LINES]

C. SANITATION AND HYGIENE

ASK OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

No.	Question	Response	SKIPS
C1	**ASK TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO KNOWS THE SANITATION AND HYGIENE HABITS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION D**
C2a	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to C3**
C2b	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no, return to C1**
C3	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD..... 1 FLUSH OR POUR/FLUSH TOILET .. 2	**If NO FACILITY**

		VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE ..... 3 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 4 TRADITIONAL PIT LATRINE..... 5 PIT LATRINE WITH NO SLAB/OPEN PIT ..... 6 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____. 8 |__|	**(1), skip to C5**
C3A	Where is the toilet water channeled?	PIPELIINE SYSTEM……1 SEPTIC TANK……..2 PIT LATRINE ……3 SOMEWHERE ELSE……..4	**SKIP IF C3≠2**
C4	Do you share this facility with other households?	YES ..... 1 NO, FACILITY ONLY USED BY MY HOUSEHOLD	
C5	Are there any children under 2 years of age (0–23 months) that live in this household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
C6	Can you show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? ASK TO SEE AND OBSERVE. RECORD ONLY ONE HAND WASHING PLACE. THIS IS THE HAND WASHING PLACE THAT IS USED MOST OFTEN BY THE RESPONDENT OR HOUSEHOLD.	Inside/within 10 paces of the toilet facility ..... 1 Inside/within 10 paces of the kitchen/cooking place..... 2 Elsewhere in home or yard ..... 3 Outside yard..... 4 No specific place ..... 5 No permission to see ..... 6 |__|	**IF 5 OR 6, SKIP TO C10**
C7	OBSERVE: Is water present at the specific place for hand washing? IF THERE IS A TAP OR PUMP PRESENT AT THE SPECIFIC PLACE FOR HAND WASHING, OPEN THE TAP OR OPERATE THE PUMP TO SEE IF WATER IS COMING OUT. IF THERE IS A BUCKET, BASIN, OR OTHER TYPE OF WATER CONTAINER, EXAMINE IT TO SEE WHETHER WATER IS PRESENT IN THE CONTAINER.	YES (WATER IS AVAILABLE)..... 1 NO (WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE)... 2	
C8	OBSERVE: Is soap or detergent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	None..... 1 Bar soap..... 2 Detergent (powder/liquid/paste)..... 3 Liquid soap (including shampoo) ..... 4 |__|	**Multiple selection**
C9	OBSERVE: Is locally used cleansing agent present at the specific place for hand washing? RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.	None..... 1 Ash ..... 2 Mud/sand..... 3 Other (specify)_____..... 4 |__|	**Multiple selection**

C10	Do you have any soap in your household for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**Avoid if C8≠1 and C9≠1, skip to section D** **IF C10=2, SKIP TO SECTION D**
C11	Can you please show it to me? (RECORD OBSERVATION AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	Not able to show ..... 1 Bar soap ..... 2 Detergent (powder/liquid/paste) ..... 3 Liquid soap (including shampoo) ..... 4 **|__|**	
C12	Do you have any ash or sand or mud in your household for washing hands?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**IF C12=2, SKIP TO SECTION D**
C13	Can you please show it to me? (RECORD OBSERVATION AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY)	Not able to show ..... 1 Ash ..... 2 Mud/sand..... 3 **|__|**	
	End of Module		

D. ASSETS

ASK OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

No.	Question	Response	Skips
D1	**ASK TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR ANOTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO KNOWS THE ASSETS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION M**
D2a	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to D3a**
D2b	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no, return to D1**

	Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**		

Now I'm going to ask you about some of the items you own in your house. If none owned, enter "0"

LOOP THROUGH EACH ITEM; SKIP VALUE QUESTION IF # CURRENTLY OWNED = 0 OR REFUSE/DK

		# currently owned	Estimated value if *all units owned* sold today (CFA)
Domestic Assets			
D3a	Sleeping mats	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3b	Beds	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3c	Mosquito nets	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3d	Stove	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3e	Watches	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3f	Radio	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3g	Television	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3h	Chairs	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3i	Mobile Phone	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3j	Laptop/desk computer	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3k	Solar Plates	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3l	Gas or electric cooker	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3m	Refrigerator	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D3n	Other domestic equipments	|__| |__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Transportation assets			

D4a	Car/truck	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D4b	Motorcycle	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D4c	Bicycle	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
Productive assets			
D5a	Houe	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5b	Charrue / Sarcleur / Butteur	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5c	Tractor	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5d	Shovel	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5e	Wheelbarrow	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5f	Pickaxe	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5g	“SHiner”	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5h	Watering can	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5i	Carts	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5j	Motorized pump	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5k	Manual pump	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5l	Pulverizer	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5m	Scythe	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5n	Straw cutter	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5o	Bundling machine	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5p	Drinking Trough	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5q	Food trough	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5r	Traction - Cattle	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5s	Traction - Donkey	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5t	Traction - Horse	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5u	Traction - Camel	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5v	Hatchery	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5w	Brooder	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5x	Multi-purpose shredder	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5y	Metallic box	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5z	Wire mesh	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5aa	Sloped Triangle	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5bb	Mold for boots	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|
D5cc	Cage for transporting poultry	|__||__|	|__|__|__|__|__|__|

SECTION M: TRAINING PARTICIPATION AND PERCEPTION OF CHANGES

ASK THE PRIMARY FARMER IN HOUSEHOLD

No.	Question	Response	Skips
M0a	**ASK TO THE PRIMARY FARMER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, THE MEMBER WITH THE LARGEST CROP SURFACE OF LAND IN THE LAST AGRICULTURAL SEASON.** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION E**
M0b	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to M1**
M0c	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no, return to CM0a**

I want to ask about trainings that you or another household member may have attended.

TOPIC	M1.1 During the past five years (2012-2017) did any member of your household participate in [TOPIC]? 1 YES 2 NO (If NO, skip to next topic)	M1.2 How many trainings did members of your household receive on [TOPIC] during the past five years (2012-2017)? Range 1-30	M1.3 In which year the members of the household received most recent trainings on [TOPIC]? (Record Year)
a. ViM agriculture trainings or meetings? (Good agricultural practices: improved farming techniques and expanded use of agricultural inputs & through Farmer Field Schools, Demonstration plots)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
b. ViM livestock trainings or meetings? (Animal care, Demonstration herds etc.)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
c. ViM women health and nutrition trainings or meetings? (Maternal health and nutrition)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
d. ViM child health and nutrition trainings or meetings? (Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF), Immunization, Growth Monitoring	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
e. ViM WASH activities? (Hygiene and sanitation training/Hand washing)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
f. ViM savings and internal lending (SILC) group? (Borrowing, savings and financial literacy)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
g. ViM training on Gender inequality	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
h. Vim training on Natural Resources management	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|
i. Other ViM activities? (Specify)	|__|	|__|__|	|__|__||__|__|

M1.4.1 During 2012-2017 did your household receive any food rations from ViM?	1 YES 2 NO (If NO, skip to M2)
M1.4.2 For which activities did your household receive food rations from ViM? READ ALL OPTIONS AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	1 Ration for children 2 Ration for pregnant or lactatcing women 3 Ration for household
M1.4.3 How many times the household receive food ration from ViM during 2012-2017?	|__|__|

M2. The following questions ask about changes you have seen in the past 5 years (2012-2017) in your farm and household.

TOPIC	M2. Over the last 5 years (during 2012-2017), how has [TOPIC] changed?

	5 improved a lot, 4 improved somewhat, 3 about the same, 2 somewhat worse, and 1 a lot worse.
a. your Household's financial situation	|___|
b. your Household's food availability during the hungry season (June through September)	|___|
c. your household's Yield (Output per hectare) of most important crops	|___|
d. your household's Farm income	|___|
e. Women's empowerment in the household	|___|
f. Natural Resources management	|___|
G. Nutrition status of children and women	|___|

The following questions ask you about factors that may have contributed to the changes in your household's farm income.

FACTOR	**M3. How important was [FACTOR] in bringing about a change in your household's yield for most important crops and household farm income?** Was it (5) essential, (4) very important, (3) important, (2) not very important (1) not important at all? 0 = NO CHANGE	
	M3.1 FARM YIELD (MOST IMPORTANT CROP)	**M3.2 FARM INCOME**
a. Weather, pests, production conditions	|___| IF M3.1a=0, THEN SKIP M3.1b-g	|___| IF M3.2a=0, THEN SKIP M3.2b-g
b. Market conditions: availability or cost of inputs, etc.	|___|	|___|
c. Me and my family and community: skills, hard work, collaboration	|___|	|___|
d. Training, information, input supply, market linkages offered by ViM interventions	|___|	|___|
e. Training, information, input supply, market linkages offered by other program	|___|	|___|
f. Training on gender offered by ViM	|___|	|___|
g. Training on natural resource management offered by ViM	|___|	|___|

MOTIVATION OF THE BENEFICIAIRIES ON THE ADOPTION OF ViM IMPROVED PRATICES AFTER THE END OF ViM INTERVENTIONS

M4. Which of the following technologies or practices do you intend to use after the end of ViM activities next year?	Improved agriculture practices…1 Improved crops seed……2 Improved fertilizers, pesticides, Phytosanitary products….3 Improved livestock practices….4 Natural resource management practices (Zaï, Stony cordons,)…5 ViM child health and nutrition pratices (Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF), Immunization, Growth Monitoring practices)……6 ViM WASH practices ……7 Participating on savings and internal lending (SILC) group (Borrowing, savings and financial)…….8 NONE ……0	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY, EXCEPT FOR "NONE"**
[INSERT M4 SELECTION] M5. Who will help you to adopt or apply these improved technologies and practices after the end of ViM intervention?	1= Farmers groups 2= MLA and CARE groups 3= Government 4= Private institution 5= Another NGOs 6= Other (specify) 0= MYSELF	**ASK FOR EACH SELECTION IN M4** **SELECT ALL THE APPLY, EXPECT "MYSELF"**
M6. Which of the following trainings do you expect to continue to attend after the end of Vim intervention?	Agricultures training (crops) …1 Livestock training ……2 Sanitation and WASH training ……3 Literacy training ……4 Gender training ……5 Natural resource management training---6 Child health and nutrition pratices (Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF)/Immunization, Growth Monitoring practices)…… 7 Participating on savings and internal lending (SILC) group (Borrowing, savings and financial)…….8 NONE ……0	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY, EXCEPT FOR "NONE"**
[INSERT M6 SELECTION] M7. From which source do you expect to receive the training?	1= Farmers groups 2= MLA and CARE groups 3= Government 4= Private institution 5= Another NGOs 6= Other (specify)	**ASK FOR EACH SELECTION IN M6 SELECT ALL THE APPLY**

E. AGRICULTURE

THIS MODULE IS TO BE ADMINISTERED TO ALL FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

For this section, the most recent agricultural year refers to the period from April 2016 to March 2017

No.	Question	Response	Skips
E1	**ASK TO ALL THE FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THE MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACCESS AND MAKE DECISIONS ON A PLOT OF LAND (EVEN A SMALL ONE).** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION F**
E2a	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES.....1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to E3a**

2b	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**	YES.....1 NO 2	**If no, return to E1**
E3a	Have you received any of the following agricultural inputs from ViM project during the period 2012-2017? PROBE BY READING EACH RESPONSE	Improved seeds ……1 Fertilizers, pesticides, phytosanitary products……..…2 Small ruminants ……3 Poultry ……4 Vaccination ……5 Animals Feed, SPAI……..6 Enhancement poultry……7 Plants (Moringa, Baobab,etc.)….8 Others inputs (specify) ……9 NONE……0	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION, EXCEPT FOR "NONE"**

E3b	Have you received any of the following extension services, trainings or supports from ViM project during the period 2012-2017? PROBE BY READING EACH RESPONSE	Plant Production ……1 Animal Production……2 Natural Resources management …..3 Value chain agriculture (Plant) ……..4 Value chain livestock ……..……5 Gender ……..……6 Financial management ……..……7 Governance……..……8 FaaB (farming as a business) ……..9 Literacy……10 Small grants of ViM ……..…..11 Health ……..12 Nutrition……..……13 Sanitation ……14 Other (Specify) ……15 NONE……0	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION, EXCEPT FOR "NONE"**
E3c	Have you received any of the following equipment from ViM project during the period 2012-2017? PROBE BY READING EACH RESPONSE	Labour equipment……..……1 Seedlings equipment ……2 Weeding equipment ……..…3 Treatment equipment ……..……4 Harvest equipment ……..……5 Transport equipment ……..…6 Other (specify)……..…7 NONE……..0	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION, EXCEPT FOR "NONE"**
E3d	Have you benefited from a plot of lowland (for rice production) or irrigate perimeters (for vegetable crops) from ViM Project during the period 2012-2017	YES.....1 NO 2	
E3e	Have you benefited from any other support during the periods 2012-2017, such as from the government or another NGO?	NO……0 ANOTHER NGO/ PROJECT……1 GOVERNMENT……2 OTHERS ……3	**IF E3.i =0, SKIP TO E3.0k**
E3f	What kind of support from the government or other NGO have you benefited from during the periods 2012-2017? PROBE BY READING EACH ONE	Agriculture inputs……1 Livestock input……2 Small ruminants……..3 Agriculture ……..4 Equipment's……5 Agriculture extension services, training……6. Sanitations / nutritional……..…7 training……8 Livestock production training……..9 Others (specify) ……10	
E3g	In what years have you benefited from any of the activities of ViM? PROBE BY READING EACH YEAR	2012……1 2013……2 2014……3 2015……4 2016……5 2017……6 RECEIVED NO BENEFIT……..0	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION, EXCEPT FOR "NO BENEFIT"**

E3.1	Did you have access to a plot of land (even if very small) over which over which you make decisions about what will be grown, how it will be grown, and how to dispose of the harvest? **VERIFY THAT RESPONDENT UNDERSTANDS THAT HAVING "ACCESS" AND MAKING "DECISIONS" OVER A PLOT OF LAND DOES NOT REQUIRE "LEGAL OWNERSHIP" OF THE LAND. A PERSON CAN HAVE ACCESS AND MAKE DECISIONS OVER A PLOT OF LAND (E.G. A SMALL VEGETABLE GARDEN) EVEN IF HE/SHE DOES NOT LEGALLY OWN THE LAND.**	YES.....1 NO .....2 **|__|**	**SKIP TO E4 IF E3.1=NO**
E3.2	**How many parcels/PLOTS** did you have access to (for which YOU were responsible for decision making) during the **most recent agricultural year**, regardless of whether or not they were cultivated by you?	|__|__|	
E4	Do you have animals over which you make decisions about how to dispose of the production?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF BOTH E3.1 = NO AND E4 = NO, END MODULE**
E5.1	Are you a member of any producer's groups	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E5.1 =2, SKIP TO E6**
E5.2	What type of producer groups are you a member of? PROBE BY READING EACH RESPONSE	Cowpeas farmer's groups ……1 Sorghum farmer's groups……2 Tomatoes farmer's groups……3 Onion farmer's groups……4 Small ruminant farmer's groups……5 Poultry farmer's groups……6 Others farmer's groups (specify)…..7 ……	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E5.3	Among the groups that you mentioned, which benefit from ViM?	[SELECTED RESPONSES FROM E5.2] NO GROUP……8	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELETION S EXCEPT "NO GROUP"**
	Financial Services & marketing		
E6	Did you take any agricultural credit from any formal institutions (banks, microfinance institutions, savings/loan groups), in cash or in kind, in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	

E7	Did you save any money in the **most recent agricultural year**? In other words, did you put any money aside to use later?	YES.....1 NO 2	
E7.1	Did you save any money in **any formal financial institutions** (banks, microfinance institutions, savings/loan groups) in the **most recent agricultural year**? In other words, did you put any money aside in any formal savings/bank account to use later?	YES.....1 NO	
E7.2	In the most recent agricultural year did you warrant your crops?	YES.....1 NO 2	
E8	In the **most recent agricultural year** did you sell any crops and/or livestock products?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E8≠1, SKIP TO E11**
E9	If yes, what was the source of market pricing information for your products? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Cell phone update……1 Radio broadcast .....2 Government information system .....3 Other producers.....4 Collectors (i.e. middlemen).....5 Other.....6 No market info received.....7	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E10	What was the **primary** way in which revenue from agricultural production sales was spent?	Food……1 Health .....2 Education.....3 Investment .....4 Home building/repair .....5 Other.....6	

E11	Over the past **12 months**, what have been your sources of income, either in cash or in kind SELECT ALL THE APPLY	CROP SALES……1 LIVESTOCK SALES.....2 AGRICULTURAL DAY LABOR .....3 NON-AGRICULTURAL DAY LABOR 4 PETTY TRADE.....5 SMALL BUSINESS.....6 SALARIED EMPLOYMENT.....7 WAGE LABOR .....8 SALE OF CRAFTS .....9 GOLD MINING .....10 OTHER 11	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
	Pest and Natural resource management		
E12	Now I would like to ask you about pest management practices related to the **plots of land/animals** over which you make decisions. Did you practice any of the following pest management practices directly related to your **plots of land/animals** during the **most recent agricultural year?** SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Physical treatment .....1 Chemical treatment .....2 Biological treatment.....3 Integrated treatment .....4 Organic treatment.....5 Other.....6 None used 7	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E13	In the **most recent agricultural year**, did you use any natural resource management practices/techniques that are not directly related to on-farm production such as **[ANTI-EROSION BUNDS, BUND FILTERS, STONY CORDONS, ETC.]**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF 2, SKIP TO E15**
E14	Did you use any of the following natural resource management practices/techniques during the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Anti erosion Bund .....1 Bund filter .....2 Stony cordons.....3 Revegetation of bund .....4 Soil stabilization using grass .....5 Live brush mats .....6 Zai system .....7 Demi-Lunes .....8 V stone technique .....9 Gully treatment .....10 Agroforestry .....11 Assisted Natural Regeneration.....12 Other.....13	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
	Agricultural crop production		

E15	In the **most recent agricultural year**, did you plant any crops in the plot over which you make decisions?	YES.....1 NO 2	**AVOIDE IF E3.1=2** **IF E3.1≠1, SKIP TO E117.** **IF E15≠1, SKIP TO E117.**
E16	List the crops you planted during the **most recent agricultural year** in the plot over which you make decisions SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Sorghum .....1 Millet .....2 Maize .....3 Rice.....4 Cowpeas.....5 Onions .....6 Tomatoes.....7 Sesame.....8 Peanuts.....9 Other (specify).....10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
	For each crop grown, PDA will ask the following questions		
E17	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **sorghum** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for Sorghum in the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Ploughing.....1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences.....10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Other.....14 None of the above 15	**AVOID IF E16≠1, SKIP TO E28** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E18	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **sorghum** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.) .....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Other.....9 None of the above 10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E19.1	How many plots you planted Sorghum in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	

E19.2	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Sorghum?	0 – 0.5 HECTARES…….. 1 0.6-1 HECTARES…….. 2 1.1-2 HECTARES…….. 3 2.1-10 HECTARES…….. 4 10.1-20 HECTARES…….. 5 20.1-100 HECTARES…….. 6	
E19.3	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Sorghum?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E19.2**
E20	What were the local units used to measure amount of sorghum produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E21.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Sorghum?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E21	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Sorghum?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E21.0**
E21a	What was the total cost of inputs used for to sorghum production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, or hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E22	Did you sell any sorghum in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E22≠1, SKIP TO E26**
E23	What local unit measurement was used for sorghum crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E24	What was the total amount of sorghum sold, in [local units]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E25	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E25a	What was the main destination for the sorghum sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E26	Did you store Sorghum in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E26≠1, SKIP TO E28**
E27	What was the **main method** of storage used for this crop?	Greniers en paille pour épis.....1 Greniers en banco pour grains.....2 Jarres en banco pour grains.....3 Sac pour grains .....4 Other.....5	
E27_a	What was the total amount of sorghum consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E27_b	What was the total amount of sorghum gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E27_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the sorghum? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,…,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E27_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of sorghum? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E28	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **millet** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for Millet in the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Ploughing……1 Line planting ……2 Sarclage/binage……3 Le buttage……4 Chemical fertilization ……5 Organic fertilization……6 Crop rotation……7 Improved seeds ……8 Plant treatment ……9 Traitement des sémences……..…10 Intercropping……11 Thinning……12 Zai……13 Other……14 None of the above ……15	**IF E16≠2, SKIP TO E39** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E29	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **millet** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Joint purchase of inputs……1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups…..2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups ……3 Sorting/grading ……4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.)……5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.)……6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales ……8 Other……9 None of the above ……10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

E30.1	How many plots you planted Millet in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E30.2	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Millet?	0 – 0.5 HECTARES…….. 1 0.6-1 HECTARES…….. 2 1.1-2 HECTARES…….. 3 2.1-10 HECTARES…….. 4 10.1-20 HECTARES…….. 5 20.1-100 HECTARES…….. 6	
E30.3	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Millet?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E30.2**
E31	What were the local units used to measure amount of millet produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E32.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Millet?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E32	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Millet?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E32.0**
E32a	What was the total cost of inputs used to millet production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E33	Did you sell any millet in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E33≠1, SKIP TO E37**

E34	What local unit measurement was used for millet crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E35	What was the total amount of millet sold in [UNIT]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E36	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E36a	What was the main destination for the millet sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E37	Did you store Millet in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E37≠1, SKIP TO E39**
E38	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for this crop?	Greniers en paille pour épis.....1 Greniers en banco pour grains .....2 Jarres en banco pour grains.....3 Sac pour grains .....4 Other.....5	
E38_a	What was the total amount of millet consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E38_ b	What was the total amount of millet gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E38_ c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the millet? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E38_ d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of millet? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E39	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **maize** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for Maize in the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Ploughing……1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences……..…..10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Other.....14 None of the above 15	**IF E16≠3, SKIP TO E39** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**

E40	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **maize** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.).....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Other.....9 None of the above 10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E41.1	How many plots you planted Maize in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E41.2	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Maize?	0 – 0.5 HECTARES…….. 1 0.6-1 HECTARES…….. 2 1.1-2 HECTARES…….. 3 2.1-10 HECTARES…….. 4 10.1-20 HECTARES…….. 5 20.1-100 HECTARES…….. 6	
E41.3	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Maize?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E41.2**
E42	What were the local units used to measure amount of maize produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E43.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Maize?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E43	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Maize?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E43.0**
E44	Did you sell any maize in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E44≠1, SKIP TO E48**

E44a	What was the total cost of inputs used for maize production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E45	What local unit measurement was used for maize crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E46	If yes, what was the total amount of maize sold, in [LOCAL UNITS]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E47	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E47a	What was the main destination for the maize sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E48	Did you store Maize in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E48≠1, SKIP TO E50**
E49	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for this crop?	En épis sur une branche.....1 Epis dans des greniers en paille .....2 En grains dans des sacs .....3 Other.....4	
E49_a	What was the total amount of Maize consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E49_ b	What was the total amount of maize gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E49_ c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the maize? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E49_ d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of maize? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**

E50	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **rice** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for Rice in the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Ploughing……1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences……..…..10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Pepiniere/repiquage……14 Other.....15 None of the above 16	**IF E16≠4, SKIP TO E62** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**

E51	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **rice** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? SELECT ALL THE APPLY	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.).....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Parboiling.....9 Other.....10 None of the above 11	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E52.1	How many plots you planted rice in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E52.2	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Rice?	0 – 0.5 HECTARES…….. 1 0.6-1 HECTARES…….. 2 1.1-2 HECTARES…….. 3 2.1-10 HECTARES…….. 4 10.1-20 HECTARES…….. 5 20.1-100 HECTARES…….. 6	
E52.3	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Rice?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E52.2**
E53	What was the total area (in Ha) irrigated for rice production?	|__|__|.|__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E52.3**
E54	What were the local units used to measure amount of rice produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E55.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Rice?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E55	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Rice?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E55.0**

E55a	What was the total cost of input used for to Rrice production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	**E21a**
E56	Did you sell any Rice in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E56≠1, SKIP TO E60**
E57	What local unit measurement was used for Rice sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E58	If yes, what was the total amount of Rice sold in [local units]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E59	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E59a	What was the main destination for the rice sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E60	Did you store Rice in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E60≠1, SKIP TO E62**
E61	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for this crop?	Grenier en banco pour riz paddy.....1 Sac pour grains .....2 Other.....3	

E61_a	What was the total amount of Rice consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E61_b	What was the total amount of rice gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E61_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the rice? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E61_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of rice? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center……..3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……..6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

E62	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **cowpeas** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for Cowpeas in the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ploughing……1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences……..…10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Other.....14 None of the above 15	**AVOID IF E16≠5, SKIP TO E73** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E63	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **cowpea** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.) .....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Other.....9 None of the above 10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E63a	Did the practice of theses cowpeas value chain activities improve your access to the following services ??	Access to inputs .....1 Access to financial services.....2 Access to market information .....3 Others (specify) 4	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY**
E64.1	How many plots you planted Cowpeas in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E64.2	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Cowpeas?	0 – 0.5 HECTARES…….. 1 0.6-1 HECTARES…….. 2 1.1-2 HECTARES…….. 3 2.1-10 HECTARES…….. 4 10.1-20 HECTARES…….. 5 20.1-100 HECTARES…….. 6	
E64.3	What was the total area (in Ha) planted for Cowpeas?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E64.2**

E65	What were the local units used to measure amount of cowpeas produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E66.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Cowpeas?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E66	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Cowpeas?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E66.0**
E66a	What was the total cost of inputs used for to cowpeas production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E67	Did you sell any cowpeas in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E67≠1, SKIP TO E71**
E68	What local unit measurement was used for cowpeas crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E69	If yes, what was the total amount of cowpeas sold in [local units]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E70	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	

E70a	What was the main destination for the cowpeas sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E71	Did you store Cowpeas in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E71≠1, SKIP TO E73**
E72	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for Cowpeas?	Triple deeping bag.....1 Plastic barrel/can .....2 Attic/garret .....3 Jar.....4 Plastic bottle .....5 Other.....6	
E72_a	What was the total amount of cowpeas consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E72_b	What was the total amount of cowpeas gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E72_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the cowpeas? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,…,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E72_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of cowpeas? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E73	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **onions** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for onions in the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ploughing……1 Line planting ……2 Sarclage/binage……3 Le buttage……4 Chemical fertilization ……5 Organic fertilization……6 Crop rotation……7 Improved seeds ……8 Plant treatment ……9 Traitement des sémences……..…10 Intercropping……11 Thinning……12 Zai……13 Pepiniere/repiquage……..14 Other……15 None of the above ……16	**AVOID IF E16≠6, SKIP TO E84** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E74	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **onions** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Joint purchase of inputs……1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups…..2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups ……3 Sorting/grading ……4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.)……5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.)……6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales ……8 Other……9 None of the above ……10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

E75.1	How many plots you planted onions in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E75.2	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for onions?	0-50 SQ METERS…….. 1 51-200 SQ METERS…….. 2 201-300 SQ METERS…….. 3 301-400 SQ METERS…….. 4 401-500 SQ METERS…….. 5 501-1,000 SQ METERS…….. 6	
E75.3	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for onions?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E75.2**
E76	What were the local units used to measure amount of onions produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E77.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Onions?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E77	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Onions?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E77.0**
E77a	What was the total cost of inputs used for onion production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E78	Did you sell any onions in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E78≠1, SKIP TO E82**

E79	What local unit measurement was used for onion crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E80	If yes, what was the total amount of onions sold in [local units]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E81	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E81a	What was the main destination for the onions sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E82	Did you store onions in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E82≠1, SKIP TO E84**

E83	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for onions?	On a grid in a warehouse .....1 In a granary .....2 On sand in a warehouse.....3 On cool area in a warehouse.....4 Other.....5	
E83_a	What was the total amount of onion consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E83_b	What was the total amount of onions gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E83_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the onions? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

E83_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of onions? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition……...4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……..6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E84	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **tomatoes** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for tomatoes in the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ploughing……1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences……..…..10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Pepiniere/repiquage……14 Other.....15 None of the above 16	**AVOID IF E16≠7, SKIP TO E95** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E85	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **tomatoes** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.).....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Other.....9 None of the above 10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E86.1	How many plots you planted tomatoes in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E86.2	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for tomatoes?	0-50 SQ METERS…….. 1 51-200 SQ METERS…….. 2 201-300 SQ METERS…….. 3 301-400 SQ METERS…….. 4 401-500 SQ METERS…….. 5 501-1,000 SQ METERS…….. 6	
E86.3	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for tomatoes?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E86.2**

E87	What were the local units used to measure amount of tomatoes produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E88.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Tomatoes?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E88	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Tomatoes?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E88.0**
E88a	What was the total cost of inputs used for tomatoes production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E89	Did you sell any tomatoes in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E89≠1, SKIP TO E93**
E90	What local unit measurement was used for tomato crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E91	If yes, what was the total amount of tomatoes sold in [LOCAL UNITS]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E92	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	

E92a	What was the main destination for the sale of tomatoes?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E93	Did you store tomatoes in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E93≠1, SKIP TO E95**
E94	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for tomatoes?	Drying……1 Making paste……2 Other……..3	
E94_a	What was the total amount of tomatoes consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E94_b	What was the total amount of tomatoes gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 116	

E94_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the tomatoes? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E94_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of tomatoes? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E95	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **sesame** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for sesame in the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ploughing……1 Line planting ……2 Sarclage/binage……3 Le buttage……4 Chemical fertilization ……5 Organic fertilization……6 Crop rotation……7 Improved seeds ……8 Plant treatment ……9 Traitement des sémences……..…10 Intercropping……11 Thinning……12 Zai……13 Other……14 None of the above ……15	**AVOID IF E16≠8, SKIP TO E106** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E96	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **sesame** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Joint purchase of inputs……1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups…..2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups ……3 Sorting/grading ……4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.)……5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.) ……6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales ……8 Other……9 None of the above ……10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

E97.1	How many plots you planted sesame in the **most recent agricultural year**?	|__|__|	
E97.2	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for sesame?	0-50 SQ METERS…….. 1 51-200 SQ METERS…….. 2 201-300 SQ METERS…….. 3 301-400 SQ METERS…….. 4 401-500 SQ METERS…….. 5 501-1,000 SQ METERS…….. 6	
E97.3	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for sesame?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E97.2**
E98	What were the local units used to measure amount of sesame produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E99.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Sesame?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E99	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Sesame?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E99.0**
E99a	What was the total cost of inputs used for Sesame production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E100	Did you sell any sesame in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E100≠1, SKIP TO E104**

E101	What local unit measurement was used for sesame crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E102	If yes, what was the total amount of sesame sold in [LOCAL UNITS]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E103	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E103 a	What was the main destination for the sesame sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E104	Did you store sesame in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E104≠1, SKIP TO E106**
E105	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for sesame?	Greniers en paille pour épis.....1 Greniers en banco pour grains .....2 Jarres en banco pour grains.....3 Sac pour grains .....4 Other.....5	
E105 _a	What was the total amount of Sesame consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	

E105 _b	What was the total amount of sesame gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E105 _c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the sesame? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E105 _d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of sesame? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center…....3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**
E106	Now, I would like to ask you about production activities related to the plot of land for **peanuts** over which you make decisions. Did you use any of the following agriculture practices/technologies for peanuts in the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ploughing……1 Line planting .....2 Sarclage/binage.....3 Le buttage.....4 Chemical fertilization .....5 Organic fertilization.....6 Crop rotation.....7 Improved seeds .....8 Plant treatment .....9 Traitement des sémences……..…..10 Intercropping.....11 Thinning .....12 Zai.....13 Other.....14 None of the above 15	**AVOID IF E16≠9, SKIP TO E117** **ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTIO N**

E107	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **peanuts** production during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Joint purchase of inputs.....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Bulk transport through farmer's groups .....3 Sorting/grading .....4 Processing (flour, dolo, etc.).....5 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.).....6 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .7 Delayed sales .....8 Other.....9 None of the above 10	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E108.1	How many plots you planted peanuts in the **most recent agricultural year?**	|__|__|	
E108.2	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for peanuts?	0-50 SQ METERS…….. 1 51-200 SQ METERS…….. 2 201-300 SQ METERS…….. 3 301-400 SQ METERS…….. 4 401-500 SQ METERS…….. 5 501-1,000 SQ METERS…….. 6	
E108.3	What was the total area (in square meters) planted for peanuts?	|__|__|.. |__|__|__|__| ha	**Valid Range determined by E108.2**
E109	What were the local units used to measure amount of peanuts produced?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E110.0	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Peanuts?	0 TO 10…….. 1 11 TO 20…….. 2 21-50…….. 3 51-100…….. 4 100-1000…….. 5 1,001-9,999…….. 6	
E110	What was the total number of [LOCAL UNIT]s harvested for Peanuts?	|__|__|__|__|	**Valid Range determined by E110.0**

E110 a	What was the total cost of inputs used for peanuts production (e.g., purchased water, fuel, seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor, hired enforcement, hired equipment services)	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E111	Did you sell any peanuts in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E111≠1, SKIP TO E115**
E112	What local unit measurement was used for peanuts crops sold?	Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E113	If yes, what was the total amount of peanuts sold in [LOCAL UNIT]s?	|__|__|__|__|	
E114	How much total income (CFA) did you receive from the sales of this crop?	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E114 a	What was the main destination for the sale of peanuts?	In the village…….. 1 Local market……..2 Regional market……..3 Group Sale……..4 Other (specify)……..…5	
E115	Did you store peanuts in the **most recent agricultural year**?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF E115≠1, SKIP TO E117**
E116	If yes, what was the **main method** of storage used for peanuts?	Greniers en paille pour épis.....1 Greniers en banco pour grains.....2 Jarres en banco pour grains.....3 Sac pour grains .....4 Other.....5	

E116_a	What was the total amount of peanuts consumed by the household?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E116_b	What was the total amount of peanuts gave as gift to others?	|__|__|__|__| SELECT THE UNITS: Sacks (100 kg) .....1 Sacks (50 kg) .....2 Tins (20 kg) .....3 Box……..4 Yoruba plate……5 Kilograms……6 Large crate .....7 Small crate.....8 Calabash.....9 Basket.....10 Other (Specify) 11	
E116_c	What were the majors constraints you are facing in producing the peanuts? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No Technical mastery…..,,,1 Unavailability/ deficiency of improved seed……2 Unavailability/ deficiency of fertilizers……3 Unavailability/ deficiency others inputs……4 Poor soil……,,….,5 Land insufficiency……,,,6 Water deficiency……,,,..7 Too many taxes……,,,..8 Parasitic attacks……,,,.9 Flood……,……..,10 Drought……,,,11 Other (to be specified) ….12	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E116_d	What were the majors constraints you are facing in the marketing of peanuts? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE RESPONSES	No Difficulty……,,,0 No buyers……..1 Low selling price……..2 Remote Sales Center……..3 Bad Road condition…….4 Poor quality of product……5 Other (specify) ……..6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**

	Livestock production		
E117.0	During the most recent agricultural year, which of the following animals did you tend to? These could be animals you currently own, animals you sold, animals that died, or animals your household consumed. PLEASE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Cattle……1 Donkeys……2 Horses……3 Sheep and Goats……4 Pigs……5 Poultry……6 Other (Specify)……7	
E117	How many of the following types of livestock do you **currently** own? If none, enter "0."		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|	**ASK FOR ANIMALS THAT WERE SELECTED FOR E117.0**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|	
C	Horses	|__|__|	
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|	
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|	
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|	
G	Other specify	|__|__|__|	
E118	How many of the following types of your livestock died from disease during the **most recent agricultural year**? If none, enter "0."		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|	**ASK FOR ANIMALS THAT WERE SELECTED FOR E117.0**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|	
C	Horses	|__|__|	
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|	
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|	
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|	
G	Other specify	|__|__|__|	
E119	How many of the following types of livestock did you sell in the **most recent agricultural year**? If none, enter "0."		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|	**ASK FOR ANIMALS THAT WERE SELECTED FOR E117.0**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|	
C	Horses	|__|__|	
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|	
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|	
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|	
G	Other specify	|__|__|__|	
E120.2	How many of the following types of your livestock are consumed you're your household during the **most recent agricultural year**? If none, enter "0."		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|	**ASK FOR ANIMALS**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|	

C	Horses	|__|__|	**THAT WERE SELECTED FOR E117.0**
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|	
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|	
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|	
E120	What was the total amount (in CFA) you received from sales of the following livestock in the last agricultural year?		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR CATTLE**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR DONKEYS**
C	Horses	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR HORSES**
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR SHEEP/GOATS**
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR PIGS**
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR POULTRY**
G	Other specify	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**SKIP IF E119=0 FOR OTHER**
E117 a	What is the cost of inputs used for livestock production during the most recent agricultural year		
A	Cattle	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	**ASK FOR ANIMALS THAT WERE SELECTED FOR E117.0**
B	Donkeys	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
C	Horses	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
D	Sheep and goats	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
E	Pigs	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
F	Poultry	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
G	Other specify	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	
E120.1	What was the main destination for the livestock products sale?	In the village…….. 1 Local market…….. 2 Regional market……3 Group-sale……4 other (specify)……5	**SKIP IF E119 = 0 FOR ALL ANIMALS**

E120.3	Did you practice any of the following value chain activities directly related to your **livestock** production during the **most recent agricultural year**?	Joint purchase of vaccinations .....1 Bulk sale through farmer's groups.....2 Record keeping (production, input costs, sales, etc.).....3 Marketing skills (marketing through groups, negotiation, numeracy, etc.) .4 Delayed sales .....5 Other.....6 NONE OF THE ABOVE.....10	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY**
E120.4	Which of the following services did the interventions of the ViM project help to improve?	Access to inputs .....1 Access to financial services.....2 Access to market information .....3 Others (specify) 4	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY**
E121	Now I would like to ask you about livestock management practices related to the **animals** over which you make decisions. Did you practice any of the following livestock management practices directly related to your **animals** during the **most recent agricultural year**? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Food complementation .....1 Veterinary care .....2 Habitat Construction .....3 Maintaining sex ratio.....4 Control/regulation of production .....5 Genetic amelioration.....6 Other.....7 None of the above .....8 |__|	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E122	Did you practice any of the following fodder activity for your livestock during the **most recent agricultural year**?	Planting……..…1 Cut and stock……..2 Natural fodder……3 Other……..4 None of the above……5 |__|	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
E123	What kind of habitat did you build for your poultry during the **most recent agricultural year**?	Case en paille.....1 Case en banco .....2 Poulailler en parpaings coiffé en tôle 3 Other.....4 None……5 No poultry owned……6	
E124	In the **most recent agricultural year**, did your animals require any veterinary care?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF NO SKIP TO E127**
E125	If yes, did you obtain any veterinary care?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF NO SKIP TO E127**
E126	If yes, from where did you obtain veterinary care? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ministry of animal resources.....1 Other government agency.....2 Private veterinary clinic……...3 NGO.....4 CBO .....5 Friend/neighbor/relative.....6 Private organization.....7 Volunteer village vaccinators……..8 Other.....9	

E127	In the **most recent agricultural year**, have any of your animals obtained any vaccinations?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF NO/DK, GO TO E129**
E128	If yes, from where did you obtain vaccinations? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Ministry of animal resources.....1 Other government agency.....2 Private veterinary clinic……..……..3 NGO.....4 CBO .....5 Friend/neighbor/relative.....6 Private organization.....7 Volunteer village vaccinators……..8 Other.....9	
E129	In the most recent agricultural year, how much did you pay for:		
A	Vet fees	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	**SKIP IF E125=NO**
B	Medicines	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
C	Vaccinations	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	**SKIP IF E127=NO**
D	Other materials	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__| CFA	
E130	How did you pay for this?	Cash .....1 Credit .....2 In-kind……..……..3	**SKIP IF E129=0 FOR ALL ITEMS**
E131	What were your major constraints in livestock activities? PROBE FOR MULTIPLE ANSWERS	NEED RESPONSES	**ALLOW MUTIPLE SELECTIO N**
	IS THERE ANOTHER FARMER *PRESENT* TO ENTER INFORMATION FOR?	YES.....1 NO 2	**IF RESPONSE =1, START AT E1**
	END MODULE		

F. HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY.

ASK THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD FOOD PREPARATION

No.	Question	Response	Skips
F1	**ASK TO THE MEMBER IN CHARGE OF MEAL PREPARATION FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION G**
F2	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to F3a**

F3	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If no, return to F1**
F3a	During the last 7 days, generally how many meals did the household eat each day?		
	Now I would like to ask you about the types of foods that you or anyone else in your household ate yesterday during the day and at night. ***READ THE LIST OF FOODS. CHOOSE "YES" IF ANYONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD IN QUESTION. CHOOSE "NO" IF NO ONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD ATE THE FOOD.*** ***THE FOODS LISTED SHOULD BE THOSE PREPARED IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND EATEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD OR TAKEN ELSEWHERE TO EAT. DO NOT INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME THAT WERE PREPARED ELSEWHERE.***		
	VERIFY THAT YESTERDAY WAS NOT UNUSUAL OR SPECIAL (FESTIVAL, FUNERAL, OR VISITOR). IF IT WAS A SPECIAL DAY DO NOT ADMINISTER THE REST OF THIS MODULE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD.	Yesterday was a normal day ..... 1 Yesterday was a special day 2	**If special day, skip to F16**
F4	Any "tô", couscous, bread, rice, noodles, flat cake ,biscuits, or other foods made from millet, sorghum, maize, rice or wheat?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F5	Any potatoes, yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots or tubers?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F6	Any vegetables?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F7	Any fruits?	YES..... 1 NO 2	

F8	Any beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game, chicken, duck, or other birds, liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F9	Any eggs?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F10	Any fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F11	Any foods made from beans, cowpeas, lentils, or nuts?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F12	Any cheese, yogurt, milk, or other milk products?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F13	Any foods made with oil, fat, or butter?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F14	Any sugar or honey?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F15	Any other foods, such as condiments, coffee or tea?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F16.	In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If no skip to F18**
F17.	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (more than 10 times 3	
F18.	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If no skip to F20**
F19.	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (more than 10times 3	
F20.	In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
F21.	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (More than 10 times) 3	
F16.1	During the month of July, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food? THE OBJECTIVE OF COLLECTING FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA CONCERNING JULY PERIOD IS TO PERMIT A GOOD COMPARISON WITH BASELINE FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD OF JULY 2012.	YES..... 1 NO……2	**If no skip to F18.1**

F17.1	How often did this happen from the month of July?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (more than 10 times 3	
F18.1	From the month of July, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If no skip to F20.1**
F19.1	How often did this happen from the month of July?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (more than 10times 3	
F20.1	From the month of July, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO 2	**If no, end the module**
F21.1	How often did this happen from the month of July?	Rarely (1-2 times) ..... 1 Sometimes (3-10 times)2 Often (More than 10 times) 3	
	End of Module		

G. WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY

ASK THE FOLLOWING MODULES OF EACH WOMAN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 YEARS) IN THE HH			
No.	**Question**	**Response**	**Skips**
G1	**ASK TO EACH WOMEN AGE 15-49 YEARS OLD IN THE HOUSEHOLD.** **WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	**IF 0, SKIP TO SECTION K**
G2a	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES .....1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to G3**
G2b	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions.. The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free to not answer any	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no, return to G1**

	questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**		
G3	In what month and year were you born?	**Month** ☐☐☐☐ **Year**	
G4	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? **RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS**	☐☐ **years**	
G4A	Did you or your children benefit from of ViM food ration distribution during the period 2012-2016?	YES .....1 NO 2	
G5	**CHECK G3 AND G4: IS THE RESPONDENT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 49 YEARS? IF THE INFORMATION IN G3 AND G4 CONFLICTS, DETERMINE WHICH IS MOST ACCURATE**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, end the module**
G6	Please describe everything that you ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. **a)** Think at when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time? **C)** ***IF YES****:* Please tell me everything you ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART b)*** b) What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time? ***IF YES****:* Please tell me everything you ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***REPEAT QUESTION b) ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.*** ***IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE OR STEW, PROBE:***	Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains……1 Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside……2 White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots……3 Any dark green leafy vegetables……4 Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or *(Insert other local vitamin A-rich fruits)* ……5 Any other fruits or vegetables ……6 Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats……7	**SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

	c) What ingredients were in that (***MIXED DISH***)? ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, SELECT THE CORRESPONDING FOOD FROM THE LIST. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, THEY SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED ANYWHERE.***	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck ……8 Eggs……9 Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood……10 Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds ……11 Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products ……12 Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these ……13 Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits……14 Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder ……15 Grubs, snails or insects ……16 Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce ……17	
		DID NOT EAT ANY FOOD……18	
G7	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=1 OR 18**
G8	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=2 OR 18**
G9	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=3 OR 18**
G10	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any :	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=4 OR 18**

	Any dark green leafy vegetables		
G11	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or *(Insert other local vitamin A-rich fruits)*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=5 OR 18**
G12	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Any other fruits or vegetables	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=6 OR 18**
G13	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=7 OR 18**
G14	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=8 OR 18**
G15	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Eggs	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=9 OR 18**
G16	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=10 OR 18**
G17	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=11 OR 18**
G18	Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink or eat any : Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=12 OR 18**
G19	Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink or eat any : Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=13 OR 18**
G20	Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink or eat any : Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=14 OR 18**
G21	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=15 OR 18**

G22	Yesterday during the day or night, did you eat any : Grubs, snails or insects	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=16 OR 18**
G23	Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink or eat any : Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF G6=17 OR 18**
H. WOMEN'S GROUP PARTICIPATION AND LITERACY			
H1	Do you know any Mother Leader Animatrices (MLA) group?	YES .....1 NO……2	**If No or DNK, skip to H2a**
H2	Are you a member of the Mother Leader Animatrices (MLA) group?	YES .....1 NO……2	**If No or DNK, skip to H2a**
H3.1	Do you feel that you are more respected after participating in the Mother Leader Animatrices (MLA) group?	YES .....1 NO……2	**If No or DNK, skip to H2a**
H3.2	From whom did you get more respected after participating in the Mother Leader Animatrices (MLA) group? SELECT ALL THE RESPONSES MENTIONED	SPOUSE.....1 OTHER WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD…….2 OTHER MEN IN HOUSEHOLD…….3 OTHER WOMEN OUTSIDE OF OWN HOUSEHOLD …….4 OTHER MALES OUTSIDE OF OWN HOUSEHOLD …….5 OTHER PERSON OUTSIDE OF OWN HOUSEHOLD …….6 (SPECIFY)	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
H2a	Are you member of a neighborhood grou?	YES .....1 NO……2	
H4	Are you a member of a producer group or other community organization? This includes women's groups, church groups, farmer's associations, or any other organization.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, skip to H7**
H5	what groups are you a member of? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	Farmer's group ..... 1 Women's economic group... 2 Women's empowerment group……3 Women's literacy group..... 4 Church group..... 5 Village savings and loans group….6 Other..... 7	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
H6	What positions did you hold in your group(s)? **SELECT ALL THE APPLY**	GENERAL MEMBER..... 1 SECRETARY..... 2	**ALLOW MULTIPL**

		TREASURER ..... 3 GROUP LEADER ..... 4 IN CHARGE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ……..5 OTHER 6	**E SELECTIO N**
H7	Are you involved with the following activities for your household?	Agriculture value chain activities……1 Livestock value chain activities….2 Small business activities…….3 Other (specify)……4 NONE……0	**SELECT ALL THE APPLY, EXPECT "NONE"**
H8	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE..... 4 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED5	
I. DECISION-MAKING			
I1	Are you currently married or living with a man?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, skip to J0**
I2	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO/DNK, skip to I6**
I3	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	1= Agriculture 2= Child care 3= Small business 4= Mining activities 5= Other	
I4	Were you paid in cash or kind for this work or were you not paid at all?	Cash only..... 1 Cash and kind..... 2 In kind only ..... 3 Not paid 4	**If 3 or 4, skip to I6**
I5	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly	Respondent ..... 1 Husband/partner..... 2 Husband/partner jointly ..... 3 Other specify_____ ... 4	
I6	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you	Respondent ..... 1 Husband/partner..... 2 Husband/partner jointly ..... 3 Other specify_____ . 4	

	and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else		
I7	Do you have any children less than 18 years old?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, skip to I9**
I8	Who usually makes decisions about health care for your children less than 18: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else	Respondent ..... 1 Husband/partner..... 2 Husband/partner jointly ..... 3 Other specify_____ . 4	
I9	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things which his wife does. In your opinion, in which of the following situations is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner: (READ EACH OF THE FOLLOWING AND SELECT THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER)		
I9A	If she goes out to do something without telling him	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
I9B	If she neglects the children	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
I9C	If she argues with him	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
I9D	If she refuses to sleep /have sex with him	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
I9E	If she burns the food	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
I9F	Any other reason	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
J. ANTENATAL CARE			
J0	I would like to ask you about pregnancies and births that you may have had. Have you ever been pregnant? **IF 'NO' PROBE BY ASKING:** Were you ever pregnant, even if pregnancy did not result in the birth of a live child?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, end the module**
J1	Have you ever given birth? **IF 'NO' PROBE BY ASKING:** I mean, to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life – even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO, end the module**
J2	When was the last time you gave birth (even if your child is no longer living)? **IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE BIRTHDATE ASK:** Do you have a health/vaccination card for that child with the birthdate recorded?	Date of last birth DAY..... |___|___| MONTH..... |___|___| YEARY... |___|___||___|___|	

	IF THE HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD.		
J3	**CHECK Q2: DID THE RESPONDENT'S LAST BIRTH OCCUR WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS, THAT IS, SINCE (DAY AND MONTH OF INTERVIEW, YEAR 2017)?**	YES, LIVE BIRTH SINCE(DAY AND MONTH OF INTERVIEW, YEAR 2017) .....1 NO LIVE BIRTH SINCE(DAY AND MONTH OF INTERVIEW, YEAR 2017) .....2 No birth since day and month of interview 2017 3	**If 2 or 3, end the module**
J4	What is the name of your child who was born on **(DATE INDICATED IN J2)?**	Name:……..	
J5	During your pregnancy with (**NAME INDICATED IN J4**, did you see anyone for antenatal care?	YES .....1 NO 2	**If no, skip to J7**
J6a	Whom did you see? Anyone else? **PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED**	Doctor .....1 Nurse/midwife.....2 Auxiliary midwife.....3 Traditional birth attendant .....4 Community/village health worker .....5 Other.....6 Do not know.....7	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
J6b	Do you have a health card which contains your antenatal care consultations?	YES .....1 NO 2	
J6c	During your pregnancy with (Name), how many times did you receive antenatal care? Ask once? Twice? Three times? Four time? More…	☐☐ times	
J7	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME OF CHILD)? **PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED**	Doctor .....1 Nurse/midwife.....2 Auxiliary midwife.....3 Traditional birth attendant .....4 Community/village health worker .....5 Other.....6	**ALLOW MULTIPLE SELECTION**
J8	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES .....1 NO 2	
J9.1	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?	YES .....1 NO 2	

	SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUP		
J9.2	During the past seven days, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF TABLETS/SYRUP	YES .....1 NO 2	
J10	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS	☐☐☐ times	
J11	**FILTER QUESTION FOR PDA:** **IS THERE ANOTHER WOMAN 15-49 years in the household?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
	End of Module		

K. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRICS

Ask this module of each caregiver of children under five years (60 months) in the household

No.	Question	Response	Skips
K1	**CAREGIVER FOR THIS SECTION**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	
K2	**CHILD FOR THIS SECTION**	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER** **NO MEMBER AVAILABLE……..0**	IF K1 OR K2 = 0, SKIP TO SECTION N
K3a	**HAS THE RESPONDENT FOR THIS SECTION ALREADY BEEN INTERVIEWED FOR A PREVIOUS SECTION?**	YES .....1 NO 2	**If yes, skip to K4**
K3b	Hello. My name is _____ and I work for CRDA, a survey research organization in Ouagadougou. We are working with NORC at the University of Chicago – a non-profit research institution based in the United States. We are conducting an endline survey for the Victoire sur la Malnutrition (ViM) project implemented by ACDI/VOCA and their partners SNV, Save the Children, ATAD in Kaya region, APIL in Pissila region, and AZND in Bassalogho and Namissiguima regions. . The information we collect will be used for evaluating the project. You have been selected at random to participate in this survey. Your participation is completely voluntary and you may choose not to participate. You are free	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	**If no, Return to K1**

	to not answer any questions for any reason or to stop the interview at any time. Your responses will be kept confidential and we assure you that your individual responses will not be disclosed to anyone outside of the survey staff. There are not right or wrong answers. We will be grateful if you can provide us with true information. **Do you agree to participate in the survey?**		
K4	What is [CHILD NAME]'s sex?	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2	
K4a	Did [CHILD NAME] benefit from ViM food ration distribution during the period 2012-2017?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
K5a	Do you have a vaccination card or other official document for [CHILD NAME] that contains the child's birthdate? Can I see it?	YES, SEEN .....1 YES, NOT SEEN.....2 NO CARD.....3	
K5b	I would like to ask you some question about [CHILD NAME] In what month and year was [CHILD NAME] born? What is his/her birthday? IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT BIRTHDATE ASK: Does [CHILD NAME] have a health/vaccination card with the birthdate recorded? IF THE HEALTH/VACCINTATION CARD IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD	DAY | MONTH | YEAR __ | __ | ____	
K6	How old was [CHILD NAME] at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	☐ Years	
K7	How many months old is [CHILD NAME]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS	☐☐ Months	
K8	CHECK QUESTIONS K5, K6, AND K7 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY		
K8a	IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN K5 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN K6?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
K8b	ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN K5 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN K7?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
	IF THE ANSWER TO A) OR B) IS 'NO', RESOLVE ANY INCONSISTENCIES. IF THE BIRTHDATE WAS RECORDED ON A HEALTH CARD, THIS MAY BE USED AS THE CORRECT DATA SOURCE		

K9	CHECK K7. IS THE CHILD LESS THAN 60 MONTHS?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	If NO or DK, end module
K10	**DOES CHILD HAVE EDEMA?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
K11	Weight in kilograms WEIGH [CHILD NAME]	☐☐ ☐ kg	
K12	**CHILDREN UNDER 24 MONTHS SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN. CHILDREN 24 MONTHS OR OLDER SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP.** **HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS:** **MEASURE THE CHILD**	☐☐☐.☐ cm	

Infant and young child feeding practices			
IF CHILD IS 24 MONTHS OR OLDER (K7>23), THEN SKIP THIS MODULE. START SECTION K FOR NEXT CHILD OR GO TO SECTION N.			
L2	Has [CHILD NAME] ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If NO or DK, skip to L6**
L3	How long after birth did you first put [CHILD NAME] to the breast? IF RESPONDENT REPORTS SHE PUT THE INFANT TO THE BREAST IMMEDIATELY AFTER BIRTH, ENTER "IMMEDIATELY". IF NOT IMMEDIATELY, BUT WITHIN THE FIRST HOUR OR 23 HOURS, ENTER "HOURS". IF MORE THAN 1 DAY AFTER BIRTH, ENTER DAYS AND RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED DAYS.	Immediately ..... 1 Less than 1 hour 2 Hours (1-23) ..... 3 Days (1-99)..... 4	
L4a	How many hours after birth did you put [CHILD NAME] to the breast?	|__|__| hours	**Skip if L3 ≠3**
L4b	How many days after birth did you put [CHILD NAME] to the breast?	|__|__| days	**Skip if L3 ≠4**
L5	Was [CHILD NAME] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If YES, skip to L7**
L6	Sometimes babies are fed breast milk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman, or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup or bottle or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

	Did [CHILD NAME] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?		
L7	Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants. Was [CHILD NAME] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L8	Was [CHILD NAME] given **[LOCAL NAME FOR ORS]** yesterday during the day or at night?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L9	***READ THE QUESTIONS BELOW. READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS ONE BY ONE AND MARK YES OR NO, ACCORDINGLY.*** Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [CHILD NAME] may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Did [CHILD NAME] have any [ITEM FROM LIST]?: ***READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS STARTING WITH 'PLAIN WATER'***		
L10	Plain water?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L11	Infant formula such as [**insert local examples**]?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no or don't know, skip to L12**
L11a	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD NAME] consume any infant formula?	|__|__|	
L12	Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no or don't know, skip to L13**
L12a	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD NAME] consume any milk?	|__|__|	
L13	Juice or juice drinks?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L14	Clear broth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L15	Yogurt?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**If no or don't know, skip to L16**

L15a	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD NAME] consume any yogurt?	|__|__|	
L16	Thin porridge?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L17	Any other liquids such as **tisane, dolo**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L18	Any other liquids such as **zoom kom, bissap?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L18a	Please describe everything that [CHILD NAME] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home. a) Think about when [CHILD NAME] first woke up yesterday. Did [CHILD NAME] eat anything at that time? ***IF YES**:* Please tell me everything [CHILD NAME] ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.*** ***IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART b)*** b) What did [CHILD NAME] do after that? Did [CHILD NAME] eat anything at that time? ***IF YES**:* Please tell me everything [CHILD NAME] ate at that time. ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***REPEAT QUESTION b) ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.*** ***IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE OR STEW, PROBE:*** **c)** What ingredients were in that (***MIXED DISH***)? ***PROBE***: Anything else? ***UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE*** ***AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, SELECT THE CORRESPONDING FOOD FROM THE LIST. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY.*** ***IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, THEY SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED ANYWHERE.***	Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains……..1 Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside……2 White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots……3 Any dark green leafy vegetables……4 Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or *(Insert other local vitamin A-rich fruits)* ……5 Any other fruits or vegetables ……6 Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats……7 Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck ……8 Eggs……9 Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood……10 Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds ……11 Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products ……12 Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these ……13 Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits……14	**SELECT ALL THAT APPLY**

		Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder ……15	
		Grubs, snails or insects ……16	
		Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce ……17	
		CHILD ATE NO FOOD…….18	
L19	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods (galettes, beignets…) made from grains	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=1 OR 18**
L20	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=2 OR 18**
L21	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=3 OR 18**
L22	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Any dark green leafy vegetables	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=4 OR 18**
L23	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas or *(Insert other local vitamin A-rich fruits)*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=5 OR 18**
L24	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Any other fruits or vegetables	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=6 OR 18**
L25	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=7 OR 18**
L26	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=8 OR 18**
L27	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Eggs	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=9 OR 18**

L28	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=10 OR 18**
L29	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=11 OR 18**
L30	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] drink or eat any : Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=12 OR 18**
L31	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] drink or eat any : Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=13 OR 18**
L32	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] drink or eat any : Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=14 OR 18**
L33	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs or fish powder	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=15 OR 18**
L34	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] eat any : Grubs, snails or insects	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=16 OR 18**
L35	Yesterday during the day or night, did [CHILD NAME] drink or eat any : Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**SKIP IF L18=17 OR 18**
L37	How many times did [CHILD NAME] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	☐☐ times	
L38	Within the last six months, was [CHILD NAME] given a Vitamin A does like (this/any of these?) SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
L39	Does [CHILD NAME] have a growth monitoring card? That is, a card that looks like something like this? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF GROWTH MONITORING CARDS	YES, CARD AVAILABLE .... 1 YES, NO CARD AVAILABLE.... 2 NO 9	

L40	IF YES, AS TO SEE THE CARD. RECORD THE LAST DATE OF MEASUREMENT	DAY | MONTH | YEAR __ __ | __ __ | __ __ __ __	**SKIP IF L39≠1**
L41	ASK CAREGIVER: Please mention all of the occasions when it is important to wash your hands. DO NOT READ ANSWERS. AFTER RESPONDENT INITIALLY ANSWERS, ASK TWO MORE TIMES IF THERE IS ANYTHING ELSE. RECORD RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY. IF THE RESPONDENT INDICATES THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW, DO NOT PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL RESPONSES.	BEFORE EATING……... 1 AFTER EATING…… 2 BEFORE PRAYING…… 3 BEFORE BREASTFEEDING OR FEEDING A CHILD….. 4 BEFORE COOKING OR PREPARING FOOD……..5 AFTER DEFECATION/URINATION…..6 AFTER CLEANING A CHILD THAT HAS DEFECATED/CHANGING A CHILD'S NAPPY……...7 WHEN MY HANDS ARE DIRTY…8 AFTER CLEANING THE TOILET OR POTTY……...9 OTHER ……10	
L42	The last time [CHILD NAME] passed stool, where did he/she defecate?	USED POTTY ..... 1 USED WASHABLE DIAPER2 USED DISPOSABLE DIAPERS..3 WENT IN HIS/HER CLOTHES ...4 WENT IN HOUSE/YARD ....5 WENT OUTSIDE THE PREMISES..... 6 USED OWN SANITATION FACILITY..... 7 USED PUBLIC LATRINE .... 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9	**If 7 or 8, skip to L45**
L43	The last time [CHILD NAME] passed stool, where were his/her feces disposed?	DROPPED INTO TOILET FACILITY..... 1 BURIED..... 2 SOLID WASTE/TRASH ..... 3 IN YARD..... 4 OUTSIDE PREMISES..... 5 PUBLIC LATRINE ..... 6 INTO SINK OR TUB..... 7 THROWN INTO WATERWAY .... 8 AT THE WELL..... 9 THROWN ELSEWHERE (SPECIFY) ..... 10 WASHED OR RINSED AWAY(SPECIFY) 11	**If 1-10, skip to L45**
L44	Where was the wastewater disposed?	DROPPED INTO TOILET FACILITY..... 1 SOLID WASTE/TRASH 2	**SKIP IF L43≠11**

		IN YARD.....3 OUTSIDE PREMISES.....4 PUBLIC LATRINE.....5 INTO SINK OR TUB.....6 THROWN INTO WATERWAY....7 AT THE WELL.....8 THROWN ELSEWHERE (SPECIFY).....9	
Child vaccination			
L45	Does the caregiver have a vaccination card for [CHILD NAME]? Have you seen it?	Yes, Seen..... 1 Yes, Not Seen..... 2 No Card..... 3	**If 2 or 3 skip to L47**
L46	**(1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.** **(2) ENTER DECEMBER 1, 2017 (01-12-2017) IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.**	Day Month Year BCG ..... ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Polio 0 ... ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Polio 1 ... ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Polio 2 ... ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Polio 3 ... ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Penta 1.. ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Penta 2.. ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Penta 3.. ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Rougeole ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ Fièvre Jaune ☐☐☐☐ 20☐☐ CHILD DID NOT RECEIVE ANY……..-99	
L47	Has [CHILD NAME] received any vaccinations that were not recorded on this card?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	**If 2 or DK, skip to L54**
L48	Please tell me if [CHILD NAME] received any of the following vaccinations: A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
L49	Polio vaccine that is, drops in the mouth?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	**IF L49≠1, SKIP TO L51**
L50	How many times did [CHILD NAME] receive polio vaccine:	Times ☐☐	
L51	Penta vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	**IF L49≠1, SKIP TO L53**

L52	How many times?	Number of times..... ☐	
L53	An injection given to prevent measles after 9 months of age?	VAA at 9 months ..... 1 Rougeole rappel at 15 months……..2 Meningite at 15 months….3 NONE……0	
L54	Did the child receive postnatal health check within the two days of birth?	YES ..... 1 NO	
	FILTER QUESTION FOR PDA: **IS THERE ANOTHER CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS TO ENTER INFORMATION FOR?**	YES ..... 1 NO 2	**IF YES, REPEAT MODULES K AND L WITH NEXT CHILD**
	End of Module		

N. RESPONDENT VERIFICATION

No.	Question	Response	Skips
N1	Were there any eligible respondents you were unable to interview ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	**If no, go to N3**
N2	If yes, who?	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**	
N3	Where there any respondents that refused to be interviewed ?	Yes..... 1 No 2	**If no, end interview**
N4	If yes, who?	**LIST ALL NAMES FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**	
N5	Household Number	|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|	

THANKS!

X. EVALUATION SOW

IX EVALUATION SOW

I. Introduction

ACDI/VOCA is contracting NORC to carry out a final end–of-project summative performance evaluation for the Burkina Faso Victory against Malnutrition Project (ViM), implemented in four communes of Sanmatenga province in the Central North Region of Burkina Faso. The evaluation will cover the nearly six-year period, from August 2011 through July 2017. The final evaluation consists of two components to determine to what extent the food security status of the targeted population has changed and how the project has contributed to the resiliency of the targeted communities.

Component One: This will be a quantitative performance evaluation to measure change and assess the results achieved. The quantitative performance evaluation will compare the results of the quantitative end-line survey with the baseline conducted during the same period in 2012 (July to August). This end-line survey will measure change and assess the results achieved by the ViM program by statistically comparing the end-line survey results against the baseline survey results in ViM operational areas.[7] All quantitative data must be sex-disaggregated and, if possible, age disaggregated.

Component Two: This will be a qualitative evaluation analyzing changes in awareness, perception, knowledge, and behavior of target beneficiaries. A series of focus groups, collection of most significant change stories, and key informant interviews will be conducted to gather information on respondents' attitudes and practices related to agriculture and livestock, market, health, nutrition, sanitation, environment protection and gender equity and women's empowerment. All data must be sex-disaggregated, and collected in a way that does not put women in any unsafe or compromising positions (i.e. that does not ask questions on impact in front of husbands). The respondents will be sampled from beneficiaries in the ViM intervention areas, as well as key stakeholders from the targeted communes, the central north regional authorities, government ministry representatives, and implementing NGO and CBO representatives.

The final end–of-project summative performance evaluation will be conducted on the ground during the period of July – August, 2017, with preparatory work starting in early July, 2017. The draft report will be completed by November, 2017 and take into consideration USAID feedback. A final draft of the report will then be completed, with the final report completed and presented by December, 2017.

[7] USAID'S Office of Food for Peace Policy and guidance for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting for development food security activities, Page 74.

Description of the Project

The Victory against Malnutrition (ViM) Project is an USAID/Food for Peace funded Title II Multi Year Assistance Program (MYAP), managed by ACDI/VOCA, in partnership with Save the Children (SC) and the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) and three Local Implementing Partners (LIPs). ViM's primary goal under the MYAP is to reduce food insecurity among vulnerable rural populations in four targeted communes of Sanmatenga province in the Centre Nord region of Burkina Faso. Its activities and intermediate results are designed around three integrated Strategic Objectives (SO):

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Increased and diversified agricultural production

IR 1.1 Improved agricultural practices adopted
IR 1.2 Improved smallholder access to agricultural inputs
IR 1.3 Improved livestock practices adopted

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Improved household incomes

IR 2.1 Market linkages improved
IR 2.2 Access to business development services improved

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

IR 3.1 Improved mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices
IR 3.2 Improved quality of health services
IR 3.3 Improved hygiene and sanitation practices.

The project is also addressing gender equity and environmental stewardship across these objectives.

Key partners and coordination of activities
ViM is implemented through a consortium of three international organizations:

- ACDI/VOCA: Prime award recipient and lead organization responsible for interventions pertaining to Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 in collaboration with Local Implementing Partners (LIPs);
- Save the Children: subaward recipient responsible for implementing Strategic Objective 3 aimed at reducing chronic malnutrition;
- SNV: subaward recipient responsible for the capacity building of mainly the Local Implementing Partners to allow them to properly implement activities under SO1 and SO2.

Key Local Implementing Partners
Grant funding is also provided to three local implementing partners (LIPs) who assist ViM with the implementation of SO1 and SO2 activities in each of the four targeted communes:

- Alliance Technique d'Assistance au Développement (ATAD) operating in Kaya ;
- Action pour la Promotion des Initiatives Locales (APIL) operating in Pissila; and
- Association Zood Noma pour le Développement (AZND) operating in both Barsalogo and Namissiguima communes.

LIPs are responsible for mobilizing and organizing producer groups, providing technical and training support to targeted beneficiaries through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for agricultural production and Demonstration Herd (DH) for Livestock, and supplementing this assistance with agricultural and livestock inputs, technical follow-up, and field support on agricultural and livestock improved production practices at field sites with targeted beneficiaries.

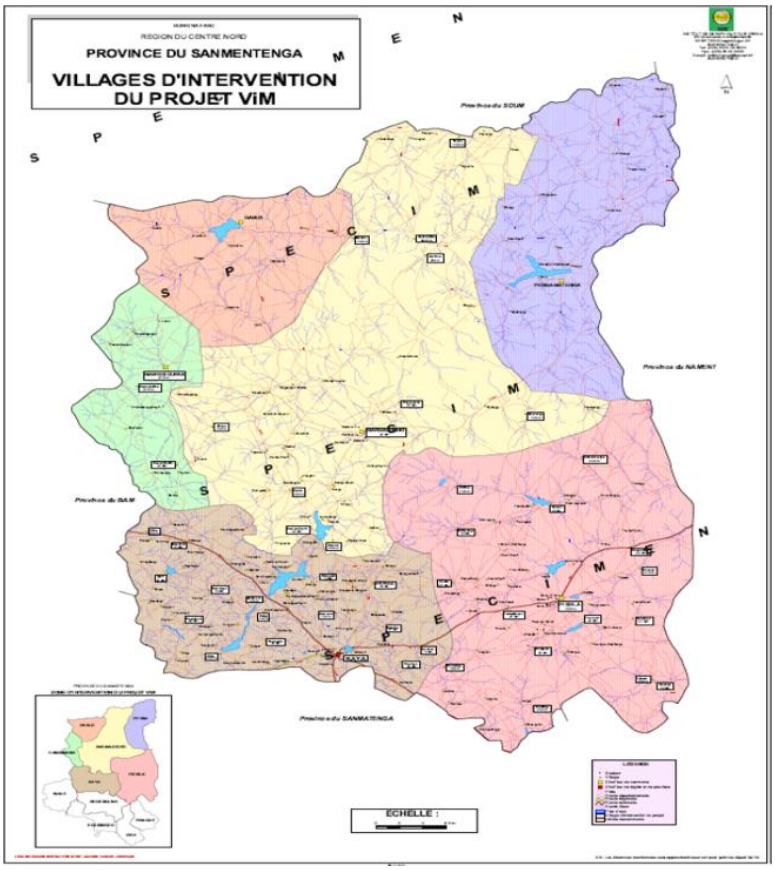
Other local implementing partners providing services under ViM include:

- Association des Grossistes et Détaillants d'Intrants Agricoles (AGRODIA) coordinating the supply of subsidized agricultural and livestock inputs through its wholesaler / retailer members to targeted beneficiaries under a voucher program.
- Burkina Faso Coalition for Women's Rights (CBDF) to develop relevant educational messages that can contribute to develop women's leadership as well as get them fully participate into the project activities. To this same end, gender training was also directed toward ViM, LIPs, producers, traditional, and religious leaders.
- Caisse Populaire and Organisation Catholique pour le Développment Economique et la Solidarité (OCADES) are engaged in micro credit promotion, particularly for women.
- Institute for Environment and Agricultural Research of Burkina Faso (INERA) which provides support in the promotion of adapted crops and livestock species and improved and sustainable production techniques as well.

Geographical location

Project implementation occurs in the four contiguous communes of Namissiguima, Kaya, Barsalogo, and Pissila in Sanmatenga province (Refer to Figure 1 below). ViM targets those communities within these communes that are considered to be food insecure and having high malnutrition rates, and are directed at benefiting pregnant and lactating women and children under five as well as members of producer groups.

Figure 5: Targeted beneficiary groups and geographic coverage of the project



1.2 Background

ViM is a six-year Title II MYAP Program that began in August 2011 and operates through September 2017. The project supports activities directed at agriculture, livestock and improved livelihoods as well as health and nutritional initiatives through Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach (PM2A). To ensure appropriate integration of the project activities ViM:

- Identifies and works with producer groups that have significant numbers of PM2A and vulnerable households;
- Encourages vulnerable PM2A households to participate in producer group activities;
- Utilizes the mother care groups as a foundation for promotion of health, nutrition, and sanitation knowledge and practices;
- Monitors PM2A households and the producer group members for potential livelihood program activities that could be supported through the small grant program, particularly off-farm activities.

These, along with ViM's Title II approach, are guided by four main pillars. These include food availability, access, and utilization, along with empowering women:

Food availability. People living in the targeted communes of Namissiguima, Kaya, Barsalogo, and Pissila are heavily dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. Farming activities include rainy season crops consisting primarily of sorghum, millet, maize and cowpeas, and dry-season irrigated crops, also called "market garden", consisting of vegetables including cabbage, onions and tomatoes. The activities face challenges with low agricultural productivity and post-harvest losses. They are specifically impeded by poor and eroded soils, over-grazed and over-farmed land, and a lack of water resources. The ministry of agriculture extension agents lack adequate resources for knowledge transfer and technical assistance. The lack of purchasing power particularly true for women limits the smallholders' access to agricultural inputs. Also, the lack of insecticide and reliable storage facilities forces smallholders to sell crops at harvest, when market prices are low. Livestock production is based on extensive grazing and is characterized by a low production due to a lack of adequate feeding and veterinary care. In addition, the women who represents about 52% of the total population lack an access to agricultural and livestock services and also lack access to improved production technologies for their own plots; and this affects food availability. Decreasing and erratic rainfall regularly put farmers at risk of unpredictable harvests due to the fact that soils are superficial, eroded from livestock grazing, and overharvested for fuel and crop production.

Food access. Burkina Faso has the ability to produce enough cereal to cover the population's needs. However, low income and lack of market knowledge and access limits opportunities for acquisition and consumption. Food access remains critical in many areas due to limited production, transfer from production zones to zones where the demand and the prices are very high, particularly the big cities as well as the exportation of a portion of the production to neighboring countries taking advantage of higher prices. While poverty rates have declined in the Centre Nord since 1998, the poor remain trapped in a vicious cycle with natural disasters, poor harvest, and high global food prices. Producers are organized in groups or unions at regional, provincial, and communal levels, but vertical linkages along the value chains are underdeveloped. Producers have little information on market demand or standards. With regards to marketing gardening crops as well as cash crops like cowpea, inadequate storage limits producers' bargaining power, therefore forcing them to sell at whatever is offered rather than risk losing their produce to spoilage. There are several constraints faced by the poor in accessing credit: the lack of collateral, especially for women, the high rate of illiteracy, and the lack of birth certificates or identity

card without which it is impossible to get a loan. While most the population is engaged in agricultural and livestock production, there are some opportunities for off-farm activities such as handicraft and pottery, food processing, and carpentry. However, high illiteracy rates, inadequate skill levels, and lack of access to training hamper the development of these sectors.

Food utilization. In the Centre-Nord, stunting (40%) and wasting (11%) for children under five were considered in 2009 "very high" and "serious" according to WHO standards. Children often have poor, non-diversified diets that are low in essential nutrients and micronutrients (lacking fruits, vegetables). Furthermore, child feeding practices such as exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months, lack of food diversification in complementary feeding and lack of understanding about feeding frequency and food density are inadequate and therefore increasing malnutrition rates. Anemia, vitamin A deficiency, and non-regular prenatal consultative visits and poor maternal health and nutrition are also key factors affecting mothers' health and likely to result in child malnutrition. In addition, there are several barriers to health services: lack of qualified health staff and lack of or nonfunctioning water and sanitation facilities. Poor hygiene and sanitation practices are prevalent because few households have access to soap or ash for hand washing or other public sanitation facilities. Moreover, washing hands with soap and water is not a social norm and people are not necessarily aware of the linkages between washing hands and diarrheal disease. This is linked to an elevated rate of diarrheal disease, one of the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality.

Gender-based constraints to education, decision-making, and means of production: In Centre-Nord, the majority of women have received no formal education. In addition, the literacy rate is far lower among women in the project area. Women do not often participate in the decision-making processes, and as a result are not equitably and equally involved in the development action conducted by the government or by other actors. They usually lack appropriate knowledge for improved production, nutrition, hygiene, or sanitation following a lack of an adapted extension services and a limited access to technology and inputs. As a result, the rate of poverty is higher for women relying on marginal agricultural and livestock production with few opportunities for off-farm activities and very poor access to credit services.

Brief description of key interventions and implementation activities

Key interventions and activities addressing the above issues are implemented as follows:

As of the end of the 2016 fiscal year (FY16), ViM reached 111,252 beneficiaries in 20,057 households. ViM's integrated approach addresses chronic child malnutrition through PM2A activities, agriculture and livestock production intensification and diversification, and income-generation interventions to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities. This approach uses in-depth value chain analyses and is centered on improving agricultural and livestock productivity through improved practices and technologies, developing sustainable relationships between beneficiaries and public and private stakeholders, and linking smallholders to domestic and regional markets. Below is a summary of activities carried out under each component.

Build technical, organizational, and management capacities for Producer Groups.

ViM uses a training-of-trainers (TOT) methodology to train its LIPS. ViM's technical approach, coupled with grant funding, also has a dual approach to strengthen organizational and financial management and develop their LIP capacity to deliver technical assistance to beneficiaries. During the six years (2011-

2016) the project identified to date 600 target producer groups (corresponding to 19,299 farmers) through consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Resources, community leaders, and local implementing partners. All of the 600 targeted groups received training on key topics of group management, sustainable agriculture and livestock production techniques as well as organizational and financial management, business plan development, and access to financial resources (credit or from government/donor). Other training modules addressed health/nutrition and gender sensitizing and women's leadership.

Moreover, ViM contributed to the reinforcement of the human capital of the populations through the opening of 112 literacy centers over the period 2015-2016, benefiting 3,512 recipients (88.5 percent women). The rate of the those declared having literacy skills at the end of the sessions is about 91.3 percent (94 percent for the men and 91 percent for the women).

Enhance producer capacities in farming. ViM promotes hands-on demonstrations and dissemination of knowledge of modern technologies for improved, diversified and profitable production, and post-harvest handling techniques. A total of 16, 253 ViM producers received on-site training through the Farmer Field School (FFS), and the "Demonstration Plots and Herd". ViM addressed access to farming inputs by introducing improved farming techniques and the expanded use of agricultural inputs. ViM carries out a voucher program in partnership with AGRODIA, a national association that groups wholesalers and retailers of seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products, and farm equipment throughout Burkina Faso. A total of 1,755 market gardening producers (onion and tomato) were reached, as well as 5,111 sorghum and cowpea producers. Furthermore, ViM trained 1,899 market gardening producers on composting, use of organic manure, and soil conservation techniques. In addition, 3,579 poultry and small ruminants' producers benefited from training on animal hygiene and feeding, shelter and health care, as well as immunization.

Expanding market opportunities for producer groups. The value chain analysis carried out earlier in 2012 identified buyers, both domestic and regional, as well as new opportunities. The project links producer groups to buyers so farmers have direct access to domestic and international markets, and therefore building understanding of the benefits of collective marketing. ViM supports producer group members to participate in networking opportunities hosted by the government, private sector, or donors. The value chain analysis identified a range of off-farm options to support pre and post-production activities at the household or producer-group level. ViM is addressing producers' access to credit and saving services by linking producer group members to sources of credit through microfinance institutions (MFIs). In order for women to directly access credit, ACDI/VOCA has signed an agreement with Caisse Populaire. This agreement enables ACDI/VOCA to provide a grant to Caisse Populaire to extend efforts to cover ViM beneficiaries. With the funding, Caisse Populaire recruited approximately three to four additional Mother Leader Moderators/Animatrices (MLA) for the life of project that work directly with ViM project beneficiaries to form women's saving groups. With this partnership with Caisse Populaire, ViM promoted village savings groups that allowed its women beneficiaries to obtain credit and develop income generating activities.

Through the partnership with another financial institution, Mutuelle d'Epargne et du Crédit des Artisans et des Producteurs (MECAP) of Sanmatenga, ViM also facilitated vulnerable farmers access to the "warrantage" sytem for credit.

In addition, in partnership with Organisation Catholique pour le Développement Économique et la Solidarité (OCADES), ViM established Savings and Internal Lending Community (SILC) groups in 21 villages in the commune of Kaya to further promote savings ad access to small credit.

To further diversify the sources of income and further improve the producers' resilience, ViM also promoted off-farm employment opportunities such as the processing of agricultural products, leather working, pasture fattening ovine, improved poultry farming and the non-woody forest products.

Improved MCHN and hygiene practices. ViM's 35 Health and Nutrition Promoter (HNPs) staff, with the aid of influential community members, identified existing entry points' contact (e.g. community gatherings, special events) to disseminate key messages on exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months, immunization, deworming and vitamin A campaigns, hygiene and sanitation, as well as health and nutrition of pregnant and lactating women.

In each community, ViM staff and community members identified 2,405 influential "mothers" to serve as health and nutrition community volunteers "animatrices" named Mother Leader Animatrices (MLA). These MLA were trained to carry out Social Behavior Change (SBC) activities aimed primarily at PLW and children under 2, but inclusive of children under 5 years and other caretakers. MLA 1) provide individual counseling through home visits; and 2) facilitate peer support groups on the adoption of Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) and maternal health and nutrition practices. During implementation year 5 (IY 5), the MLA reached 36,075 beneficiary mothers. Through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, ViM's two Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Facilitators work with government extension agents, students in primary schools, and community leaders to create awareness about open defecation and its negative health effects, and facilitate community discussion and decision-making on how to eliminate it within the community. WASH Facilitators and community members promote SBC hygiene messages in collaboration with MLA, ensuring reinforced messaging within the community.

Improved access to adequate hygiene and sanitation services. ViM facilitated community mapping exercises to identify areas used for open defecation and determine where community latrines were needed, enable development of improvement plans (e.g. type of facility required), and construct communal latrines. This community-led approach increases awareness of current sanitation and hygiene issues, and mobilizes grassroots approaches aiming for open defecation free (ODF) status.
60 WASH village committees with 313 members, including 132 women, were formed in FY16 to conduct the CLTS approach and coordinate WASH activities within their villages. Thus, 135 family latrines with 327 simplified hand washing were newly constructed during FY16 by villagers on their own. ViM also supported the construction of two public latrines during FY16 at health centers.

Improved access to key MCHN services. ViM assists the Ministry of Health (MOH) with logistics and outreach support to carry out MOH community health and nutrition initiatives and activities. ViM supported the MOH officers for a two-day supervision of immunization campaigns. The 2,405 MLA mobilize communities for MOH-led initiatives, such as child vaccinations and micronutrient distributions. ViM's Health and Nutrition Promoters (HNP) support and provide formal and on-the-job training and supervision to district MOH staff in Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP), emphasizing the need for individual counseling so that mothers understand how their children's growth is progressing and are able to determine barriers and possible solutions to inadequate growth. During FY16, HNPs trained and supervised 30 nurses' chiefs, 30 maternity care responsible, 30 itinerant agents of health and 120 community health agents on diagnosing and administering zinc and oral rehydration solution to children under 5 with diarrhea (2,117 cases screened in implementation during FY 16), detection and follow-up

of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases (356 children screened in implementation FY16) and supplementation of vitamin A for 95,805 children up to six months of age.

ViM distributed year-round food rations during the first five years to 44,663 children aged 6 to 23 months and to 40,730 PLW from the second trimester to 6 months after birth. Household rations were distributed to 28,600 households with 188,760 members during the lean season.

Crosscutting activities

Women Empowerment. ViM implemented its gender strategy in collaboration with the Direction Régionale de la Promotion de la Femme et du Genre du Centre Nord to address the lack of participation of women in decision makings within the communities. The leadership role of the women was one of the key topics which was discussed with the population through the sensation sessions held in the communities for an appropriate integration of gender in all the project activities throughout the ViM 199 intervention villages.

Public awareness campaigns were organized on the gender and agriculture in collaboration with the Radio Rurale Internationale (RRI) to disseminate selected relevant gender-based messages to a broader rural audience: roles of gender, food security and Farming as Family Business (FaaFB), the promotion of women leadership.

Environment. ViM elaborated a PERSUAP with the starting of the project and all the agricultural production activities always refer to this document for an effective management of the environmental aspects in project's implementation. For this reason, the use of biological pesticides and chemical products authorized by the PERSUAP was encouraged in the producers' farms.

II. Purpose and objectives of the evaluation

2.1 Evaluation Purpose

This activity will serve as the end-line and final performance evaluation of ViM project. It will assess the overall performance of the program in delivering on the anticipated project overall goal, Strategic Objectives(SO), Intermediate Results (IR), and activities.

2.2 Evaluation Objectives and QUESTIONS

I. **To what extent was the ViM project effective in achieving strategic objectives and intermediate results**? Assess the performance of the ViM project based on a comparative statistical analysis[8] of outcome and impact indicator data, collected through the endline and the baseline surveys. For key outcome and impact indicators. Using econometric analysis, identify plausible determinants and their contributions to the change.

II. Using quantitative analysis, **evaluate the effectiveness of ViM promoted improved agricultural and livestock practices in increasing and diversifying smallholder agricultural production**. Assess smallholders' access, affordability and use of agriculture and livestock extension services, quality of the services, high quality agricultural and livestock inputs including veterinary services.

[8] Using test of difference

III. Assess the **effectiveness of ViM project promoted practices around infant and young child feeding, maternal and child health; water, sanitation and hygiene in reducing malnutrition among children** under five, and pregnant and lactating women. How prevalent are these practices in the ViM target communities?

IV. What is the level of motivation among the potential service providers[9] and the likelihood of their sustained service provision after the end of ViM project? What are the incentives? Assess **the effectiveness of the strategies implemented by ViM project to ensure that private/public providers of agriculture, livestock, health, and nutrition services will continue to provide services after the end of ViM?** How and where will these providers get resources to provide these critical services? How would their access to resources be different for services that are considered public vs private? What has been done by ViM project to ensure that the service providers will have continuous access to enhance their capacities? Assess the technical, organizational, and management capacities of the producer groups developed by ViM project and their effectiveness to provide sustained service delivery after the end of ViM.

V. Assess the level of demand among the community members and willingness to pay for these essential services? **What has been done by ViM to increase the motivations of the beneficiaries and service providers?** What is the likelihood of continuous demand for these services?

VI. Assess the **effectiveness of the interventions implemented by ViM to strengthen households' and communities' resilience to idiosyncratic and co-variate shocks**. How the households' and communities perceive their capacity to manage these shocks? How well ViM implemented the recommendations from the formative evaluation to integrate with RISE initiatives? How well the management (e.g. monitoring and evaluation, partnership, and resource management), approaches (e.g. mothers' groups, and farmer field schools), and cross cutting areas (e.g. community participation, gender, governance, and natural resource management) of ViM project integrated with the RISE initiatives and what are the results.

VII. How well did ViM **take advantage of the other USG investments that provide complementary services necessary to achieve ViM's goal**? What are the missed opportunities? What key lessons learned and best practices related to coordination should inform future FFP programming in Burkina Faso?

VIII. How **effective are the approaches used by ViM project to address gender issues related to access to and control over resources; decision making roles and opportunities; participation in community and social institutions; and freedom of speech and movement**? What has been or could be done to sustain the positive gender related outcomes that are achieved by ViM? What are the lessons learned?

IX. How effective were the partnerships developed with GoBF at national, commune, and village level as well as other development actors in delivering intended results aligned with country development objectives? Was there a well-developed exit strategy effectively communicated?

X. What are the unintended positive and/or negative consequences of the ViM project? What lessons can be learned to minimize unintended negative consequences in the design of future

[9] Agriculture, livestock, health and nutrition

projects? How can FFP and its partners design strategies to systematically capture positive consequences?

XI. How effective are the value chain approaches used by ViM project to promote cowpeas and small livestock value chain in the target communities? Did the ViM project apply the value chain principles for improving small farmers 'access to intrans, financial services and market?

This evaluation is to be in line with the USAID Evaluation Policy http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/policy) and Automated Directive System (ADS) 203.3.1.3, which require that an evaluation be conducted for each large project implemented. This performance evaluation will help be used to help inform the design of future projects.

The evaluation is anticipated to be designed in a manner that maximizes the utility of the baseline survey, annual surveys, mid-term studies, formative evaluation that were carried out as well reflecting on the data gathered through the regular field visits undertaken by staff to collect and analyze information regarding the progress in the program implementation.

Table 1 - Indicators to be considered during the evaluation (Refer to IPTT)

III. Project Performance Measures

Table 26: Project Performance Measures

No.	Outcome (OC) and Impact (IM) Indicators	Disaggregation
Strategic Objective 1: Increased and diversified agricultural production		
IM1	1.1: Average number of different types of agricultural products produced per farmer	N/A
IM2	Average yield of crops per farmer (Sorghum, Cowpeas, onion, tomato)	N/A
IR. 1.1: Improved Agricultural Practices Adopted		
OC1	1.1.1: Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season	Sex
OC2	1.1.2: % Farmers using intercropping for sorghum, cowpeas, onions, tomatoes	Sex
OC3	1.1.3: % farmers using thinning for sorghum	Sex
OC4	1.1.4: % Percentage of farmers who used at least 1 improved storage technique in the most recent season	Sex
IR. 1.2: Smallholder access to agricultural inputs improved		
OC6	1.2.1: % of farmers using improved agricultural inputs	Sex
IR. 1.3: Improved livestock practices adopted		
OC7	1.3.1: %of farmers adopting improved livestock practices	Sex
OC8	1.3.2: % of farmers accessing government or private sector veterinary care and vaccinations	Sex
Strategic Objective 2: Increased household incomes		
IM3	2.1. Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	N/A
IM4	2.2: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	N/A

No.	Outcome (OC) and Impact (IM) Indicators	Disaggregation
OC9	2.3: Average value of a set of assets (including savings, livestock, etc.) per household (CFA)	N/A
IR. 2.1: Market linkages improved		
OC10	2.1.1: % change in value of purchases from smallholders of targeted commodities as a results of USG assistance	N/A
OC11	2.1.2: % of rural smallholders reporting more than 3 sources of revenue	Sex
OC12	2.1.3: Percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the most recent season	Sex
IR 2.2: Access to business development services improved		
OC13	2.2.1: Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the most recent season	Sex
OC14	2.2.2: % of farmers reporting access to up-to-date pricing information	Sex
Strategic Objective 3: Reduced chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers		
IM5	3.1. Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	N/A
IM6	3.2: % Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	N/A
OC15	3.3: Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	N/A
IR 3.1 Improved MCHN practices		
OC16	3.1.1: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under six months of age	N/A
OC17	3.1.2: % of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	N/A
OC18	3.1.3: Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	N/A
IR 3.2 Improved Quality of Health Services		
OC19	3.2.1: % of mothers with children age 0-23 months who had four or more antenatal visits when they were pregnant with their youngest child	N/A
OC21	3.2.4: % children 6-23 months who received vitamin A supplementation within the past 6 months	N/A
OC22	3.2.5: % of pregnant and lactating women who received iron and folic acid supplementation (disaggregated by last 7 days and last year)	N/A
OC23	3.2.6: % of women who received vitamin A supplementation post-partum	N/A
OC24	3.2.7: % of children 12-23 months of age children fully immunized (BCG, DPT3B, polio3/OPV3, measles/MMR)	Sex
OC25	3.2.8: % of children 0-23 months who have a growth monitoring card showing at least one weighing in the last 2 months	N/A
OC26	3.2.9: % of trained health agents who appropriately apply CCM protocol	N/A
OC27	3.3.1: % of households with children aged 0-23 months that have water and soap or a locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	N/A
OC27a	Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station commonly used by family members	Rural,Urban
OC28	3.3.2: % of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	N/A

No.	Outcome (OC) and Impact (IM) Indicators	Disaggregation
OC29	3.3.3: % of respondents who know all critical moments for hand washing	N/A
Crosscutting: Gender		
OC33	3.3.9: % of currently married women age 15-49 reporting that she makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her spouse regarding seeking health services for her own health; seeking health services for her children's health; how to spend money she herself has earned	N/A
OC34	3.3.10: % of women who agree that it is justifiable for a man to hit his wife under one or more circumstances	N/A
OC35	3.3.11: % of Care Group Animatrices who indicate that they are more respected after participating in the program [disaggregated by person named who respects them more]	N/A
Crosscutting: Environment		
OC36	3.3.12: % of beneficiaries adopting at least 3 environmentally sustainable technologies	Sex
OC37	3.3.13: % of rural smallholders reporting use of 2 environmental mitigation principals in diversified Income Generating Activities	Sex
OC38	3.3.14: % of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge of 2 sound pest management practices	Sex

Quality of partnership and consortium

Targeting

- To what extent was the project successful in identifying and targeting its beneficiaries, taking into account the different SOs and the context in the project area?
- Who else benefited from project activities even though not initially identified as an intended beneficiary? How did they benefit?

Integration

- Are project activities integrated (this will be further defined by ViM's M&E team and shared with the evaluation team during the initial briefing) at the field and beneficiaries level)? Which challenges are there in the integration process (targeting of beneficiaries, farmer groups selection, linkage between SO1 & SO2 and SO3)? What are the recommendations for improvement?

Gender

- Did the project put in place systems to address gender equity while promoting techniques related to agriculture and natural resources management? What could be done to improve equitable participation, workload distribution, and the benefits from interventions?
- To what extent did ViM effectively implement its strategy of facilitating women's access to inputs, assets, and resources in the target villages? Is there evidence of this? Which impediments are being encountered in this process? What suggestions of improvement can be made in future projects?
- To what extent did ViM promote women's representation in group leadership positions? Which concrete recommendations can be made to improve the trend in future projects?
- How are men engaged in MCHN learning opportunities and are their roles strengthened to support the health and nutritional status of their family?

- What is the sustainability of the gender-related changes (examples include strengthening male ability to support health and nutritional status of the family, husband not hitting their spouses), if any, brought about by the project?

Monitoring and Evaluation

- To what extent did the project monitoring and evaluation system enable the project to adapt its interventions? What evidence shows that the project utilized M&E and evaluation system to maximize impact of project intervention through informed decision making as well as resource re-allocation or adaptation of interventions/activities?

Environment

- Are there any unintended negative environmental impacts stemming from the project implementation? If so, are there sustainable mitigation measures put in place by the project to address these challenges?

Behavior change

- What intervention and strategies adopted by the project led to reaching high proportion of beneficiaries without compromising the quality of interventions? Which behavior change activities triggered high levels of adoption of technology and management practices? What worked well and did not work well? What recommendations can future projects adopt to excite behavior change among the same target beneficiaries? Were there any techniques that worked more efficiently at the community level? At the intrapersonal level? At the individual level?

IV. Evaluation Methodological Approach

Requirements for the proposed evaluation design

- The evaluation should use a mixed method approach. The endline survey should match the data collection timing of the baseline survey. The endline survey design must use the FANTA Sampling Guide. The evaluation team must also review the project proposal, reports, and all other relevant documents. Where possible triangulation of information using secondary data such as DHS surveys particularly for impact indicators is recommended.

- As this is an independent final performance evaluation, NORC will finalize as part of this SOW a detailed description of the proposed evaluation design and methodology in their proposal. The detailed study design proposed by the prospective applicant will be carefully reviewed and evaluated to determine the technical strength of the proposal.

- The quantitative survey design, sampling strategy, and data treatment and analysis plan must follow robust methodology. The qualitative study will focus on exploring the plausible causes of adaption of practices as well as challenges for non-adoption. Findings from the qualitative study should be integrated with the quantitative and should be used to interpret the quantitative results. The applicant must also provide detailed design of the qualitative study including sampling methodology, approximate number of sample sites, how they will be selected, and the qualitative tools. Evaluation study must focus on changes to behavior at the household level (technology uptake, social behavior change, impact on household dietary diversity) and the

sampling strategy must be designed to enable the results to be generalized at the population level (not just the targeted beneficiaries. The sample size should be weighted based on population characteristics) and be quantitatively compared to baseline survey. NORC is expected to understand and provide details in the proposed sampling methodology in line with USAID FFP guidance.

- The quantitative data should be collected through a population-based[10] household survey using a well-structured questionnaire to be developed by the consultant. The household questionnaire should mirror the questionnaire utilized at baseline. Whenever possible, questions in the endline should be identical to the baseline if they are being used to measure the same indicator, in order to ensure comparability between the baseline and endline.

- The quantitative survey must include anthropometric measurements using international standard scales and height/length boards. The locally produced height/length boards are often poor quality and provide erroneous measurement data. USAID may check the quality, therefore if the consultant plans to use locally made scales, the consultant must ensure accurate measurement.

- Reference will also be made on gender tools. In order to incorporate gender sensitivity, the evaluation will ensure that there are an agreed upon number of gender disaggregated interviews, focus groups and meetings.

- Sampling stratification (to ensure appropriate level of data is included to ensure generalizability of results) will need to be presented in full within the proposal. The inferential analysis should be used to detect the changes at 95% level of confidence intervals.

- In addition, the consultant will need a process to review and utilize the indicator data collected by the project M&E team and partners and report on the final outcome indicators.

- The qualitative methodology proposed should focus on gathering data that will facilitate a deeper understanding of processes and approaches, identify plausible causalities for adoption and/or non-adaption of practices promoted by the project, perceptions and behaviors and other factors that have contributed to achievement and/or non-achievement of objectives. It is anticipated that the qualitative methods proposed will use methodologies such as group discussions, focus group discussions, interviews, most significant changes stories, and secondary data review and the proposal should include the anticipated target populations to be included.

- For the endline survey, the consultant is expected to use two-stage cluster sampling methodology. The consultant should review the baseline sampling frame in designing the sampling frame for the endline survey, and should try to align the two methodologies as much as possible to preserve comparability. In general, all communities received project services (does not matter the level of intensity) should be on the sampling frame. Unless household lists are available from very recent DHS or other surveys, the consultant is expected to carry out a listing exercise in the sample communities. FFP does not accept any sampling methodology for which a probability of a primary sampling unit cannot be computed.

[10] All households living in the target (and not just the project beneficiaries) area are eligible to be on the sample

- Qualitative data collection at the community level could use non-probability sampling methods, as it was used for the baseline. Villages that have benefited from ViM activities will be sorted into several categories, taking into account several criteria such as level of participation in the project, geographical access, population size, socioeconomic status, etc. Furthermore, a number of villages will be selected from each group to host the data collection exercise. The criteria will be further elaborated by the M&E team in collaboration with the VIM staff and revised by NORC during the process of sites/village selection.

- The data collection tools will be designed and applied in a way that ensures the collection of gender-specific data (for example, specific women focus groups will be considered). NORC is invited to suggest other sound data collection methods in addition to those listed above.

Other components to be taken into consideration:

- Definitions: Definitions of indicators, means of verification, and means of measurement should follow ViM Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS).

- Evaluation Plan: An evaluation plan must be prepared that explains what methodologies will be used and a clear description of how beneficiaries will be selected for participation in the evaluation to gather qualitative data to answer the main evaluation questions for SO1, SO2 and SO3 from key program beneficiaries such as farmers, participants in literacy trainings, lead mothers, etc. The document should include sampling strategy and sample size estimation, weighting, sampling frame and household listing, data treatment and analysis plan, training of enumerators and supervisors, field testing of the instruments, and oversight and quality control mechanisms. The evaluation plan must be approved by USAID before implementation.

- Methodologies anticipated to answer evaluation questions include but are not limited to:
    - Surveys
    - Focus group discussions
    - Key informant interviews
    - Observation for substantiation of adoption of behavior change promoted by the program.
    - Most significant change stories that demonstrate impact on individuals and communities.
    - Qualitative data that comes from focus groups, interviews, and observations.

- Survey Question Review: The survey instrument used in the baseline survey should be the starting point, and is attached as Annex A. If there is a need for rephrasing any question, the contractor must add a question with revised statement instead of changing an existing one. Changing a question will void the comparability.

- Additional Information: In consultation with ViM staff, and/or where baseline data was not collected for comparison purposes, the contractor may add questions to improve the specificity of impact and outcome information presented in the quantitative performance evaluation report.

- Pretesting: The instruments will be tested in a community similar to those that are part of the target population, but will not be part of the target group. The “Moore” language version of the

questionnaire should be used during training and field testing. The questionnaire will then need to be modified based on the feedback from the field test.

- Approval of Tools and Methodologies: The tools and methodologies should be finalized in consultation with the ViM M&E Director, and should be forwarded to USAID/FFP for their concurrence.

- Involvement of FFP/USAID:
  As a key partner, FFP/USAID involvement in the review will include the following:
  - Review of this SOW;
  - Approval of the final evaluation technical design;
  - Initial briefing on the SOW and to highlight areas of interest;
  - Approval of Team leader and technical sector experts;
  - Final evaluation design: Before data collection begins;
  - Participation in fieldwork as needed;
  - Debriefing with NORC following the initial fieldwork;
  - Participation in the summary presentation of the preliminary findings for FFP and GoBF counterparts;
  - Review of draft report; and
  - Acceptance of final report.

V. tasks and level of effort

For a detailed tentative schedule of the tasks please see point X (Final Evaluation schedule).

Week 1-4: refine the methodology and draft tools and inception report
Week 5-6: in country orientation, trainings, meetings and a document review and refine the questionnaires and logistics; training
Week 6-10: collect quantitative data in country
Week 11-13: analyze quantitative data
Week 9-12: collect qualitative data / information in country
Week 12-14: analyze qualitative data
Week 15-23: full draft report iterations, comments and changes
Week 24-25: final PowerPoint presentation and key findings presented to USAID, ACDI/VOCA, et al.
Week 26-28: finalize the report and translate it to French

VI. Team Composition and qualifications

The final evaluation will be an external process with the involvement of key actors, such as USAID/FFP. The evaluation team shall consist of a multi-disciplinary team/subject matter expert, i.e., a team leader and sectoral experts.

The evaluation team will be under the responsibility of a Team Leader (TL) who will work alongside the ViM M&E unit and ACDI/VOCA's regional M&E Specialist for the planning and implementation of the study. Extensive experience in implementing or evaluating food security programs and experience in leading evaluations will be the key determining factors in hiring the evaluation team leader. However, their knowledge of the local context, socioeconomic, cultural, and institutional and environmental parameters will also be considered. This latter experience will be useful during the finalization of tools,

data collection, and analysis. The TL will be the main contact with the M&E unit and will be responsible of all the deliverables. S/He will be assisted by an agricultural/livelihood/value chain specialist, a health and nutrition specialist, a gender specialist, a statistician and data analyst, and an environmental specialist that ViM will propose. All will be assisted by field enumerators with sound experience in the collection of quantitative and qualitative data.

USAID/FFP mission will be invited to participate in all phases of the final evaluation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security as well as the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Animal Resources through their local representatives will be involved in all phases of the evaluation process.

6.1. Scope of Work (SOW) and qualifications requested from NORC and Team Leader

A specific SOW will clarify roles and responsibilities of each team member, expected outputs, and date of delivery. This will be developed further between NORC and the ViM M&E unit. However, the team's qualifications and requirements can be found below.

The final evaluation team will be composed of:

1. A Team leader with extensive experience in evaluation coupled with significant knowledge of qualitative survey methodology in the domains of nutrition, agriculture, livestock, off farm micro enterprises, rural credit, resilience, and/or Title II development programs. S/he will be responsible for designing, organizing, implementing, and documenting the results of the final evaluation. The team leader will lead the evaluation team and will be assisted by two key specialists.
2. A Health/Nutrition Expert
3. An Agricultural/Livelihood/Value Chain (Ag/LH) Expert
4. A Gender Specialist
5. A survey method specialist with quantitative background and extensive experience in designing and implementing large scale household surveys and data analysis. Preferably a Statistician or Econometrician
6. An Expert in qualitative survey
7. An Environmental Specialist

Below is the desired profile of the evaluation team:

The Evaluation Team Leader should have:

- Advanced degree (At least Master Degree) with background and suitable expertise in food security, agriculture, livestock, rural development, or related academic fields relevant to the evaluation;
- Demonstrated experience leading at least three multi-sectoral, program performance evaluations, preferably of USAID Title II funded programs in developing countries;
- At least ten years' experience in evaluation using Quantitative and qualitative tools, implementation; or evaluation of agriculture/food security/health and nutrition programs;
- Experience in the evaluation of Title II food security programs is preferred;
- Demonstrated large experience in Quantitative and qualitative data collection– including Quantitative and qualitative research study design, experience interpreting quantitative and qualitative findings, tool development, data collection, data analysis, and reporting;
- Experience in integrating gender in evaluation is necessary;
- Excellent verbal and written communication in French required and in English preferred;
- Previous experience working in rural Burkina Faso or in the region will be preferred;

- Strong critical analysis and report-writing skills required (a writing sample may be requested); and
- Experience working with USAID reporting and assessment tools.

The Health & Nutrition Experts should have:

- Advanced degree in public health, nutrition, medicine, nursing, or other related field;
- Demonstrated experience designing and implementing at least two qualitative, performance evaluations of MCHN programs/strategies in developing country contexts;
- Knowledge and hands on experiences in Care group model and community based management for acute malnutrition;
- Demonstrated expertise in quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis – including qualitative research study design, tool development, data collection, data analysis, and reporting;
- At least eight years' experience in management, implementation, or evaluation of health and nutrition programs;
- Knowledge and experience with multi-sectoral and food assistance approaches to improving MCHN;
- Previous experience working in rural Burkina Faso or in the region preferred;
- Experience in integrating gender in evaluation; and
- Excellent verbal and written communication in French required and in English preferred.

The Agriculture (Ag), Livelihood (LH) and Value Chain Expert should have:

- Advanced degree in rural development, agronomy, development, livestock, international development, or related field;
- Expertise in one or more of the following areas preferred: value chain analysis, income generation, villages loan schemes, savings and credit groups, or small/medium enterprises, in addition to the farmer field school training methodology;
- Demonstrated experience designing and implementing at least two qualitative performance evaluations of Ag/LH programs/strategies in developing country contexts;
- Experience implementing Ag/LH programming in developing country contexts preferred;
- Demonstrated expertise in quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis – including qualitative research study design, tool development, data collection, data analysis, and reporting;
- Knowledge and experience with multi-sectoral, and food assistance approaches to improving Ag/LH;
- Previous experience working in rural Burkina Faso or in the region preferred;
- Experience in integrating gender in evaluation; and
- Excellent verbal and written communication in French required and in English preferred.

6.2. ViM Responsibilities

ViM will perform the following functions under the SOW:

- Liaise and organize meetings between USAID/FFP and NORC;
- Provide logistical and administrative support to NORC, including necessary information and transport to facilitate the work of the evaluator. Specifically, ViM will provide two vehicles and drivers to facilitate the Final Evaluation team's visits to the field;
- Assist with the planning and organizing of meetings and focus group discussions according to an agenda to be provided by NORC;
- Provide in a timely fashion, all necessary documentation (project document, reports, IPTT/data, list of villages/communities, other documents) requested by the evaluation team as available;

- Coordinate with the Team Leader (TL)in the selection of the villages;
- Print evaluation forms and tools in enough quantity and provide them in a timely fashion (guide focus group, interview, etc.);
- Facilitate the organization of a restitution session of the field findings with all actors including ViM staff, Save the Children, LIPs, FFP, locales authorities, and representatives of the ministries involved;
- Share the first draft of the evaluation report with ViM staff, LIPs, Save the Children and USAID/FFP for their comments and input;
- Compile all the comments and send to the Team Leader for the finalization of the report; and
- Provide all necessary information and transport to facilitate the work of the evaluator.

Logistics

- It is expected that each evaluator will have and bring his/her own laptop computer and associated software, and be able to load appropriate printer drivers for use on locally available printers. The preferred software program is Microsoft Windows.
- ACDI/VOCA will provide transportation for the evaluation specialist and assist with the field travel arrangements as much as possible, but there may be instances when the evaluation specialist will have to direct or arrange travel to and from focus group interviews and other meetings. The evaluation specialist will be asked to provide a list of confirmed interview locations.

6.3 Expected outputs from NORC

The Team Leader will be accountable for the following:

- Finalizing the evaluation questions, methodology, as well as interview and focus group guiding questions and informed consent forms in coordination with the M&E unit;
- Conceiving and developing the data collection tools (questionnaire, focus group guides, interview protocol, etc.);
- Conduct the data collection and supervising the field administration of the questionnaire/tools;
- Organize in collaboration with ViM a debriefing session with the aim to share the preliminary findings;
- Analyzing collected data and submitting a complete standard report with outlines and fully written text in a timely manner;
- Submitting to ViM all the documents related to the study (filled questionnaires, electronic versions of the collected data, training manual, fieldwork logs, etc.);
- Draft a preliminary report (in French) taking into account the discussion during the restitution; and
- Revise the draft taking into account the comments and provide a final report (French and English).
- A completed IPTT table

6.4 Deliverables

The following are the deliverables from this contract

a) Pertinent permissions, insurance, and other required permits:

i) Obtaining all the necessary permissions for implementing the quantitative evaluation data collection;

ii) Adhering to country and local formalities and obtaining any required permits related to data collection from human subjects and logistics of survey implementation, as well as health and accident insurance, salary, and taxes for all enumerators and supervisors. Deliverable: Evidence of insurances and permits for implementing survey and other data collection activities in electronic form.

b) Inception Report / Workplan, including detailed survey implementation plan:

i) Specifying details for methodology, critical tasks, anticipated outputs, date-bound timelines, resource needs, and responsible person(s);

ii) Composition of a standard field survey, team, including expected tasks and responsibilities of each team member, should also be described; and

iii). Detailing a sampling plan for the quantitative population-based household survey. Deliverable: Inception report / work plan, including sampling plan, survey design and analysis plan, and detailed implementation plan reviewed and approved by ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP.

c) Quantitative survey instrument: This instrument should be based upon the attached baseline survey instrument. This document needs to be reviewed and approved by ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP.

d) Qualitative instruments and raw data. This should include:

i) Focus group discussion guides, and key informant interview questions;

ii) Raw transcripts for all focus group discussions, and key informant interview notes;

iii) Codebook used for focus group discussion analysis;

iv) Final qualitative data analysis software files (NVivo, Atlas, etc.)

e) Data treatment and analysis plan. Data treatment and analysis plan reviewed and approved by ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP.

f) Survey databases on SPSS and Stata, Data processing syntax and Indicators computed Syntax, and Data Analysis syntax on SPSS or Stata. Raw and cleaned data set, and syntax for data analysis, including syntax for variable transformations. Deliverables:

i) Raw data set in SPSS and CSV formats;

ii) Rules applied for cleaning data;

iii) Syntax for all data analysis and variable transformations;

iv) Final data set that includes cleaned data, sampling weights at each stage, final sampling weights, and all derived indicators; and

v) Sampling weights used to tabulate the aggregate-level estimates for the USAID/FFP Standard Indicators.

g) Briefings for ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP Burkina Faso. Presenting findings, conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations based on the quantitative performance evaluation survey. Deliverables: Presentation (or report) of preliminary findings

h) Draft end–of-project summative performance evaluation report: Not exceeding 50 pages, excluding appendices and attachments, presented in English and French. Draft end-of-project quantitative performance evaluation report reviewed and approved by ACDI/VOCA and USAID.

i) Final end-of-project quantitative performance evaluation report: This report will be a revised version of the draft report that incorporates the comments of ACDI/VOCA, USAID/FFP and the USAID Burkina

Faso Mission. The final report must be presented in English and French. Deliverable: Final end-of-project quantitative performance evaluation report reviewed and approved by ACDI/VOCA and USAID.

j) Presentation of Final Evaluation in Ouagadougou in French, including PowerPoint presentation to ViM senior management, USAID/Burkina Faso, international and local partners, etc.

VII. Report outline

The Team Leader of the Final Evaluation team shall be responsible for submitting the draft and final accepted report to ACDI/VOCA management in Ouagadougou and head office for review and final approval. Draft reports will be subject to written comments, clarification, and/or elaboration. The final report will be submitted by the Final Evaluation Leader after ACDI/VOCA and USAID/Burkina Faso have reviewed the report and all comments or requested clarification/elaboration are responded to by the evaluation team in the report.

The finalized Final Evaluation report should be delivered to ACDI/VOCA Ouagadougou in hard copy, as well as on CD. Preferred software is Microsoft Office Word and Microsoft Office Excel. There should be a title page, a list of acronyms, a table of contents, and page numbers. The preferred font is Times New Roman 12.

The format for the quantitative evaluation survey report is as follows:

a) **Cover page, Table of Contents, List of Acronyms**.
b) **Executive Summary** should be a clear and concise stand-alone document that states the
c) most salient findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the evaluation survey and gives readers the essential contents of the quantitative performance evaluation report in two or three pages. The Executive Summary helps readers to build a mental framework for organizing and understanding the detailed information within the report.
d) **Introduction** should include purpose, audience, and synopsis of task.
e) **Program background** should describe ViM goal, theory of change, targeting, geographic scope, history and key timeline.
f) **Methodology** should describe sampling design, study methods, data collection techniques, constraints and limitations of the study process and rigor, and issues in carrying out the study.
g) **Tabular summary** of results should present quantitative evaluation survey results in table form for all the indicators by components; and also by region.
h) **Findings** should present findings on all of the key indicators. Quantitative evaluation
i) survey values must be presented in quantitative format and complemented by descriptive analysis for each stratum and at the aggregate ViM program level; the evaluation questions must be answered by strategic objectives.
j) **Conclusions and Recommendations** should provide additional analysis of the data and results, drawing out programmatic and organizational recommendations for future program design. Recommendations must be relevant to program and context.
k) **Issues** should provide a list of key technical and/or administrative issues, if any, for ViM for which the quantitative evaluation survey was conducted.
l) **Annexes** should document the study methods, scope of work, schedules, interview lists and tables and be succinct, pertinent, and readable. These annexes must include: i) references; ii) lists of meetings, interviews, focus group discussions (dates, numbers, types); iii) data collection

instruments in both English and French; iv) data tables showing progress against the IPTT and SAPQ indicators (by strata and for the entire program); and v) data sets in electronic format and data weighting tables, and data dictionary and syntax files used to process the data in electronic format.

VIII. Intellectual Property

USAID reserves a royalty-free, worldwide, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to use, disclose, reproduce, prepare derivative works, distribute copies to the public, and perform publicly and display publicly, in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so.

Ownership of informational findings and report material: All reports, information, and data sets/syntaxes/codebooks/tools produced during this consultancy will be the property of ACDI/VOCA and will be disseminated at ACDI/VOCA's discretion. In the event of sensitive matters being included in the report, ACDI/VOCA reserves the right to withhold dissemination of part of or the whole of the report. [Not applicable to USAID]

Confidentiality: The Final Evaluation evaluator shall treat as confidential all knowledge of ACDI/VOCA, including all documents and information shared, and follow its policies and procedures governing the release of information to anyone outside is organization.

Disagreements: All disputes arising between ACDI/VOCA and the consultant will be settled by use of a third-party mediator.

No Liability: There is no employment relationship between ACDI/VOCA and NORC hired to perform this SOW. This SOW is an agreement only for the provision of professional services and its deliverables. Consultants are responsible for making their own arrangements for payment of taxes.

ACDI/VOCA will not be responsible for any liability in the course of the final evaluation.

ix. Ethical Guidelines

Every member of the evaluation team must adhere to ethical guidelines as outlined in the *American Evaluation Association's Guiding Principles for Evaluators*. A summary of these guidelines is provided below.

1. **Systematic inquiry:** Evaluators conduct systematic, data-based inquiries.
2. **Competence:** The evaluation team possesses the education, abilities, skills, and experience appropriate to undertake the tasks proposed in the evaluation. Evaluators practice within the limits of their professional training and competence, and decline to conduct evaluations that fall substantially outside those limits. The evaluation team collectively demonstrates cultural competence.
3. **Integrity/honesty:** Evaluators display honesty and integrity in their own behavior, and attempt to ensure the honesty and integrity of the entire evaluation process.
4. **Respect for people:** Evaluators respect the security, dignity, and self-worth of respondents, activity participants, clients, and other evaluation stakeholders. Evaluators regard informed consent for participation in evaluations and inform participants and clients about the scope and limits of confidentiality.
5. **Responsibilities for general and public welfare:** Evaluators articulate and take into account the diversity of general and public interests and values that may be related to the evaluation.

ViM's Final Evaluation Schedule

ViM's Final Evaluation key milestones schedule	
Activity	**Estimative date**
Evaluation Design & preparation for data collection	August 1 - Aug 31, 2017
Enumerator Training	Aug 28 - Sep 5, 2017
Quantitative data collection	Sep 6- Oct 7, 2017
Qualitative data collection	Oct 1- Oct 27, 2017
Quantitative data analysis	Oct 9- Oct 27, 2017
Qualitative data analysis	Oct 16- Nov 10, 2017
Presentation of the preliminary findings to ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children	Nov 17, 2017
Submission of 1st final evaluation draft report to ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children	Dec 4, 2017
Submission of Second final evaluation draft report to ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children and USAID	Dec 29, 2017
Submission of final report to ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP	Jan 26, 2018
Final PowerPoint presentation and key findings presented to USAID, ACDI/VOCA, et al.	Jan 29, 2018
Acceptance of evaluation final report by ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP	Jan 31, 2018

XI. EVALUATION TEAM AND TIMELINE

Table 27: Evaluation Team

Name of Staff & Firm associated with	Area of Expertise Relevant to the Assignment	Designation for this Assignment (and Location)[11]	Assigned Tasks or Deliverables
Dr. Lauren Persha, NORC	• Design and leadership of mixed methods research • Technical leadership for evaluation work on agriculture, livelihoods, and natural resource issues • Analysis and results synthesis for program evaluation • Survey design and large-scale data collection oversight • Technical support for qualitative and quantitative instrument development	Team Leader and Environment Specialist	• Provide technical leadership, including serving as point of contact for the ACDI/VOCA • Oversee report preparation and submission • Oversee and review the creation of both quantitative and qualitative data collection instruments • Preparation of final evaluation reports • Presentation of findings to ACDI/VOCA, USAID/FFP and other key stakeholders
Dr. Santadarshan Sadhu, NORC	• Quantitative data analysis and econometric analysis • Survey methodology, design and implementation • Agricultural finance & food security intervention assessment • Management of large-scale survey fieldwork, design • Questionnaire design • Quality assurance	Survey method Specialist/ Statistician/ Econometrician	• Lead quantitative survey design • Supervise quantitative data collection activities including data quality monitoring • Lead all quantitative data cleaning and analysis including baseline and endline data and M&E data • Conduct econometric analysis • Support preparation of final evaluation reports

Dr. Audra Grant, NORC	• Qualitative research design and analysis of qualitative data • Conducting focus group discussions • Management of large-scale survey fieldwork, design • Interviewer training	Qualitative Survey and Assessment expert	• Lead qualitative survey design • Design of the protocols for focus group discussion • Supervise qualitative data collection activities including data quality monitoring • Lead all qualitative data cleaning and analysis including using NVivo software to undertake systematic coding of qualitative data transcripts. • Support preparation of final evaluation reports
Dr. Eric Weiss, Consultant	• M&E support • Agricultural productivity analysis • Survey and Questionnaire design and implementation • Analysis and reporting of collected qualitative and quantitative data • Oversight of site visits • Quality assurance	Agriculture, Livelihoods, and Value Chain Expert	• Lead design and delivery of survey instruments • Contribute to the preparation of evaluation design • Inform methodology related to assessing agricultural practices, livelihoods, and value chain indicators • Contribute to the preparation of evaluation reports
Phocas Ntahorugiye, Consultant	• Management, coordination, and implementation of maternal and child health programs • Survey enumerator training • Report writing and dissemination • Oversight and participation in the evaluation of health and nutrition programs • Qualitative and quantitative data collection and oversight	Health/Nutrition Expert	• Lead design and undertaking of MCHN analysis • Inform methodology related to assessing MCHN practices and quality of health service indicators in targeted areas • Lead enumerator training • Contribute to the preparation of evaluation reports • Support in-country qualitative and quantitative data collection efforts

			including leading FGDs and conducting KIIs
Letitia Onyango, NORC	• Expertise in gender inequality, gender-based violence, and gender-based constraints to education • Management of qualitative data analysis • Large-scale quantitative and qualitative data management	Gender Specialist	• Lead design and undertaking of gender analysis • Incorporate gender-disaggregated data collection methods • Contribute to the development of qualitative data collection instruments to ensure the collection of gender-specific data • Support in-country qualitative and quantitative data collection efforts including leading FGDs and conducting KIIs • Contribute to the preparation of evaluation reports
Local data collection manager, CRDA	• Obtaining local permits for data collection • Survey management and oversight • Management of supervisors and enumerators • Coordinating field logistics • Implementing quality control procedures		• Selection of local team for fieldwork • Review training materials and oversee training of supervisors and enumerators • Manage and coordinate field teams and associated logistics • Monitor fieldwork implementation and progress, ensuring ensure that standard protocols are adhered to in fieldwork • Prepare weekly field progress reports • Report potential data collection issues to Survey Specialist and assist in issue resolution

Table 28: Evaluation Timeline

ViM's Final Evaluation key milestones schedule Activity	Estimated date
Evaluation design & preparation for data collection[12]	Aug 3–Nov 17, 2017
Enumerator training	Nov 20-24, 2017
Quantitative data collection	Nov 25-Dec 17, 2017
Qualitative data collection	Jan 15-Jan 26, 2017
Quantitative data analysis	Dec 18-Jan 17, 2017
Qualitative data analysis	Jan 27-Feb 28, 2017
Presentation of the preliminary findings to ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children	January 18, 2017
Submission of 1st final evaluation draft report to ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children	March 1, 2017
Submission of Second final evaluation draft report to ACDI/VOCA, Save the Children and USAID	March 19, 2017
Submission of final report to ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP	April 6, 2018
Final PowerPoint presentation and key findings presented to USAID, ACDI/VOCA, et al.	TBD
Acceptance of evaluation final report by ACDI/VOCA and USAID/FFP	TBD

[12] Includes substantial time required to obtain in-country ethics approvals from GoBF, and discussion and revision with ViM on the sample size calculations for the household survey.

XII. COMMENTS MATRIX

NORC Response Matrix to Comments Received by USAID/FFP on the ViM Draft Final Evaluation Report (Submitted to ACDI/VOCA on 12 July 2018 and updated on19 July 2018)

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
General Comments			
1	N/A	The narrative supports ViM's strong contribution to improving the living conditions of the population, cited to be estimated at 200,000 largely disadvantaged citizens, in terms of nutrition and livelihood conditions. It could also be germane to estimate/summarize--and in the executive summary-- what percentage of the 200,000 citizens may have directly (and beyond simply attended trainings) experienced measurable enhancements due to ViM.	Unfortunately it is not possible to reliably estimate or extrapolate this from the data available through this evaluation.
2	N/A	Please review the report to ensure readers understand that it is a final, summative program performance evaluation, and not mis-cited as an impact evaluation because we are not expected to also cite results for counterfactuals but rather comparisons between baseline and endline.	The term impact evaluation is not used, only performance evaluation. The word impact has been changed to effect when discussing the effectiveness of different interventions, but some of the indicators are referred to as impacts (IM1, IM2, etc.) so impact is still a part of the discussion in these cases.
3	N/A	Is there a specific reason that the project's costs are entirely omitted? Ordinarily readers which to have some sense of level of effort, extension/staffing and resources required to provide improved conditions, even though this evaluation is not conducting a cost-effectiveness study.	We added the total project cost to the ViM program description in chapter 2 and in the Executive Summary. The scope for this evaluation did not include a cost-effectiveness component of focus on cost elements.
4	N/A	Overall, the VIM Burkina Faso final evaluation team did an excellent job especially in the report's nutrition sections. However, some of the quantitative aspects have presented a mix picture of VIM's achievements. What quantitative data that tends to contradict nutrition and livelihood gains--and there are some-- should be more explicitly qualified and interpreted which could better assist USAID in decision-making and future program designs. Examples of these will be presented later below.	Thank you for this comment. The evaluation team has tried to address the examples raised below to the extent possible. In general, we are not sure that we see many results that contradict nutrition or livelihoods gain in the report (noting that the econometric results do a better job of accounting for potential confounders then the straight baseline to endline comparisons).

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
5	N/A	As a point of methodology, USAID was expecting data quality issues arising from self-reported data, which is common in the Sahel, and why USAID had strongly recommended that the qualitative survey should be administered after reviewing the preliminary results of the quantitative data analysis. That way, discrepancies identified could be analyzed and re-queried during the qualitative surveys. In fact, it seems as the evaluators conducted the analysis as a "quantitative plus qualitative" study rather than a "mixed methods" study, relying heavily on the quantitative findings but included rather shallow references to the qualitative work, running these lines of inquiry in parallel and then trying to marry them later, as opposed to really using qualitative research to "bookend" the quantitative analysis, which is often a best design/practice in true mixed methods research. In any case, please reviews to see how well the GDs and KIIs try to explain the discrepancies, because more explicit explanations about contradictions could enhance the report. Moreover, to the extent that some findings may have also been questioned or rejected by ViM staff, could the evaluation provide better/additional rationale to account for or explain their concerns?	Thank you for this clarification on the self-reported data. With respect to timing of the qualitative data collection, the protocols and fieldwork were indeed finalized after the evaluation team had preliminary results of the baseline to endline differences from the PBS data. However, the timeline between the PBS and qualitative fielding was fairly condensed, and we did not have the results yet from the more sophisticated econometric analyses aimed to better identify contribution of specific ViM activities to selected outcomes. To have done so would have required a much longer gap before the start of qualitative fieldwork, which was not built into the overall evaluation timeframe. Given the overall timeframe, the team necessarily took a sequential approach to the mixed methods design, in which there is some feedback from the quantitative taken into account in the qualitative tools design and focus, rather than a fully iterative approach described by the reviewer. In the sequential approach that the evaluation team took (one of several common mixed methods approaches), the qualitative data is then treated as an independent data source and the qualitative results are integrated with the quantitative results in the final write-up. While we appreciate the reviewer's reference to best practices for a mixed methods approach, to implement this in practice would require a substantially longer overall timeframe for the evaluation, including a much longer gap between the end of quantitative and start of qualitative, baked into the evaluation time frame that we received.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
6	N/A	More on methodology: The choice of an endogenous treatment regression model to look at the effect of ViM interventions on adoption/nonadoption of GAP (the binary outcome variable) is appropriate (since we're trying to correct for selection bias), but it would be helpful for readers who aren't familiar with this kind of probit model to interpret the coefficients that they present in the annex, and use their qualitative findings to help contextualize these results. (For example, on p. 44, they include a table that suggests that GAP training has a positive effect on adoption of strong GAP for sorghum production, but they don't reference to the magnitude of this effect (which we can see in Table 14.2-5 in the annex, p. 58). The GAP training increases the probability of strong GAP adoption in sorghum by 53% and by 29.7% in livestock, respectively. Since this is a mixed methods study, the report should be using their qualitative inquiries to help explain these results (i.e. why does participation in GAP trainings seem to change the likelihood of sorghum GAP adoption quite a bit more than improved livestock GAP adoption? They should also be referencing the confidence intervals here.) By interpreting the coefficients and CI's (with some help from the qualitative findings) we would be able to generate deeper insights.	We have added additional interpretation of the coefficients related to the ViM treatment indicators and magnitudes of treatment effect to the revised report, including adding the 95% CIs. Whenever feasible, qualitative findings were used to complement the quantitative results. But given the wide variety of outcome indicators and large number of quantitative findings, in many cases, further investigation of quite fairly specific quantitative findings using additional qualitative analysis was not feasible to conduct, particularly given the tight timeline between end of quantitative data collection and start of qualitative fieldwork - we were able to draw on preliminary BL to EL differences to help shape the qualitative data collection but the more time consuming endogenous treatment results across so many outcomes were understandably not yet available before qualitative fielding began . In future, a larger window between quantitative and qualitative data collection built into the evaluation timeline can help facilitate the ability to obtain more nuanced qualitative insights on specific quantitative results (though that would add to a longer overall time frame to completion of the evaluation as a whole).
7	N/A	There are similar questions about the next set of models (with the continuous outcome indicators like yields and revenue). Again it would be helpful if they can interpret the results and give some deeper explanation using the qualitative research that was done. One is left wondering why, for example, adoption of GAP has no significant effect on sorghum yields while it does have a significant effect on cowpea yields; what was going on at that time which might explain these results? Do we think this is something to do with the training or something we couldn't model for (like pest damage to a specific crop, a natural disaster that destroyed one crop but not the other), et cetera. How well were these models fit? USAID would suggest the same, deeper analysis of magnitudes	Please see above response as well. We appreciate this point but also note that the analyses referenced were focused on estimating whether there was statistically significant treatment effect from ViM intervention. These analyses are not designed to explore the interplays of various other factors that could contribute to the observed results. Given the breadth of the topics covered, it was simply not feasible to do that within the available time and resources. In future, one way to address this to some extent is to build significantly more time into the evaluation time frame between the quantitative and qualitative data collection. Our team was able to draw on the preliminary BL to EL indicator change during the design and fielding of the qualitative data collection, but these more sophisticated models require substantially more time

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
		of the coefficients on the other models the report includes as well, e.g. with the WASH and health variables, perceptions, etc.	to complete, and those results were not available to work with prior to qualitative roll-out.
8	N/A	As for the econometric analysis of women's perceptions based on ViM gender trainings, this merits a serious "warning label" at the beginning of this section to explain the limitations of these variables and this type of econometric model to look at an exceedingly complex set of norms; we also have to take into consideration the serious limitations of survey research methods, and thus the data itself, in this particular instance. For example, the model shows no significance of change in perception of domestic violence as a result of ViM gender training (controlling for the other variables), but here and with the other models they don't tell us anything about the goodness fit of the model itself (i.e. R squared). Lacking any discussion of the goodness of fit, we don't know if this model was just poorly estimated or if there is in fact no real effect, or a combination of these factors. It is appreciated the report's attempt to be judicious judicious in their use of page space, but there are opportunities to cull unnecessary details and information and include more germane details, either here or in the Annex, to give a more complete picture of the results.) There is also the important consideration about how these results fit into the greater body of evidence on social norms and perceptions of behavior for oneself v. society (for example... https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19254104)	The evaluation team acknowledges the limitations of the econometric model of perception of women based on ViM gender training. Since modelling perceptions can be very complicated, and influenced by different behavioral factors (that are not captured by the endline survey), the evaluation team decided not to present this analysis in the revised report draft (we have dropped this from the set of econometric results presented). With respect to model fit, the evaluation team acknowledges the importance of presentation of goodness of fit, but we would point out that for the type of treatment effect estimation models used, typically R-squared values (to assess model fit) are not reported (in general, it's standard to only report the test of overall significance of the model). For all econometric models presented in this report, the results supported the overall significance of the econometric models used, and thus were not reported.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
9	N/A	USAID congratulates the Evaluation team for using econometric models to explain the relationships between the project outcome indicators and its implemented activities while controlling other variables. However, the report did not provide enough information on the validity of models used. For example, the team used the regression models to test the relationship between the stunting of under-five old children and food rations, MCHN training, and Care group. The conclusions provided are insightful but the team should at least provide the R2 of these models so readers appreciate the proportion of stunting variance explained by food rations, MCHN training, and Care group. Because regression analysis tends to deal with Attribution instead of Contribution, confidence intervals may have been better method of proving the significance of the baseline and endline values.	We have included the 95% CIs in the revised report. However, we note that the R^2 value is not an appropriate metric for assessing model fit for the two-stage instrumental variables models that we are using and therefore it is not reported (the R^2 value has no statistical meaning in the context of the model types that we are using).
10	N/A	Some key achievements in Annexes should be better highlighted in the report; even properly color-coded/better identified in the Annexes. It's not clear whether Table 6 of the Annexes were used to interpret the outcome differences between baseline and endline data.	Table 1 in Annex I provides the basis for the interpretation of statistically significant differences between the endline and baseline PBS data. We have also now added a condensed version of that table directly to Chapter 4 of the report body, so that readers have the information on hand. The report summarizes key achievements in the discussion in section 4.1.1.
11	N/A	It would be helpful to include a note or key with figures where they indicate significance (p values at the .10, .05, and .01 level); they seem to be indicating .01 with *** but it takes some scrolling down in the document to confirm that this is what they're using. (Also do the ones without *** mean they are not significant at all or are they just not significant at the .01 level? Are any * or ** used on the figures?)	A key has now been added below each table to denote statistical significance, and all three levels of significance are shown in the tables ($p< 0.10$, 0.05 and 0.01). Table results with no stars are not significant at the $p<0.10$ level or below. We have also added a footnote to the first such results, Figure 3, which provides an explanation on this for readers.
12	N/A	Importantly, the report does not cite macro-level policy developments which could not have hindered, affected or promoted VIM implementation. For example, within Nut/health sector, nationwide free healthcare for kids under 5 and pregnant lactating women may well also have enhanced access to health care services. However, this policy is not all mentioned in the report, or accounted for in the health/nut data analysis	The analyses conducted for this type of a pre-post evaluation are net of any macro-level factors or policy effects that may have taken place during the project lifetime. Such macro-level processes would have affected all groups surveyed for the evaluation. Their effects cannot be disentangled from project effects under this type of an evaluation design, nor with the available survey data. We added to footnote 3, specifying that results are also net of any macro-level factors or policy effects that may have taken place

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
			during the project lifetime, such as nationwide free health case for children under five or enhanced access to health care services for pregnant or lactating women.
13	N/A	While not cited within one of the questions, it could still be helpful if the final evaluation's reflections to have discussed key FFP issues such as targeting (inclusion/exclusion errors), geographic coverage (per commune/village), SO integration, 'penetration rates'. the relative importance of timing for data collection between baseline and endline, and even other lessons learned from VIM's implementation?...as one example, VIM implemented some innovative activities such as 'off-farm enterprises', and "QDP" that deserve to be better analysed/discussed in this report to further understand whether and under what conditions such approaches could be helpful to promoting them within future DFSAs.	Most of these issue were not included in the evaluation scope or evaluation questions, hence the data collection instruments were not designed to collect information on most of these issues in detail – although we do have some coverage on targeting and selection within villages and can incorporate it to some extent in the report. The report already has a section which speaks to the timing issue for data collection, but the evaluation team can expand this to include related evaluation design issues more broadly. For the remaining issues noted here, if they were not raised organically by respondents during data collection (for example in open-ended questions), then unfortunately the evaluation team has very limited information to draw on for these.
14	N/A	Recommendations: The manner in how these are framed and stated could be improved. As an example, if the evaluation is stating that a provincial level forum for pursuing CBNP would be most effective, then the recommendation could start with that as the opening sentence and suggest which actors would be involved, what types of contributions and responsibilities could they provide, and how might realistic monitoring of effort be realized, even without outside support? In the second one, is 'sustained support' entirely defined by (indefinite) training? Are there not any other indigenous incentives, reward systems or other local actors that could be invoked to encourage progressive mothers and volunteers to remain serving as relative CBNP activists..? For improving feeding practices, is there not after all this implementation time, a better understanding of what types of 'cultural factors and beliefs' are hindering these and what might be done to overcome them? For agriculture, can the evaluation state Which commodities are 'most responsive' to improvements, and why, and conversely, which ones future efforts might consider dropping?	We have tried to improve the framing of the recommendations, and also better contextualize the nature of the ViM interventions and approach within current understanding of best practices particularly for woman and child health and nutrition programs.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
15	N/A	In this regard, a careful review and re framing of the recommendations could make them more helpful. This section would be the appropriate place to contextualize the findings from this evaluation against other evaluations or scholarly/grey literature on similar interventions. (We are assuming that those who prepared this evaluation did some of this background research before designing the study and doing the analysis? If so, why not reference these other works and provide recommendations that are situated not just in the empirical evidence from this specific analysis/evaluation, but the wider body of evidence in the field? How and why do the findings here fit or go against what has been found elsewhere, and what can this tell us about the technical approach/design/implementation of this specific program, and/or the context/operating environment? What extenuating circumstances might explain some of these results and how can we take that into account for the future direction of new programs?)	We appreciate this feedback and have tried to improve the framing of the recommendations, and also better contextualize the nature of the ViM interventions and approach within current understanding of best practices particularly for woman and child health and nutrition programs. We appreciate and agree with the interest in situating this evaluation's findings relative to other similar programs, with an ultimate objective of understanding how particular context/operating environment/design/implementation approaches and related factors could contribute to knowledge on most effective practices, in what environments and reasons why, however we would caution on the ability to do that reliability from a review of existing literature - to do so well would be better suited to a meta-analysis of existing studies, though that is also a fairly substantial undertaking that is outside the scope of this evaluation.
Specific comments:			
16	14	Summary of findings and conclusions: since most readers won't get in depth to the whole report, USAID suggests the report provides more quantitative data, especially on the outcomes/impact indicators. An illustrative comparison (%) between baseline and endline on how these indicators annually evolved over the time period, would make the summary more understandable.	We have now added a condensed version of the quantitative baseline to endline results for the outcome/impact indicators directly to Chapter 4. We don't provide an illustration of annualized change as we can't assume linear change by year. The figures in chapter 4 do however provide a visual illustration of the magnitude of change for each indicator.
17	16	Please drop "USAID" from the discussion about the inaccuracies in the baseline self-reported agricultural data. USAID had already pointed out the quality of some yield data reported in the baseline report during our BL report review, which did not reflect the field realities.	Thank you for this clarification. We have deleted any references to USAID from this section, as requested.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
18	20	The report noted that the percent of farmer who grow the primary staple crops in the target areas decreased at the endline. Are the reasons cited and is this decrease linked to men or women?	The average number of different crops grown by farmer did not change from baseline to endline (there was a small, statistically insignificant decrease over the two survey rounds), but that masks a small decline by male farmers and a very slight increase by female farmers. But, as the report states, the percent of farmers who reported growing each of the three primary staples (maize, sorghum and millet) did decrease. The main potential reason for this discussed in the report is a potential increasing trend in cash cropping, such as for sesame and/or cowpeas, with a decreased focus on some of the more traditional staple crops. The trend is not linked specifically to male or female farmers.
19	19	Yield data - please provide the estimated yield of millet and sesame for 2017 campaign.	The yields for these crops have now been added into the report in the section discussing cowpea and sorghum yields. We added a footnote (no. 24) noting that ViM considered the endline values for sesame and peanuts to be low, given their variation from GoBF national agricultural survey data for Sanmatenga in 2017, and noted that the report contains several caveats on the inherent unreliability of farmer self-reported crop yields.
20	20	Percentage of farmers who used at least FOUR sustainable agriculture ((crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the most recent season – Why does the use triplet bag for crop storage not part the list of sustainable agricultural practices? According the report (figure 4) the percent of farmers using cowpea storage increased from 48% at the baseline to 74% at the endline.	Reporting for this indicator follows USAID's approved definition for this indicator. The use of triplet bags for crop storage is not part of the definition for this indicator (the storage type or method is not included under this definition for any crop type, in fact). The types of agricultural practices and technologies which are included in this indicator definition are listed in full in Annex II (indicator definitions).
21	20	According to the baseline report that FFP received, the baseline value of the indicator OC1 is 66.5%. However, VIM used 57% as the base value due to different (check that they are explained please) reasons. At the second year of the project, the achievement rate of this indicator was 20% against a target of 70%. Deviation narratives were provided by VIM and USAID responded to VIM regarding these narratives. It is worth reviewing the ViM IPTT with the indicator target deviation narratives to better appreciate the project context and reasons for such shortcomings.	At baseline the denominator only included farmers who owned livestock. This was later edited to be more consistent with the underlying measure, by including farmers who had crops or livestock in the denominator.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
22	23	Percentage of farmers using improved agricultural inputs – According to the baseline report that USAID received, the baseline value of this indicator is 73.8% but this was contested by VIM that used an estimated value from the Gov Burkina Faso Ministry of Agriculture and its own annual survey report data. It will be very helpful for USAID to have disaggregated (improved seed, fertilizer, organic manure) data of this indicator (percent of farmer using improved input) at baseline and endline.	We have now added disaggregated numbers to the report for chemical fertilization, improved seeds, and organic fertilization at baseline and endline.
23	23	Improved livestock practices adopted – we don't have much information on how the livestock related indicator values were computed, but we would like to draw the evaluation team's attention that the value of this indicator should be computed based on farmers who actually own livestock and not all surveyed farmers because there are some surveyed farmers who don't own animals.	The improved livestock practices adopted are computed using the number of surveyed farmers who own livestock (see annex II indicator definitions).
24	22	Understanding livestock dynamics, and when de-conflicting contradictory information, can be problematic: According to the report (PBS) there are a smaller percentage of smallholders who adopted improved livestock practices at endline as compared to baseline (10.2% to 3%). This quantitative finding is in contradiction with the qualitative survey finding asking about Technologies or practices households intend to use after the end of Vim Activities. According to the report (page 65- table 10) 24.6% of households said they planned to continue using improved livestock practices. From the ViM FY 2017 annual survey report, 22.2% of beneficiaries adopted three improved livestock practices against a target of 35%. More investigations are needed on livestock indicator values reported. The quantitative survey results don't confidently reflect field realities regarding livestock activities.	The main decrease was in veterinary care from 60% to 32%, which is noted could be explained by the vaccine shortage in the project area.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
25	19	According to the report "the percentage of farmers who owned livestock did not change between the two surveys rounds, where approximately 70% of households owned livestock in each round. However, the number of types of livestock owned increased slightly from 2.2 to 2.4 and the average total number of livestock units owned also increased from 10.3 to 11.5". Are these findings entirely expected and explained? These are arguably small increases given the project's considerable inputs in enhancing livestock. This finding should also be compared and complemented by the number of livestock sold by farmer that actually significantly increased from 3.2 at baseline to 7.48 at endline (annex Table 6: Sub-indicator Breakdown). Such comparisons may well give a more complete picture of livestock activities in the target areas.	Text was added in the main report to draw attention to the fact that number of livestock sold increased significantly. We agree that the increase in livestock units owned is very small.
26	24	Market linkage – Gross margins calculated should be revised. Please specify if the computed gross margin is per beneficiary or per hectare. In general, it is expressed per hectare--which is the total production (of one hectare) of the crop multiplied by the unit sale price (CFA per kg)	Gross margin sales [crop] = (total income from selling [crop] – ((total kgs sold [crop]/ total kgs produced [crop])*total cost of inputs [crop]) Gross margin sales per hectare was also calculated but not used in the report due to the issues with using farmer reported field size cited in 3.3.4.
27	24	According to the report, gross margin is calculated by taking the difference between the sales income and the amount spent on input for those crops. However, it should be the gross revenue[1] minus the total cost of inputs used. Using the sales revenue supposes that all the production was sold which was not the case because the surveys were done in December, many famers had not yet sold their crops (to get better price). Part of the production is consumed or given as gifts, which are not sold—was the evaluation able to account for that?	The indicator identified by the ViM team was Gross Sales Margin, and correspondingly, the survey instrument collected information on gross sales revenue. Thus, we estimated gross margin using amount sold in market (as opposed to value of production) and we did not construct an estimate of gross revenue.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
28	?	The survey period can affect the comparison of the outcome OC10 between baseline and endline. The endline survey was conducted in December at the crop harvests (low price), the majority of crops were not yet sold. The survey period can also affect the number of livestock sold. For vulnerable people small livestock are sold during the hungry season to buy food. For women, small livestock is for saving; more crop revenue means less small livestock sold.	The issues with the survey timing being different is discussed in 3.3.3, but OC10 and the number of livestock sold are asked for the last agricultural season on the household survey (consistent across baseline and endline), so survey timing is not likely to be a contributing issue here (although recall bias could be)
29	27	Understanding Agricultural Credit: according to the report the percentage of farmers using agricultural credit decreased from 8% at baseline to 5% at endline--another contradictory finding as cited earlier. If the evaluation is able to better explain this, that be welcomed, otherwise we may have to strike it off as a missed opportunity. As it stands, this finding contradicts the project's efforts to link the microfinance institutions to farmers in the target areas. Maybe farmers are getting already higher revenue, they don't need agricultural credit or they are using other funding sources to get input. More investigation is needed for explaining this finding.	Overall, the results point to an increase in the use of financial services by endline. The use of agricultural credit (as a component of that) remains small, however, both at baseline and at endline, while use of savings and warrantage increased over the project lifetime. We have no indication in the PBS or qualitative data that farmer need or interest in obtaining agricultural credit has declined, or if warrantage is replacing household credit needs. Note as well that our analyses found no significant effect of formal credit or use of warrantage on gross crop margins or HDDS.
30	?	The indicator OC13 (percentage of farmers who used financial services) – the indicator should include crop warrantage, this activity was introduced by ViM and did not exist before. Its value is zero at baseline. According to ViM's FY 2017 annual result report 69% of beneficiary farmers had access to financial services in FY 2017 which is in line with the 66%.2 reported by the PBS report. But what relation do these findings have with those just cited about agricultural credit--is warrantage becoming more effective, and replacing credit??	The indicator OC13 does not include crop warrantage, so that it is comparable to the baseline survey question and construction of this indicator. OC13_1 does include crop warrantage, and it is used to compare beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at endline. Agricultural credit only decreased slightly from 8% to 5%. The evaluation data does not allow us to draw conclusions on whether use of warrantage could be directly replacing household need for or interest in agricultural credit from other sources.
31	28-29	The report states "However, there was no difference in the stunting rate between ViM beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at endline. This finding likely relates to the broad coverage of some types of food rations across households in the ViM project area, such that even if an individual child did not receive a supplemental food ration directly, according to the caregiver's response on the household survey at endline, often they were still in a household that received a food ration	We believe this reviewer comment could stem from a misinterpretation of the statement in quotations. Please keep in mind that for this particular analysis, beneficiaries are defined by whether the household received a child ration or not. To our understanding, it is indeed possible that women in what is defined here as a 'non-beneficiary household' (from the perspective of receipt of child rations) could have benefited from a woman's food ration at some point during the project lifetime. Per the overall

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
		at some point, such as directly to the woman". In spite of what caretakers are stating, there is no strong evidence that the stunting decreasing among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are related to the broad coverage of some types of food rations across households in the ViM project areas. The caregivers' response—was it only one?!--on the household survey at endline cannot be generalized, is one consideration. Furthermore, similar food ration distribution took place in similar project in Burkina Faso but the stunting rate was not reduced as in the case of ViM. Finally, ration distribution was actually stopped 15 months (September 2016) before the endline survey. More investigations are warranted to determine the different, and credible factors that contributed in under-five year children's stunting rate decreasing in the target area (were decreases also uniform across the coverage area?).	theory of change for the role of food rations to women in reducing child malnutrition indicators, it is also conceivable that improved women's health could have a knock-on effect for likelihood of child stunting in the household (irrespective of whether the child has received supplemental feeding). Our statement in the report that "even if an individual child did not receive a supplemental food ration directly, according to the caregiver's response on the household survey at endline, often they were still in a household that received a food ration at some point, *such as directly to the woman*" is indeed supported by the endline household survey data (that is why we included this caveat in the presentation of this result). With respect to the child's caregiver, we also note that this person is indeed generally viewed as the best source of information for whether that particular child received a food ration through ViM. We certainly take the point that it would be useful to have additional supplemental analyses beyond the ones already conducted by this evaluation with respect to factors that contribute to stunting rate reduction. Unfortunately, that was not possible for this evaluation given the time and resource limitations (nor was it in our scope), beyond the supplemental econometric results with respect to the ViM project interventions that contributed to reducing the stunting rate that are already presented in the study. With respect to the question on whether decreases were uniform across the coverage area, given that the survey is designed as a population based survey, the evaluation team is not convinced of an added value to constructing more disaggregated stunting rates across administrative sub-units within the project coverage area.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
32	?	Using econometric models, among the explanatory variables (ViM's interventions, child's age and sex, mother's education level and revenue, household's socio economic factors) tested and taking into account ViM's theory of change regarding child malnutrition; what are the most important determinant factors of stunting in the target area?--and are these clearly stated in the report?	We make no statements on this in the report. Per our approved analyses plan and evaluation scope, the econometric modelling with respect to stunting focused on estimating the effect of specific ViM interventions (ViM training and different group participation) on stunting rates. The overarching aim of that approach was to better understand whether ViM interventions specifically contributed to any observed reduction in the stunting rate in the ViM project area, over the ViM project lifetime (this was a supplemental analysis to try to overcome some of the limitations in establishing project contributions to observed impacts that are inherent in the pre-post design of this evaluation). The evaluation scope did not task us with identifying the most important determinants of reduced stunting as a whole, and answering that question would require a different modelling approach than the one we took. Our approach does not use a single, unique model to compare the contribution of various determinants on stunting rate, and does not allow us to make statements about the most important determinants as a whole.
33	45-47	Econometric models were used to assess the relationship between the project outcome indicators and implemented activities. Vim's better stating the purpose of this modelling, as well as limitations, could be helpful, and please review to determine whether the models' results interpretation provided are too brief.	The purpose of the modelling has been briefly described in each section, and the type of model used was also briefly described. In most cases, models are associated with assumptions about the relationship that guides the selection of covariates used. The evaluation team has also stated key limitations such as when certain covariates may be expected to have influence, but were not included in the model due to lack of data.
34	?	For example livestock total sale revenue model (Annex - Table 13.2) – five variables (Livestock training, farmer's age, sex, Own car/truck/motorcycle, number of adults) with significant coefficients were presented in the table 13.2. But,only livestock training coefficient was interpreted in the report.	We report the results for the main coefficient of interest for each model set and do not discuss the role of other covariates that serve as controls in the model, because the purpose of the econometric analyses was to estimate the effect of specific ViM trainings and different types of group participation on particular outcomes. We report on a total of 50 different regression models in the report - it is not feasible to also include discussion of the role of covariates that are controlled for directly in the report text for such a large number of results (and it potentially distracts readers from the main subject of discussion, which is the role of ViM interventions in attaining change on the selected outcomes), but

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
			since all model results are presented in the evaluation report annex, interested readers can reference these results there directly.
35	?	Regression results: Effect of ViM Interventions on Malnutrition: Stunting and Underweight – The correlation between stunting and the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) should be also tested.	This has now been added to the corresponding econometric results section.
36	?	Regression results: Role of ViM Interventions on Adoption of Improved Health Practices: Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) – Please test the relationship between MAD and food ration in ViM project context.	This has now been added to the corresponding econometric results section.
37	49	Stunting Decrease: it is very encouraging to see a significant decrease of stunting in VIM areas. Can the evaluation team provide the stunting rate trends in the Sanmatenga province or neighboring communes during VIM project cycle? Putting trend lines up for stunting over time on a chart for all ViM communes over time would be very helpful.	We added a footnote (no. 35) to contextualize the stunting rate trend in Sanmatenga over the ViM lifetime with the most recent published data available to our knowledge (GoBF's 2017 SMART survey, GoBF's 2016 SMART survey, also reported in the 2018 edition UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Child Malnutrition Estimates as the most recent data available for GoBF). The lowest level of disaggregation for those data are at the Region level rather than Province, so we also provide the 2016 rate for Centre-Nord Region in the same footnote.
38	56	Gender: this section is limited to the three gender specific indicators. Is it still possible to look at and explain sex-disaggregated data related to value chains, livelihoods diversification, nut/health, and have the report better state VIM achievements regarding gender integration and the remaining gaps.	We've added additional discussion on this to EQ8. We also note that each of the indicators presented in section 4.1.1 report out on sex disaggregated differences for the indicator in question (for example, see page 28 for sex-disaggregated results on value chain activities, page 29 for results with respect to use of financial services and access to pricing information, pages 30-33 for sex disaggregated results on child health and malnutrition outcomes, etc.). Sex-disaggregated findings on continued interest and

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
			demand in trainings by sectors is discussed under EQ5 (for example see page 67). The discussion of Eq8 (pp 73-75), summarizes ViM achievements with respect to addressing gender gaps and women's empowerment. In addition, please see Tables 3 and 4 in the Report Annex I which presents sex-disaggregated baseline, endline, and baseline to endline results and statistical significance for all individual-level indicators covered by the evaluation. While male farmers typically had higher values than female farmers for most of the indicators assessed (Table 3), there are several indicators where female farmers improved by the same amount, as much or by a greater amount, relative to their male counterparts, from baseline to endline (Table 4) (for example, in the percentage of female farmers who use improved storage techniques for cowpeas, the percentage of female farmers who practiced value chain activities promoted by the project, or the percentage of farmers who used financial services in the most recent season).
39	7-	Related to an earlier remark about testing new approaches, did the evaluation team collect data on the effectiveness on 'QDP' activity (qualite definie par le partenariat)? This activity was supposed to improve the relationships between health care providers and community with the aim to improve access to health services. Since the current DFAPs have relatively few activities to improve health quality services, it would be very useful for lthe evaluation team to share what information it may have collected about this approach, and how effective it was or not.	A focus on the QDP activity was not mentioned in the evaluation team's scope, nor highlighted by USAID or ViM teams during the evaluation design phase or data collection planning. As a result the data collection instruments are not designed to explicitly gather information on this activity. The evaluation team will review any organic mentions of QDP in the qualitative data and if there is available information to draw on it will be included in the report.
40	79	Related to sustainability and exit strategies, whether and which types of service providers are expected to continue providing services after the end of VIM, the response was not well elaborated in ways that FFP or others could use the findings for future efforts. To improve this, the evaluation team should specify for each SO, who are the services providers (private, NGO, state), based on VIM exit strategy plan, and secondly discuss the motivation and capacities of these actors to continue to contribute to ViM programming, or not. As it stands, the reader cannot dissociate who are the	We added additional information on the break-down of KIIs across service provider or other categories to a footnote in the report text, and included more details on those break-downs directly in the text for the EQ as well.

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
		service providers the respondents are referring to, and for which activities	
41	83	SILC--the finding on SILC is the least likely to be continued after end of VIM, is contradictory to what we have seen/heard in the region. Could the team elaborate further on the reasons given by respondents why SILC will collapse after VIM?	The report does not state that respondents indicated that SILCs would collapse after the ViM project. But, fewer survey respondents said d that they intended to continue to participate in SILC trainings or SILC groups than for several of the other activities that they were asked about. The reasons for this are unclear, but could suggest perceived lower effectiveness or capacity to continue without support, possibility that SILCs did not have a great a reach across the project zone (and survey sample) as several of the other activities that were asked about, and/or respondents apparent expectation that the most likely source of continued training or support for SILCs would need to come from government. Strong concerns over SILC functioning or sustainability were not raised through the qualitative data, so we cannot comment on this in more detail.
42	89	Advancing and leveraging partnership with USG investments: Did the evaluation team get the opportunity to interview VIM, Regis AG/ER, WFP staff on this question? Interviews would have been more informative than desk review for learning about this key question. Importantly, VIM's one-year extension justification was based on fostering stronger partnership with others RISE actors. The report should state whether such investments in programming collaboration were beneficial for VIM's target groups, or not, and/or how such collaborative relations become more beneficial in the future.	The evaluation team did not have the opportunity to discuss on this directly with Regis AG/ER or ViM staff. While the report discusses planned collaboration and increasing transfer of some activities to RISE partners as part of the project's exit strategy, the qualitative fieldwork for this evaluation was conducted in early 2018 before such transfers would reasonably have been completed, thus unfortunately we aren't able to comment on whether ultimate goals for these collaborations were achieved or how they may be made more beneficial in future.
Save the children comment			

Comment #	Page #	USAID Comment	NORC response
43	27	The evaluation states that “there was no difference in the stunting rate between ViM beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at endline.” However, this contradicts the econometric analysis findings in the last paragraph of pg. vi and on pg. 53-54, which state that the variables used to determine beneficiary status were receipt of food rations and MCHN training, and that both of these were in fact correlated with a statistically significant difference in stunting. Could you raise this issue with the NORC team, since it sounds like they are doing one last round of edits? Specifically, we would request that NORC delete the sentence saying there was no difference in stunting (if it was left there in error), or else revise the sentence to further explain what they mean as it relates to the other econometric results.	This sentence is not in error, and has been retained. We believe this comment stems from a misunderstanding over the difference between the "naïve" comparison of the stunting rate for beneficiary/non-beneficiary at endline (which does not control for other observable and unobservable differences and self-selection bias, and under this approach there is no difference in the stunting rate), and the results from the supplemental econometric analysis. The supplemental econometric models correct for these confounding factors, and once these are corrected for we find that these ViM interventions are associated with a decline in the stunting rate.