**M&E GUIDANCE SERIES Volume 11b: template for the final report of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence first interim Assessment[[1]](#footnote-2)**

revised January 2016

The attached template provides guidance to missions on basic recommended content and analysis for the final reports of the first interim assessment of Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZoI) population-based indicators. Lack of a suggested report template for the Feed the Future ZoI population-based indicators baseline report resulted in some reports not containing critical information that missions needed to complete data entry into the Feed the Future Monitoring System. This template provides guidance on data tables and narrative to ensure that first interim reports contain all required information and contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the current situation within and across Feed the Future focus country ZoIs. Comment boxes contain instructions, and yellow highlights in the template indicate where locally adapted text should be entered. The template does not include examples of graphical presentation of data. Missions should consider appropriate use of graphics to more easily communicate key pieces of data.

*Volume 11 Guidance on the First Interim Assessment of the Feed The Future Zone Of Influence Population-Level Indicators* states that “…*missions should ensure that the following basic information is included in the first interim assessment report for all FTF indicators at the overall and disaggregate levels: unweighted N, indicator value (mean or proportion), standard deviation for continuous indicators, 95% confidence interval, statistical significance at 5% or less of differences between disaggregate categories and between other analytic variable categories, DEFF, and non-response rate.*” This template has tables that include all of this information. BFS recommends testing for statistically significant relationships, called “test of association” (e.g. chi-square tests for categorical variables and ANOVA for continuous variables), between the various indicators and the disaggregate variables. Some country baseline reports included pair-wise tests of differences between each category of the disaggregate variables, which were time-consuming to do and created tables that were difficult to understand. BFS believes this pair-wise testing added marginal additional information compared to group-wise testing (test of association) and that it should be sufficient to know which of the disaggregate variables are significantly related to the indicator[[2]](#footnote-3). Figure 1 shows an example of how the results of the tests of association could be presented in the tables. This format is reflected in the tables in the template.

For questions on this template or its use, please contact the BFS Monitoring and Evaluation team at [BFS.MEL@usaid.gov](mailto:BFS.MEL@usaid.gov).

Figure 1. Notating significant association between variables in report tables

Table 7.1. Prevalence of underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obese women

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Mean BMIa | Body Mass Index (BMI) category (percent) | | | | | n1 |
| Under-weightb | Normal weightc | Over-weightd | Obesee | |
| **Total**  **(All women age 15-49)** | 22.5 | 10.5 | 69.1 | 16.4 | 4.0 | | 614 |
| Ageace | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 21.3 | 12.4 | 78.5 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 154 | |
| 20-24 | 21.9 | 5.2 | 83.6 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 118 | |
| 25-29 | 22.9 | 9.0 | 65.7 | 22.0 | 3.3 | 80 | |
| 30-34 | 23.3 | 9.3 | 58.5 | 25.9 | 6.4 | 86 | |
| 35-39 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 59.0 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 69 | |
| 40-44 | 23.9 | 11.8 | 57.0 | 19.4 | 11.8 | 58 | |
| 45-49 | 24.2 | 8.9 | 60.6 | 16.3 | 14.2 | 49 | |
| Educational attainmentad | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.1 | 11.9 | 71.9 | 12.7 | 3.5 | | 93 |
| Less than primary | 22.1 | 12.8 | 71.3 | 13.5 | 2.4 | | 307 |
| Primary | 22.8 | 8.0 | 69.1 | 17.0 | 6.0 | | 140 |
| Secondary or more | 24.2 | 4.4 | 56.6 | 32.8 | 6.2 | | 73 |
| Gendered household typeb | | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults | 22.5 | 11.6 | 67.8 | 16.3 | 4.3 | | 538 |
| Female adult(s) only | 22.9 | 1.1 | 77.2 | 19.9 | 1.8 | | 66 |
| Male adult(s) only | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | | 8 |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | ^ | | 2 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) | 22.5 | 7.5 | 72.3 | 18.1 | 2.2 | | 226 |
| Medium (6-10 members) | 22.5 | 12.7 | 66.6 | 16.1 | 4.6 | | 330 |
| Large (11+ members) | 22.9 | 11.0 | 69.8 | 11.3 | 7.9 | | 58 |
| Household hunger | | | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger | 22.7 | 9.7 | 68.8 | 16.9 | 4.6 | | 449 |
| Moderate or severe hunger | 22.1 | 12.6 | 69.4 | 15.4 | 2.6 | | 164 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1. Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size

a-e Significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between BMI and the woman’s age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [Country, date]

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| Illustrative report cover photo of woman holding harvested groundnuts |
| Feed the Future [COUNTRY][YEAR]  Zone of Influence Interim Assessment Report  [Month] [201x] |

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number XXXX

Recommended Citation:

[Author/Firm]. [YEAR]. Feed the Future [COUNTRY] [YEAR2] Zone of Influence Interim Assessment Report. [Location].

USAID/[Country] Contact:

xxx@usaid.gov

[Author/Firm] Contact:

Name

Address

Phone number

Email

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# List of Acronyms

5DE Five Domains of Empowerment

BFS Bureau for Food Security

BMI Body Mass Index

CI Confidence Interval

CPI Consumer Price Index

DEFF Design Effect

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

EA Enumeration Area

FANTA Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project

FTFMS Feed the Future Monitoring System

GPI Gender Parity Index

HHS Household Hunger Scale

IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute

LCU Local Currency Unit

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Survey

MAD Minimum Acceptable Diet

MDD-W Women’s Minimum Dietary Diversity

MDG Millennium Development Goals

NRVCC Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodity

PPP Purchasing Power Parity

SD Standard Deviation

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USD United States Dollar

USG United States Government

WDDS Women’s Dietary Diversity Score

WEAI Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index

ZOI Zone of Influence

# Executive Summary

## Background

Feed the Future, led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), seeks to reduce poverty and undernutrition in 19 developing countries through its focus on accelerating growth of the agriculture sector, addressing root causes of undernutrition, and reducing gender inequality.

Feed the Future monitors its performance in part by periodic assessments of a number of standardized indicators. These indicators reflect data collected through population-based surveys in the geographic areas targeted by Feed the Future interventions, known as the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (ZOI). This document reports the results of the first interim assessment of Feed the Future’s population-based indicators for the ZOI in [Country].

The Feed the Future ZOI in [Country] includes [insert brief description of the ZOI].

This first interim assessment will provide the U.S. Government (USG) interagency partners, USAID Bureau for Food Security (BFS), USAID Missions, host country governments, and development partners with information about short-term progress of the ZOI indicators. The assessment is designed for use as a monitoring tool, and as such provides point estimates of the indicators with an acceptable level of statistical precision. However, Feed the Future ZOI sample calculations are not designed to support conclusions of causality or program attribution, nor is the interim assessment designed to measure change from the baseline.

## Interim Assessment Indicators

Thirteen Feed the Future indicators are included in this assessment: (1) Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas; (2) Prevalence of Poverty; (3) Depth of Poverty; (4) Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; (5) Women’s Dietary Diversity; (6) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD); (7) Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age; (8) Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCC); (9) Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted NRVCC; (10) Prevalence of underweight women; (11) Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age; (12) Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age; and (13) Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age.

The first interim assessment does not report on the Feed the Future indicator Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) score, but does report on nine of the ten indicators that comprise the WEAI. These are presented in the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Section of this report (Section 5). Because adjustments were being made to the WEAI tool at the time of the first ZOI interim survey collection, a streamlined version of the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture module was used that only collected for nine of the ten indicators. The full WEAI will be collected during the next interim survey in [2017].

The interim assessment also does not report on the two Feed the Future anemia indicators because changes plausibly associated with Feed the Future’s efforts are unlikely given the coverage and focus of nutrition programs at this time, and because they require more intrusive data collection, increase the cost of the survey, and increase the time and complexity of data collection and of obtaining in-country institutional review board approval.

## Interim Assessment Data Sources

Data for the Feed the Future ZOI indicators presented in this assessment are drawn from [xx number] sources: [specify all sources of data used to generate indicator estimates including name of data source and fieldwork dates].

The [Country] ZOI interim survey was conducted by [M&E CONTRACT] in conjunction with its data collection partner, [country-specific implementing partner]. Fieldwork for the ZOI interim survey took place between [fieldwork dates].

## Summary of Key Findings

**Household Economic Status**

*Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (R)*

*Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day*

*Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 poverty line*

**Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators**

**Hunger and Dietary Intake**

*Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger*

*Dietary Intake*

* Dietary Diversity among Women Age 15-49 Years
* Infant and Young Child Feeding
* Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

**Nutritional Status of Women and Children**

*Body Mass Index of Women Age 15-49 Years*

*Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight among Children under 5 Years*

Baseline and interim estimates of indicator values in the ZOI are shown in the Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicator Estimates table on the following page.

Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicator Estimates: [COUNTRY]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feed the Future Indicator | | Baseline ([YEAR]) | | | | Interim ([YEAR]) | | | |
| Estimate | 95% CI1 | n | | Estimate | | 95% CI | n |
| Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 USD) | | | | | | | | | |
| All households | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Children only no adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day (2005 PPP) | | | | | | | | | |
| All households | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Children only no adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 per day poverty line (2005 PPP) | | | | | | | | | |
| All households | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Children only no adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators2,3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Input in productive decisions | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Ownership of assets | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Purchase, sale or transfer of assets | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Access to and decisions on credit | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Control over use of income | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Group member | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Speaking in public | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Workload | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Leisure | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Autonomy in production | |  |  |  | | n/a | | n/a | n/a |
| Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger | | | | | | | | | |
| All households | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Children only no adults | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Women’s Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age | | | | | | | | | |
| All women age 15-49 | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Feed the Future indicator | | Baseline ([YEAR]) | | | | Interim ([YEAR]) | | | |
| Estimate | 95% CI1 | n | | Estimate | | 95% CI | n |
| Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male children | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female children | |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | | |
| All children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Male children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Female children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities4 | | | | | | | | | |
| NRVCC 1: All women age 15-49 | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| NRVCC 2: All women age 15-49 | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity4 | | | | | | | | | |
| All women age 15-49 | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities4 | | | | | | | | | |
| NRVCC 1: All children | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| NRVCC 2: All children | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity4 | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Male children | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Female children | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of underweight women | | | | | | | | | |
| All non-pregnant women age 15-49 |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | |
| All children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Male children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Female children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | |
| All children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Male children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Female children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | |
| All children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Male children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| Female children |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |

Source(s):

n/a – Not available

1 Confidence intervals (CIs) demonstrate the reliability of estimated values. While interim surveys were not designed to capture change over time, non-overlapping CIs do indicate significant differences between the two estimates. However, if CIs do overlap, the reader cannot conclude whether there is or is not a significant difference between baseline and interim estimates. For the following indicators, it cannot be concluded that there are significant differences in estimates over time: [list indicators as appropriate].

2 The full WEAI score cannot be calculated because interim data were collected from women only and the autonomy indicator was dropped. The second interim survey (2017) will collect the full set of data from women and men and will report on the full WEAI.

3 The baseline report presented censored headcounts of inadequate achievement for these empowerment indicators, while this interim report presents uncensored headcounts of adequate achievement for both baseline and interim reporting periods. Censored headcounts present the percent of women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator, while uncensored headcounts present the percent of women who achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator regardless of empowerment status.

4 The indicators for women’s and children's consumption of targeted NRVCC were not collected during the baseline round of data collection.

Source(s):

# Background

This section provides background information on Feed the Future in [Country], including a description of the program and the ZOI, demographic information on the ZOI population, and a summary of the agriculture situation in the ZOI.

## 1.1 Feed the Future Overview

[Describe the Feed the Future objectives, strategies, and intervention areas in [Country].]

## 1.2 Feed the Future ZOI Profile

[Provide a description of the geographic areas comprising the ZOI in [Country] as well as a map of the ZOI. Discuss any modifications to the ZOI since the baseline round.]

[Add a discussion on whether both urban and rural areas are included in the ZOI (and therefore in the sample frame). Include/add urban/rural disaggregate to tables as relevant.]

A map of the Feed the Future ZOI in [Country] is provided in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1. Map of [Country]: Feed the Future ZOI

Map of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence for [Country]

### 1.2.1 Rationale for ZOI Selection

[Insert rationale.]

### 1.2.2 Demography of the ZOI

**Tables 1.1 and 1.2** present individual and household population estimates, respectively, for the ZOI for [year]. Estimates of the total population as well as sub-populations of the ZOI are presented. The sub-population categories correspond to the various sub-populations for the Feed the Future indicators and disaggregates (e.g., children age 6-23 months, number of households). The ZOI estimates for the total population of individuals as well as households are also disaggregated by gendered household type.[[3]](#footnote-4)

[Insert more description of the values presented in Tables 1.1 and 1.2, as well as the specific source information for [Country’s] population estimates.]

[Table footnote summary and expansion in appendix: Specify when the last census was undertaken and, as relevant, any adjustments that were necessary to account for population growth or other known demographic changes.]

Table 1.1. Population of individuals, by category, in the ZOI, [Country] [Year]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category of individuals | Estimated population |
| Total population |  |
| Total population, by sub-population | |
| Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) |  |
| Children 0-59 months |  |
| Children 0-5 months |  |
| Children 6-23 months |  |
| Children 6-59 months |  |
| Youth 15-29 years |  |
| Total population, by area type | |
| Urban |  |
| Rural |  |
| Total population, by gendered household type | |
| Male and female adult(s) |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |
| Women of reproductive age, by pregnancy status | |
| Pregnant |  |
| Non-pregnant |  |
| Children 0-59 months, by child sex | |
| Male |  |
| Female |  |
| Children 0-5 months, by child sex | |
| Male |  |
| Female |  |
| Children 6-23 months, by child sex | |
| Male |  |
| Female |  |
| Children 6-59 months, by child sex | |
| Male |  |
| Female |  |
| Youth 15-29 years, by sex | |
| Male |  |
| Female |  |

Source: National Statistics Office data [Elaborate here].

Table 1.2. Number of households, by category, in the ZOI, [Country] [Year]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category of households | Estimated population |
| **Total number of households in ZOI** |  |
| Number of households, by gendered household type | |
| Male and female adult(s) |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |
| Child(ren) only, (no adults) |  |

Source: NSO data [Elaborate here].

### 1.2.3 Agriculture in the ZOI

[Insert relevant contextual description.]

## 1.3 Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this interim assessment is to provide the United States Government interagency partners, USAID BFS, USAID Missions, host country governments, and development partners with information about the current status of the ZOI indicators. The assessment is designed for use as a monitoring tool, and as such provides point estimates of the indicators with an acceptable level of statistical precision. However, Feed the Future ZOI sample calculations are not designed to support conclusions of causality or program attribution, nor is the interim assessment designed to measure change from the baseline with statistical precision.

# Methodologies for Obtaining Interim Values for Feed the Future Indicators

This section describes the methodology used to obtain the population-based Feed the Future indicators. It provides information on the data sources and describes measures and reporting conventions used throughout the report.

## 2.1 Data Sources

**Table 2.1** presents the data sources and dates of data collection for the baseline and interim Feed the Future indicators.

Table 2.1. Data sources and dates of the Baseline and Interim Feed the Future indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicator | Baseline | | Interim | | |
| Data source | Date collected | Data source | | Date collected |
| Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | |
| Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 per day poverty line | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators | [ZOI Survey] | [Month] [Year] | [ZOI Survey] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger | [ZOI Survey] | [Month] [Year] | [ZOI Survey] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Women’s Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age | [ZOI Survey] | [Month] [Year] | [ZOI Survey] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities | [ZOI Survey] | [Month] [Year] | [ZOI Survey] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities | [ZOI Survey] | [Month] [Year] | [ZOI Survey] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of underweight women | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |
| Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | [XXX] | [Month] [Year] | [XXX] | | [Month] [Year] |

### 2.1.1 Primary Data: The ZOI Interim Survey in [Country]

This section describes the ZOI interim survey, including discussion of the sample design (including targeted sample size), questionnaire customization, fieldwork, response rates, and limitations of the survey.

#### Survey Sample Design

[This sample design sub-Section will also include text regarding sample size estimates and sample weighting. More detailed description is presented in Appendix 2.1.]

#### Questionnaire Design

[Insert description.]

#### Fieldwork

[Insert relevant description of how the fieldwork was implemented (e.g., number of teams, timing of training, pilot, start of fieldwork, and end of fieldwork, and anything else deemed relevant for interpretation of the data).]

#### Limitations of the Survey

[Insert description per instructions.]

#### ZOI Interim Survey Response Rates

**Table 2.2** presents the response rates for the ZOI interim survey for [Country]. The components and the response rates for the sampled households, women of reproductive age (15-49), primary adult female decisionmakers (for the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture module), as well as children under 5 years are presented. Response rates are presented by rural/urban residence as well as for the total sample.

Table 2.2. Results of the household and individual interviews for the ZOI interim survey in [Country] [Year]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Response rates and components | Residence | | Total |
| Urban | Rural |
| Households | | | |
| Households selected |  |  |  |
| Households occupied |  |  |  |
| Households interviewed |  |  |  |
| Household response rate1 |  |  |  |
| Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) | | | |
| Number of eligible women |  |  |  |
| Number of eligible women interviewed |  |  |  |
| Eligible women response rate2 |  |  |  |
| Primary adult female decisionmakers (age 18+ years) | | | |
| Number of eligible women |  |  |  |
| Number of eligible women interviewed |  |  |  |
| Primary adult female response rate2 |  |  |  |
| Children under 5 years of age | | | |
| Number of eligible children |  |  |  |
| Number of caregivers of eligible children interviewed |  |  |  |
| Eligible children response rate2 |  |  |  |

1 Household response rates are calculated based on the result codes of Module C, the household roster, and are defined as the number of households interviewed divided by the number of households occupied. Unoccupied households were excluded from the response rate calculations. The unoccupied households were those that were found to be vacant, not a dwelling unit, dwelling unit destroyed, or with an extended absence, or other result code.

2 Individual response rates are calculated based on the result codes in the relevant individual modules, i.e., Modules G, H, and I. These rates are defined as the number of eligible individuals interviewed divided by the number of eligible individuals. Eligibility is determined in modules G, H, and I, respectively. (Note that for children under 5 years of age [Module I], the primary caregivers of the children served as the respondents, not the children directly.)

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 2.1.2 Secondary Data

This section discusses the use of secondary data sources for the calculation of interim indicators. [Expand as appropriate, with reference to Table 2.3]

Table 2.3. Secondary data sources used for the ZOI interim assessment in [Country] [Year]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of data source | Indicators | Fieldwork dates | Sample size in the ZOI |
| Secondary data source 1 |  | [Month]-[Month] [Year] |  |
| Secondary data source 2 |  | [Month]-[Month] [Year] |  |
| Secondary data source 3 |  | [Month]-[Month] [Year] |  |

### 2.1.3 Comparability of Data Sources Used for the ZOI Interim Assessment

This section discusses the comparability across data sources for the interim assessment. [Expand as appropriate.]

#### Seasonality

[Add description of season during data collection for all data sources used for the interim assessment, with reference to Table 2.4.]

Table 2.4. Seasonal issues affecting comparison of indicators across data sources

| Indicator | Season of data collection for interim |
| --- | --- |
| Daily per capita expenditures | Whole year―LSMS, Nov 2013 – Oct 2014 |
| Prevalence of Poverty | Whole year―LSMS, Nov 2013 – Oct 2014 |
| Depth of Poverty | Whole year―LSMS, Nov 2013 – Oct 2014 |
| Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index | Lean season |
| Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger | Lean season |
| Women’s Dietary Diversity | Lean season |
| Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age | Lean season |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet | Lean season |
| Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | Lean season |
| Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age | Lean season |
| Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | Lean season |
| Prevalence of underweight women | Lean season |

#### [Other Issues Regarding Comparability]

[Add description of other issues related to comparability, as appropriate to the interim assessment.]

## 2.2 Measures and Reporting Conventions Used Throughout This Report

### 2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates

A standard set of disaggregate variables are used in tables throughout this report. This section lists each of the standard disaggregate variables and defines how the variable is calculated.

These variables are coded consistently; however, because data have been drawn from the ZOI interim survey, the DHS, the MICS, and the LSMS, there may be minor cross-source variations in the data used to derive the standard disaggregates. These are noted in the variable descriptions below. The data source used for each Feed the Future indicator is also the data source used to produce the disaggregate variables presented in the associated descriptive tables.

#### Age in Months

The age of children in months is collected in the child nutrition-focused module of the questionnaire, rather than in the household roster, so that the child’s parent or primary caregiver can be prompted to provide the most accurate age possible. Children’s age in months is presented by monthly age groups as appropriate for the children’s dietary intake and anthropometry tables. For example, for the MAD table (Table 6.6), which presents the MAD indicator for children age 6-23 months, children’s age in months is disaggregated into six-month age groups as follows: 6-11 months, 12-17 months, and 18- 23 months. For the children’s anthropometry tables (Tables 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4), which present the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight for all children under 5 years of age, children’s age in months is disaggregated into 12-month age groups as follows: 0-11 months, 12-23 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48-59 months.

#### Age in Years

Data on respondent’s age in years is collected in the household roster. For women age 15-49 and children under age 6, more detailed age data are collected in subsequent questionnaire modules to confirm eligibility to respond to the module questions; these more detailed age data are used where available. Age is generally presented in the tables in 5- or 10-year age groups.

#### Child Sex

The sex of the child – male or female – is a standard disaggregate for the tables presenting children’s indicators, e.g., children’s anthropometry (Tables 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4).

#### Educational Attainment (Household)

Household educational attainment reflects the highest level of education attained by any member of the household, as reported in the household roster of the corresponding questionnaire. This variable is used in tables that present household-level data, and is comprised of four categories: no education (households where no member has received any formal education); less than primary (households with at least one member who has entered the formal schooling system, but with no member who has completed primary); primary (households with at least one member whose highest educational attainment is completed primary, but with no member who has completed secondary); and secondary or more (households with at least one member whose highest educational attainment is completed secondary education or more). Households are categorized in only one of the four categories.

#### Educational Attainment (Individual)

Educational attainment at the individual level reflects the highest level of education attained by individual household members, as reported in the household roster of the corresponding questionnaire. This variable is comprised of four categories: no education (those who have not received any formal education), less than primary (those who have entered the formal schooling system but whose educational attainment is less than completed primary); primary (those who have completed primary but have not completed secondary); and secondary or more (those who have completed secondary education or more).

#### Gendered Household Type

Feed the Future Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance Series Volume 6: *Measuring the Gender Impact of FTF* notes that household-level indicators should be disaggregated by *gendered household types* – that is: (1) households where members include both male and female adults[[4]](#footnote-5); (2) households where members include male adult(s), but no female adults; (3) households where members include female adult(s), but no male adults; and (4) households with only members under age 18 (children), i.e., households with children only and no adult members. This approach to conceptualizing household type is distinct from the standard *head of household* approach, which is embedded with presumptions about household gender dynamics and may perpetuate existing social inequalities and prioritization of household responsibilities that may be detrimental to women (USAID 2014:1).[[5]](#footnote-6)

This variable is calculated using data on age and sex collected in the household roster of the survey questionnaire.

#### Household Hunger

As described in greater detail in Section 6.1 of this report, the household hunger scale (HHS) characterizes households according to three categories of hunger severity: little to no household hunger, moderate household hunger, and severe household hunger. For the purposes of serving as a disaggregate in selected tables, the HHS is converted to a dichotomous measure reflecting households that report little to no household hunger, and households that report moderate or severe household hunger.

#### Household Size

For the ZOI surveys, household size is defined as the total number of people who: (1) are reported to be usual members of the household; and (2) who have spent the night in the household within the past six months. This ordinal household size variable is recoded into a categorical variable as follows: small households (1-5 members), medium households (6-10 members), and large households (11 or more members). Note that other household survey programs may use a slightly different definition of household member from that used in the ZOI surveys.

### 2.2.2 Reporting Conventions

The Feed the Future interim assessment reports are primarily descriptive in nature. This section provides an overview of the conventions used in reporting these descriptive results.

* In the tables throughout this report, weighted point estimates and unweighted sample sizes (denoted by *n*) are presented.
* Most estimates are shown to one decimal place, with the specific exceptions of per capita expenditures and the women’s dietary diversity indicators, which are shown to two decimal places. Unweighted sample sizes in all tables and the population estimates in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 are shown as whole numbers.
* Values in the tables are suppressed when the unweighted sample size is insufficient to calculate a reliable point estimate (n<30); this is denoted by the use of the symbol *^* in the designated row and an explanatory footnote.

Bivariate relationships are described using cross tabulation, and the strength and direction of the relationships are assessed through the use of statistical tests. Analyses are performed in Stata using *svy* commands to handle features of data collected through the use of complex survey designs, including sampling weights, cluster sampling, and stratification.

Statistical significance (p<0.05) is denoted with matched superscripted letters attached to the row (usually the disaggregate variable) and column (usually the outcome variable) headings. Explanatory footnotes following each table clarify the meaning of the significance test annotation, and statistically significant relationships are highlighted in the narrative throughout the report.

# ZOI Interim Survey Population

This section describes the background characteristics of the ZOI population using data from the ZOI interim survey.

## 3.1 Demographics

**Table 3.1** presents demographic characteristics of the households in the ZOI. Values are shown for all households, as well as by categories of gendered household type. This table presents the average household size, as well as the average number of female adults and children within the household. Household education, defined as the highest level of education of any member of the household, is also presented in this table. [Insert description of the values in Table 3.1.]

Table 3.1. Household demographic characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Total  (All households) | | By gendered household typea | | | |
| Male and female adult | Female adult(s) only | Male adult(s) only | Child only |
| Mean household size |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Mean number of adult female household members1,2 |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Mean number of children (<2 years)1 |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Mean number of children (0-4 years)1 |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Mean number of children (5-17 years)1 |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Mean percentage of adults who are female1,2 |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Highest education level attained | | | | | | |
| No education | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more | |  |  |  |  |  |
| n3 | | | | | | |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 The count is based on household members with known age.

2 Feed the Future defines adult as an individual age 18 or older. Females age 15-17 are of reproductive age, but are not considered adults by this definition.

3 Sample n is the unweighted count of all households that responded to the survey.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between household characteristics and gendered household type. For example, a test was done between mean household size and gendered household type. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), a superscript is noted next to the household characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

**Table 3.2** shows characteristics of the primary male and female adult decisionmakers in the sampled households in the ZOI. The primary male and primary female adult decisionmakers are household members age 18 or over who self-identify as the primary adult male and/or primary adult female responsible for both social and economic decisionmaking within the household. When they exist within a single household, primary male and female adult decisionmakers are typically, but not necessarily, husband and wife. Table 3.2 shows the age group, literacy status, and educational attainment for these household members. These characteristics are shown for all primary adult decisionmakers and for primary adult decisionmakers according to sex. [Insert description of the values in the table.]

Table 3.2. Characteristics of the primary male and female adult decisionmakers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Total (All primary adult decisionmakers) | | By primary adult decisionmaker sexa | | | |
| Male | | Female | |
| Percent | n | Percent | n | Percent | n |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30-39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40-49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50-59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 60+ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Literacy | | | | | | | |
| Percent literate1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educational attainment | | | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 The percent who are literate comprises those who report that they can both read and write.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between the sex and background characteristics of the decisionmaker. For example, a test was done between sex and age of the decisionmaker. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), a superscript is noted next to the characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 3.2 Living Conditions

**Table 3.3** shows dwelling characteristics of the households in the ZOI. Many of these measures align with the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) definitions (UNDP 2003). The table presents the percentage of households who have access to an improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity, and solid cooking fuel. The average number of people per sleeping room, as well as roof, exterior wall, and floor materials are also presented. Values are shown for all households.

Table 3.3 reveals that [insert description of the values in the table; provide comparisons with national rural averages based on data from DHS or MICS to illustrate degree of similarity in living conditions.]

Table 3.3. Household dwelling characteristics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Total (All households) | |
| Estimate | n |
| Percent with improved water source1 |  |  |
| Percent with improved sanitation2 |  |  |
| Mean persons per sleeping room3 |  |  |
| Percent using solid fuel for cooking4 |  |  |
| Percent with access to electricity |  |  |
| Household roof materials (%)5 | | |
| Natural |  |  |
| Rudimentary |  |  |
| Finished |  |  |
| Household exterior wall materials (%)6 | | |
| Natural |  |  |
| Rudimentary |  |  |
| Finished |  |  |
| Household floor materials (%)7 | | |
| Natural |  |  |
| Rudimentary |  |  |
| Finished |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Improved water sources include *piped water into the dwelling, piped water into the yard, a public tap/standpipe, a tube well/borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring,* and *rainwater* (WHO and UNICEF 2006). The proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source is the 2015 MDG indicator #30 (UNDP 2003); however, as in most major international survey programs, the measure reported here reflects only access to an improved water source, and not the sustainability of that access.

2 Improved sanitation facilities are those that separate human excreta from human contact and include the categories *flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush/pour flush to pit, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine,* and a *pit latrine with a slab*. Because shared and public facilities are often less hygienic than private facilities, shared or public sanitation facilities are not counted as improved (WHO and UNICEF 2006). The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation is the 2015 MDG indicator #31 (UNDP 2003).

3 The average number of persons per sleeping room is a common indicator of crowding (UNDP 2003).

4 Solid fuel is defined as *charcoal, wood, animal dung,* and *agriculture crop residue.* The proportion of the population using solid fuels is MDG indicator #29 (UNDP 2003). The *other* and *no food cooked in household* categories are removed from percentages.

5 Natural roofs include *no roof, thatch/palm leaf,* and *sod.* Rudimentary roof includes *rustic mat, palm/bamboo, wood planks,* and *cardboard.* Finished roofs include *metal, wood, calamine/cement fiber, ceramic tiles, cement,* and *roofing shingles.* The *other* category is removed from percentages.

6 Natural walls include *no walls, cane/palm/trunks,* and *dirt.* Rudimentary walls include *bamboo with mud, stone with mud, uncovered adobe, plywood, cardboard, reused wood,* and *metal sheeting.* Finished walls include *cement, stone with lime/cement, bricks, cement blocks, covered adobe,* and *wood planks/shingles.* The *other* category is removed from percentages.

7 Natural floors include *earth/sand* and *dung.* Rudimentary floors include *wood planks* and *palm/bamboo.* Finished floors include *parquet/polished wood, vinyl or asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, cement* and *carpet.* The *other* category is removed from percentages.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 3.3 Education

**Table 3.4** presents school attendance, educational attainment, and literacy in the ZOI. The table presents the percent of male, female, and all household members under age 25 who are currently attending school. It also presents the percent of household members over age 9 who have attained a primary level of education, as well as the percent of household members who are reported as literate. Sex ratios in school attendance, attainment of primary education, and literacy are also presented. These measures align with MDG education indicators.

In [Country], primary education is defined as [insert country-specific definition].

Table 3.4 reveals that [insert description of the values in the table.]

Table 3.4. School attendance, educational attainment, and literacy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent | | | | Female to male ratio | | | | | | n |
| Attending school1,a | Attained a primary level of education2,b | Literate3,c | | | Attending school1 | Attained a primary level of education2 | | Literate3 | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5-9** |  | n/a1 | |  |  | | n/a1 |  | |  | |
| **10-14** |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  | |
| **15-19** |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  | |
| **20-24** |  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  | |
| **25-29** | n/a2 |  | |  | n/a2 | |  |  | |  | |
| **30-34** | n/a2 |  | |  | n/a2 | |  |  | |  | |
| **35-54** | n/a2 |  | |  | n/a2 | |  |  | |  | |
| **55+** | n/a2 |  | |  | n/a2 | |  |  | |  | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 |  | n/a1 |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 10-14 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 15-19 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 20-24 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 25-29 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 30-34 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 35-54 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 55+ | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-9 |  | n/a1 |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 10-14 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 15-19 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 20-24 |  |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 25-29 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 30-34 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 35-54 | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |
| 55+ | n/a2 |  |  | | n/a3 | | n/a3 | n/a3 | |  | |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

n/a1 Not applicable – Children in the age group 5-9 years are not yet old enough to have attained a primary level of education.

n/a2 Not applicable – Current school attendance applies to school-age children and youth only, ages 5-24.

n/a3 Not applicable – Female to male ratios cannot be calculated for male-only and female-only disaggregates.

1 Note whether the survey in the country was administered during the school year.

2 The goals of achieving universal primary education and achieving gender equity with respect to education are assessed by multiple MDG indicators, typically using administrative school data. This table presents respondent-reported school attendance, primary educational attainment, and literacy, as well as the ratio of females to males on these measures (UNDP 2003).

3 The MDG indicators for universal primary education and gender equity within education are assessed through the literacy rate (MDG indicator #8) and the ratio of literate women to men (MDG indicator #10) among young adults, age 15-24 years (UNDP 2003).

a-c Significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading, and age and sex. For example, a test was done for school attendance by sex, and a test was done for school attendance by age. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript of the column heading will appear next to the sex row heading and/or next to the age group row heading.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

# Household Economic Status

This section includes a background discussion of monetary poverty in [Country], including the logic of the Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS)[[6]](#footnote-7) and consumption expenditure methodology.

The *Household Roster* and *Household Consumption Expenditure* modules of the questionnaire are used to calculate the per capita expenditures and prevalence of poverty indicators. The household consumption expenditure module is similar to the LSMS, where households’ consumption of various food and non-food items is measured to infer household income and well-being. Individuals’ per capita expenditures are then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members. From these data, household expenditure totals are calculated and used as a proxy for household incomes, based on the assumption that a household’s consumption is closely related to its income. Household consumption and expenditures are often preferred to income when measuring poverty due to the difficulty in accurately measuring income. According to Deaton, expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall, and more stable over time than income data.[[7]](#footnote-8)

[As relevant, this section may present a brief contextual discussion of poverty within [Country] and the ZOI which could entail documented trends in poverty or major economic shocks in recent years.]

## 4.1 Daily Per Capita Expenditures

**Table 4.1** presents daily per capita expenditures, the Feed the Future indicator that measures average daily expenditures within the ZOI per person in 2010 U.S. dollars (USD) after adjusting for 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP). Daily per capita expenditures serve as a proxy for income. This table includes the mean per capita expenditures, distributional information, and the poorest quintile’s share of consumption. The percentiles are shown to provide information on the distribution of expenditures. As is typical of expenditure and income data, these estimates are positively skewed, with the majority of the population consuming/spending very little, and a small portion consuming much more. The share of consumption attributed to the lowest quintile (the bottom 20 percent) is a measure of inequality, and an MDG.

Estimates in Table 4.1 are shown for all households as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment. [Insert specific description regarding the estimates in the table.]

Table 4.1. Daily per capita expenditures by household characteristic (in 2010 USD1)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Estimate (weighted) | | | | | | |
| Characteristic | Meana | Percentile | | | | | n2 |
| 10th | 25th | 50th | 75th | 90th |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Per capita expenditures measured in [local currency] local currency units (LCU) were converted to 2010 USD using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the PPP Index estimated by the World Bank. We used the formula (2005 CPI LCU/ 2015 CPI LCU)\*1/(PPP 2005)\* (2010 USD CPI /2005 USD CPI) where LCU PPP 2005 = XXX, 2015 CPI LCU = XXX, 2005 CPI LCU = 100, 2010 USD CPI =111.65, and 2005 USD CPI = 100. The conversion factor was XXX.

2 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between per capita expenditures and household characteristics. For example, a test was done between per capita expenditures and gendered household type. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the household characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

Figure 4.1 shows the share of total consumption per quintile in the ZOI. [Describe the analytically interesting findings in the graph].

Figure 4.1. Share of consumption per quintile: Feed the Future ZOI

[Add graph with bars labeled with actual value]

1 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is an MDG indicator that provides information on income inequality (UNDP 2003). The poorest quintile is determined as the poorest fifth of the population. The poorest quintile’s share of total consumption is calculated by dividing the consumption of the poorest quintile by total consumption within the ZOI.

## 4.2 Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI

The prevalence of poverty, sometimes called the poverty headcount ratio, is measured by determining the percent of individuals living below a poverty threshold.[[8]](#footnote-9) Estimates of poverty prevalence are sensitive to the poverty thresholds used to identify the poor. A standardized poverty threshold of $1.25 per person per day in adjusted[[9]](#footnote-10) 2005 USD is used to track global changes in poverty across countries and over time, including for the purpose of monitoring progress toward international goals such as the MDG to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.[[10]](#footnote-11) The $1.25 threshold is in effect the extreme poverty threshold and represents the poverty line typical of the world’s poorest countries.[[11]](#footnote-12) Poverty estimates may also be presented for an individual country’s own poverty and extreme poverty thresholds.

Where the poverty prevalence indicates how *many* individuals are impacted by poverty, it does not speak to how *much* people are impacted by poverty. The depth of poverty, often called the poverty gap, is a useful poverty estimate because it captures the extremity of poverty. This measure indicates the average gap between consumption levels and the poverty line, with the non-poor counted as having a gap of zero. The measure is expressed as a proportion of the poverty line. The depth of poverty or poverty gap represents the entire ZOI population. The average consumption shortfall of the poor, in contrast, is estimated for only those individuals living below the poverty line.

### 4.2.1 The $1.25 Poverty Threshold

**Table 4.2** presents poverty estimates at the $1.25 per day (2005 PPP) threshold[[12]](#footnote-13). The prevalence of poverty and depth of poverty at the $1.25 per day poverty line are Feed the Future indicators. Similar to the per capita expenditures table, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

***Poverty Prevalence***

Thirty-three percent of individuals in the ZOI live below the $1.25 poverty threshold.

***Depth of Poverty***

The depth of poverty in the ZOI is 10 percent, which indicates that the average gap between consumption levels of the population and the poverty line is $0.125 (2005 PPP).

The depth of poverty provides an indication of the amount of resource transfers that, if *perfectly* targeted to poor households, would be needed to bring everyone below the poverty line up to the poverty line. With a ZOI population of 3.5 million, a poverty threshold of $1.25 per day, and a poverty gap of 10 percent, $437,500 (2005 PPP) per day would need to be transferred to the poor to bring their income or expenditures up to the poverty threshold..

***Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor***

The average *poor* person within the ZOI lives at 70 percent of the poverty line, or 30 percent below the poverty line. The average value of consumption of a *poor* person is $0.88 (2005 PPP) per day.

Table 4.2. Poverty at the $1.25 (2005 PPP)1 per person per day threshold

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Prevalence of Poverty2,5 | | Depth of Poverty3,5 | | | | | Average consumption shortfall of the poor4,5 | | | |
| Characteristic | Percent  popula-tiona | n6 | Percent of poverty lineb | | | n6 | | In USD  2005 PPPc | | Percent of poverty linec | n6 |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| No education |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Less than primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 The Feed the Future poverty indicators are based on the poverty threshold of $1.25 (2005 PPP) per person per day.

2 The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the $1.25 (2005 PPP) per person per day threshold. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

3 The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

4 The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

5  A significance test was performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

6 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-c Superscripts in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 4.2.2 The National Poverty Threshold

**Table 4.3** presents poverty estimates at the national poverty threshold for [Country]. Similar to the $1.25 per day poverty table, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

[Define the national poverty threshold for [Country]. Include a summary of the estimates at the national poverty line.]

***Poverty Prevalence***

[Describe results at national poverty threshold]

***Depth of Poverty***

[Describe results at national poverty threshold]

***Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor***

[Describe results at national poverty threshold]

[Interpret results presented in the table in relation to the $1.25 per day threshold presented in the prior table (Table 4.2). Focus on the following key questions: (1) Do poverty rates increase or decrease with the national threshold (relative to $1.25 threshold)? (2) Are the bivariate trends observed in Table 4.2 still apparent? (3) Is there anything else notable about poverty estimates using the national threshold?]

Table 4.3. Poverty at the national threshold of [threshold]1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Prevalence of Poverty2 | | Depth of Poverty3 | | | | | Average consumption shortfall of the poor4 | | | |
| Characteristic | Percent  popula-tiona | n5 | Percent of poverty lineb | | | n5 | | In USD  2005 PPPc | | Percent of poverty linec | n5 |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| No education |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Less than primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 [Insert description of the poverty threshold used in the table.]

2 The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the national poverty line. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

3 The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

4 The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

5 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-c A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 4.2.3 The National Extreme Poverty Threshold

**Table 4.4** presents poverty estimates at the extreme poverty threshold for [Country]. Similar to prior expenditures and poverty tables, this table presents poverty estimates for all households in the ZOI, as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

***Poverty Prevalence***

[Describe results at national extreme poverty threshold]

***Depth of Poverty***

[Describe results at national extreme poverty threshold]

***Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor***

[Describe results at national extreme poverty threshold]

[Define the extreme poverty threshold for [Country]. Include a summary of the estimates at the extreme poverty threshold. Interpret results presented in the table in relation to the $1.25 per day threshold presented in Table 4.2 as well as the national threshold presented in Table 4.3.]

Table 4.4. Poverty at the national extreme threshold of [threshold]1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Prevalence of Poverty2 | | Depth of Poverty3 | | | | | Average consumption shortfall of the poor4 | | | |
| Characteristic | Percent  popula-tiona | n5 | Percent of poverty lineb | | | n5 | | In USD  2005 PPPc | | Percent of poverty linec | n5 |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| No education |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Less than primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 [Insert description of the poverty threshold used in the table.]

2 The poverty prevalence is the percentage of individuals living below the national extreme poverty line. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

3 The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

4 The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

5 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-c A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

# Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture

While women play a prominent role in agriculture, they face persistent economic and social constraints. Because of this, women’s empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objectives of inclusive agriculture sector growth and improved nutritional status. The WEAI was developed to track the change in women’s empowerment that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future and as a programming tool to identify and address the constraints that limit women’s full engagement in the agriculture sector.[[13]](#footnote-14) For more information, the WEAI questionnaires and manual can be found online.[[14]](#footnote-15)

## 5.1 Overview

The WEAI measures empowerment in five domains. The *Production* domain assesses the ability of individuals to provide input and autonomously make decisions about agricultural production. The *Resources* domain reflects individuals’ control over and access to productive resources. The *Income* domain monitors individuals’ ability to direct the financial resources derived from agricultural production or other sources. The *Leadership* domain reflects individuals’ social capital and comfort speaking in public within their community. The *Time* domain reflects individuals’ workload and satisfaction with leisure time. The WEAI aggregates information collected for each of the five domains into a single empowerment indicator.

The index is composed of two subindices: the Five Domains of Empowerment subindex (5DE), which measures the empowerment of women in the five empowerment domains, and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which measures the relative empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI questionnaire is asked of the primary adult male and female decisionmaker in each household and compares the 5DE profiles of women and men in the same household. The primary adult decisionmakers are individuals age 18 or older who are self-identified as the primary male or female decisionmaker during the collection of the household roster.[[15]](#footnote-16) The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the ZOI-level 5DE and the GPI.

The ZOI interim Survey, however, only collects data for nine of the 10 indicators and only for the primary adult *female* decisionmakers, not for primary adult *male* decisionmakers, within sampled households. The data collected during the 2015 interim survey allow calculation of nine of the 10 individual empowerment indicators for primary adult female decisionmakers (referred to hereafter as *surveyed women*), enabling Feed the Future to assess change to the individual indicators or constraints that are affecting women’s empowerment in countries’ ZOIs. This section presents findings on these nine empowerment indicators.

Since data were not collected from men and the *Autonomy in Production* indicator is excluded, the WEAI score cannot be calculated for the interim assessment. Interim WEAI data collection was streamlined to reduce the overall length of the WEAI module and survey questionnaire, and to address concerns over the validity of the *Autonomy in Production* sub-module used in the baseline surveys. Feed the Future is still working with partners to revise the *Autonomy in Production* sub-module. Data to calculate the full WEAI will be collected during the 2017 interim survey.

**Table 5.1** presents the five empowerment domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding 10 indicators, and the percentage of women who achieve adequacy in the nine indicators assessed in the ZOI interim survey. Because it was not possible to calculate whether a woman is empowered or not based on the complete set of indicators that comprises the 5DE, the percentages presented in Table 5.1 reflect the proportion of all surveyed women with adequacy in individual indicators regardless of their empowerment status (i.e., the uncensored headcount) and not the proportion of surveyed women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy in individual indicators (i.e., the censored headcount).[[16]](#footnote-17) The criteria for determining adequacy in each domain are provided in Appendix A2.3.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table, focusing on the indicators where women have the highest and lowest levels of achievement. This discussion should contextualize the following sections.]

Table 5.1. Achievement of adequacy on Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Domain | Definition of domain | Indicators | Percent with adequate achievement | n |
| **Production** | Sole or joint decisionmaking over food and cash crop farming, livestock, and fisheries, and autonomy in agricultural production | Input in productive decisions |  |  |
| Autonomy in production | n/a | n/a |
| **Resources** | Ownership, access to, and decisionmaking power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit | Ownership of assets |  |  |
| Purchase, sale or transfer of assets |  |  |
| Access to and decisions on credit |  |  |
| **Income** | Sole or joint control over income and expenditures | Control over use of income |  |  |
| **Leadership** | Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public | Group member |  |  |
| Speaking in public |  |  |
| **Time** | Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities | Workload |  |  |
| Leisure |  |  |

1 The ZOI interim survey includes an abridged version of the empowerment instrument, and the ZOI interim survey did not include information to measure women’s autonomy in agricultural production. Due to this omission, censored headcounts and the 5DE sub-index cannot be calculated.

n/a: Data for this empowerment indicator were not collected for the ZOI interim surveys.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 5.2 Agricultural Production

**Table 5.2** presents economic activities (including agricultural activities) among surveyed women. This table presents the percentage of surveyed women who are involved in agricultural activities (food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, or fishing), non-farm economic activities, and wage or salaried employment. This table also presents the percentage of women who have input into the decisions made regarding a specific activity.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table. Describe the prevalence of the different activities. Are certain activities extremely common/rare? Next, describe overall patterns in decisionmaking. Are there differences between activities? Are the differences between the types of decisions within the same activity?]

Table 5.2. Economic activities and input in decisionmaking on production among surveyed women

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Participates in activity | | | Has input1 into decisions about activity | | |
| Percent | n2 | | Percent | n1,3 | |
| Total (All surveyed women) |  |  |  | | |  |
| Type of activity | | | | | | |
| Food crop farming |  |  | |  |  | |
| Cash crop farming |  |  | |  |  | |
| Livestock raising |  |  | |  |  | |
| Fishing or fishpond culture |  |  | |  |  | |
| Non-farm economic activities |  |  | |  |  | |
| Wage or salaried employment |  |  | |  |  | |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 *Having input* means that a woman reported having input into most or all decisions regarding the activity.

2 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker (PAFD) or whose data are missing/incomplete.

3 Women who do not participate in an activity or report that no decision was made are excluded from these percentages.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

**Table 5.3** shows the percentage of surveyed women who have input into the decisions made regarding the use of income derived from an activity. [Insert description of the values presented in the table. Describe overall patterns in decisionmaking].

Table 5.3. Input in decisionmaking on use of income among surveyed women

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Has input1 into use of income from activity | | |
| Percent | n2,3 | |
| Total (All surveyed women) |  | |  |
| Type of activity | | | |
| Food crop farming |  | |  |
| Cash crop farming |  | |  |
| Livestock raising |  | |  |
| Fishing or fishpond culture |  | |  |
| Non-farm economic activities |  | |  |
| Wage or salaried employment |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 *Having input* means that a woman reported having input into most or all decisions regarding the use of income generated from the activity.

2 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

3 Women who do not participate in an activity or report that no decision was made are excluded from these percentages.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

In addition to the decisionmaking of women on broad agricultural and economic activities, the WEAI module collects information on the extent to which women can contribute to specific agricultural and economic activities. **Table 5.4** presents the percent distribution of surveyed women’s perceived ability to contribute to decisions regarding various activities. The row percentages total to 100 percent.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table. Identify any noteworthy tasks where women appear to make their own decisions and those where women appear to have less decisionmaking ability.]

Tables 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 present information contributing to two indicators of the WEAI. *Input into productive decisions*, one indicator of the *Production* domain, is measured by the extent to which individuals make decisions or feel they can make decisions on the agricultural activities listed in the three tables. The *Income* domain is comprised entirely of a single indicator measuring the control over use of income. This indicator captures individuals’ ability to make decisions involving the income generated from their productive activity or the extent to which they feel they can make decisions regarding household expenditure and wage income.

Table 5.4. Decisionmaking on production among surveyed women

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Extent to which respondents feel they can make their own decisions (percent)1,2 | | | | Not applicable3 | n |
| Not at all | Small extent | Medium extent | High extent |
| Getting inputs for agricultural production |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The types of crops to grow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whether to take crops to the market |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livestock raising |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Her own wage or salary employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Major household expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minor household expenditures |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker or whose data are missing or incomplete. Women who do not participate in an activity, or who report that no decision was made, are excluded from these percentages.

2 When a primary adult female decisionmaker reports that she alone makes decisions about the specified activities, she is not asked any further questions, and is categorized during analysis as making her own decisions “to a high extent.” When she reports making decisions about the specified activities in conjunction with other individuals, she is asked an additional question about the extent to which she feels she could make her own personal decisions on the specified matters, with possible response options being “not at all,” “to a small extent,” “to a medium extent,” or “to a high extent.” Responses are recoded accordingly.

3 This category includes respondents who report participating in the activity, but say that making the specified decision is not applicable to their situation.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 5.3 Productive Resources

One of the 10 indicators of the WEAI is the ownership of productive resources. The ability of women to make decisions on the use of productive resources is a second indicator of the *Resource* domain. **Table 5.5** presents households’ ownership of productive resources, as reported by surveyed women. Table 5.5 also presents the percentage of women who can make a decision to purchase or to sell, give away, or rent owned items. Women are counted as having the ability to make a decision if they can solely make a decision or if they can make these decisions with others with any degree of input.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table. Note which items are commonly owned and which are not.]

[Report on the type of items where women commonly report making decisions and the types of items where fewer women can make decisions.]

Table 5.5. Household ownership and surveyed women’s control over productive resources

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of resource | Someone in the household owns item | | Woman can decide to purchase items | | Woman can decide to sell/give/rent owned items | |
| Percent | n1 | Percent | n1 | Percent | n1 |
| Agricultural land |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large livestock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Small livestock |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fish pond or fishing equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-mechanized farm equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanized farm equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonfarm business equipment |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| House or other structures |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| Large consumer durables |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| Small consumer durables |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| Cell phone |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| Non-agricultural land |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |
| Means of transportation |  |  | n/a | | n/a | |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Estimates exclude households that have no primary adult female decisionmaker or in which Module G data are missing/incomplete. Those who indicate “Not applicable” are excluded from estimates.

n/a: Questions regarding who can decide to purchase, sell, give or rent the item were not included in the ZOI interim surveys.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

**Table 5.6** shows the third indicator of the *Resources* domain, access to, and decisionmaking on credit. The table presents the percent of surveyed women who report that a member of the household has in the past 12 months received any loan, either an in-kind loan (such as food items or raw materials), or a cash loan. These categories are not mutually exclusive. Further, for women living in households where a household member has received a loan, the table presents the percentage who report having contributed to the decision to take the loan and the subsequent decisions on how to use the loan. These figures are disaggregated by the source of the loan.

[Interpret the table. How many women report receiving loans? Are these more often cash or in-kind loans? Do the types of loans received appear to vary based on source? Does the ability of women to decide on receiving or using a loan vary across source? Be wary of sample sizes for decisionmaking, as these may be quite low due to lack of access to credit and loans.]

Table 5.6. Credit access among surveyed women

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Estimate | Any source  (percent) | Credit source (percent)1 | | | | |
| Non-governmental organization | Informal lender | Formal lender | Friends or relatives | Group-based micro-finance |
| Total receiving  a loan  (All surveyed women) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of loan | | | | | | |
| Any loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| In-kind loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total contributing  to a credit decision  (All surveyed women) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of decisions | | | | | | |
| On whether to borrow |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On how to use loan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| n2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Percentages sum to more than 100 because loans may have been received from more than one source.

2 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 5.4 Leadership in the Community

The *Leadership* domain measures an individual’s influence and involvement with community organizations and issues impacting her community. The first indicator of the domain is an individual’s ease speaking in public, which is measured by three questions related to the level of difficulty an individual faces when voicing her opinion regarding community decisions. On this indicator, XX percent of surveyed women in the ZOI achieves adequacy in voicing her opinions on community matters (**Table 5.7**).

Table 5.7. Comfort with speaking in public among surveyed women

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Topics for public discussion | Percent | n1 |
| Comfortable speaking in public about selected topics |
| **Total (All surveyed women)** |  |  |
| Topics | | |
| To help decide on infrastructure to be built in the community |  |  |
| To ensure proper payment of wages for public works or other similar programs |  |  |
| To protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

The second indicator of the *Leadership* domain is an individual’s participation in a community organization. **Table 5.8** shows the percentage of surveyed women who report the existence of an organization in their community and the percentage of women who are active members of the organization.

[Interpret table –What percent of women are involved in any community group? In which types are they most likely to be involved?]

Table 5.8. Group membership among surveyed women

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Group type | Percent1 | n2 |
| Is an active group member |
| **Total (All surveyed women)** |  |  |
| Group type | | |
| Agricultural producers’ group |  |  |
| Water users’ group |  |  |
| Forest users’ group |  |  |
| Credit or microfinance group |  |  |
| Mutual help or insurance group |  |  |
| Trade and business association |  |  |
| Civic or charitable group |  |  |
| Local government |  |  |
| Religious group |  |  |
| Other |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 The denominator for this percentage includes all surveyed women, even those who reported that no group exists or that she is unaware of the existence of a group in her community. Women who report that no group exists or who are unaware of a group are counted as having inadequate achievement of this indicator.

2 Estimates exclude households who have no primary adult female decisionmaker or whose data are missing/incomplete.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 5.5 Time Use

The last domain of the WEAI is time use. This domain assesses women’s work load as directly measured through a time allocation log, as well as the satisfaction felt by the surveyed woman with her leisure time. **Table 5.9** shows the percentage distribution and average hours spent participating in various activities and chores that women often perform. The percentage of women performing an activity indicates the percentage of women who reported doing an activity within the past 24 hours, irrespective of the length of time spent performing the activity. The average hours spent performing an activity is the average across all women, assigning zero hours to women who did not perform an activity. Both primary and secondary activities are presented in Table 5.9. In the ZOI, XX percent of women reported being satisfied with their leisure time.

Table 5.9. Time allocation among surveyed women

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Activity | Primary activity | | Secondary activity1 | |
| Percent of women | Mean hours devoted | Percent of women | Mean hours devoted |
| Sleeping and resting |  |  |  |  |
| Eating and drinking |  |  |  |  |
| Personal care |  |  |  |  |
| School and homework |  |  |  |  |
| Work as employed |  |  |  |  |
| Own business work |  |  |  |  |
| Farming/livestock/fishing |  |  |  |  |
| Shopping/getting services |  |  |  |  |
| Weaving, sewing, textile care |  |  |  |  |
| Cooking |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic work (fetching food and water) |  |  |  |  |
| Care for children/adults/elderly |  |  |  |  |
| Travel and commuting |  |  |  |  |
| Watching TV/listening to radio/reading |  |  |  |  |
| Exercising |  |  |  |  |
| Social activities and hobbies |  |  |  |  |
| Religious activities |  |  |  |  |
| Other |  |  |  |  |
| n |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Respondents were allowed to report up to two activities per time use increment (15 minutes) in the prior 24 hours. If two activities were reported, one was designated as a primary and the second as a secondary activity. Some women may not have reported secondary activities for each fifteen minute period.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

[Interpret the table to identify the key activities where women spend their time. Note that these are averages. Not all women will engage in a particular task. Rather, the point of the table is to convey to the reader the most common activities and time constraints.]

# Hunger and Dietary Intake

This section presents findings related to hunger in the ZOI as well as women’s and young children’s dietary intake.

## 6.1 Household Hunger

The HHS is used to calculate the prevalence of households in the [Country] ZOI experiencing moderate or severe hunger. The HHS was developed by the USAID-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Project (FANTA-2/FHI 360) in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. It has been cross-culturally validated to allow comparison across different food-insecure contexts. The HHS is used to assess, geographically target, monitor, and evaluate settings affected by substantial food insecurity. The HHS is used to estimate the percentage of households affected by three different severities of household hunger: little to no household hunger (HHS score 0-1); moderate household hunger (HHS score 2-3); and severe household hunger (HHS score 4-6). The HHS should be measured at the same time each year, and ideally at the most vulnerable time of year (right before the harvest, during the dry season, etc.).[[17]](#footnote-18),[[18]](#footnote-19)

The hunger season in [Country] occurs [insert description of the hunger season in the ZOI]. Data for the HHS were collected in [insert description of the timing of the ZOI interim survey].

**Table 6.1** presents estimates of household hunger for all households, as well as by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.1. Household hunger

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent | | | n1 |
| Little to no hunger a | Moderate hunger | Severe hunger |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample size may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between little to no hunger and household characteristics, which is equivalent to testing the association between moderate to severe hunger and household characteristics. For example, a test was done between little to no hunger and gendered household type. When differences were found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the household characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 6.2 Dietary Intake

This section presents information on the dietary diversity of women of reproductive age and on infant and young child feeding in the ZOI.

### 6.2.1 Dietary Diversity among Women Age 15-49 Years

Women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are at risk of multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and their ability to care for their children and participate in income-generating activities (Darnton-Hill et al. 2005). The Feed the Future women’s dietary diversity indicator is a proxy for the micronutrient adequacy of women’s diets. The dietary diversity indicator reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by non-pregnant women of reproductive age.

For the ZOI interim survey, two dietary diversity indicators for women are calculated: the Women’s Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) and Women’s Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W).

#### Women’s Dietary Diversity Score

The Feed the Future women’s dietary diversity indicator, presented in Table 6.2, is based on nine food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and nuts; (3) dairy products; (4) organ meat; (5) eggs; (6) flesh food and small animal protein; (7) vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables; (8) other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; and (9) other fruits and vegetables. The number of food groups consumed is averaged across all women of reproductive age in the sample for whom dietary diversity data were collected to produce a WDDS.

**Table 6.2** shows the mean and median WDDS for all women of reproductive age in the ZOI, and by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Mean WDDS is the Feed the Future high-level indicator. Individual-level characteristics include women’s age groups and educational attainment. Household-level characteristics include categories of gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.2. Women’s dietary diversity score

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Mean a | Median | n1 |
| **Total (All women 15-49)** |  |  |  |
| Age | | | |
| 15-19 |  |  |  |
| 20-24 |  |  |  |
| 25-29 |  |  |  |
| 30-34 |  |  |  |
| 35-39 |  |  |  |
| 40-44 |  |  |  |
| 45-49 |  |  |  |
| Educational attainment | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |
| Household hunger | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between mean women’s dietary diversity score and individual/household characteristics. For example, a test was done between mean women’s dietary diversity score and age. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

#### Women’s Minimum Dietary Diversity

The Feed the Future MDD-W indicator is a new measure introduced in the interim assessments and uses the following 10 food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and beans; (3) nuts and seeds; (4) dairy products; (5) eggs; (6) flesh foods, including organ meat and miscellaneous small animal protein; (7) vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables; (8) other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; (9) other fruits; and (10) other vegetables.[[19]](#footnote-20) Achievement of MDD-W is defined as having consumed foods from five of the 10 food groups in the past 24 hours. Thus this indicator is a dichotomous variable, and the measure is reported as the percentage of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity.[[20]](#footnote-21)

**Table 6.3** shows the percentage of all women of reproductive age in the ZOI who have achieved the minimum dietary diversity threshold by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Individual-level characteristics include women’s age groups and educational attainment. Household-level characteristics include categories of gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert analytical description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.3. Women’s minimum dietary diversity

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent a | n1 |
| **Total (All Women 15-49)** |  |  |
| Age | | |
| 15-19 |  |  |
| 20-24 |  |  |
| 25-29 |  |  |
| 30-34 |  |  |
| 35-39 |  |  |
| 40-44 |  |  |
| 45-49 |  |  |
| Educational attainment | | |
| No education |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |
| Household size | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |
| Household hunger | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between women’s minimum dietary diversity and individual/household characteristics. For example, a test was done between women’s minimum dietary diversity and age. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

**Table 6.4** shows the percentages of women age 15-49 years who consume each of the 10 food groups by dietary diversity achievement status. The percentages of all women who consume each of the 10 food groups is shown (the *Overall* column), as well as the percentages among women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity and among women who do not achieve a minimum dietary diversity.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.4. Consumption of foods by women’s minimum dietary diversity status

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Percent of women according to achievement of a minimum dietary diversity a | |
| Achieving | Not achieving |
| Women consuming a specific food group | | |
| Grains, roots and tubers |  |  |
| Legumes and beans |  |  |
| Nuts and seeds |  |  |
| Dairy products |  |  |
| Meat and organ meats |  |  |
| Eggs |  |  |
| Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables |  |  |
| Other Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits |  |  |
| Other fruits |  |  |
| Other vegetables |  |  |
| n |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between women’s achievement of minimum dietary diversity and consumption of a specific food group. For example, a test was done between women’s achievement of minimum dietary diversity and consumption of grains, roots and tubers. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), a superscript is noted next to the food group.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 6.2.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding

This section presents young children’s dietary intake measures, including the Feed the Future indicators of exclusive breastfeeding among babies 0-5 months and the MAD indicator among children 6-23 months.

#### Exclusive Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease. Exclusive breastfeeding means the infant received breast milk (including expressed breast milk or breast milk from a wet nurse) and may have received oral rehydration salts, vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey.

**Table 6.5** shows the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children 0-5 months in the ZOI. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by children’s sex and by educational attainment of the child’s primary caregiver. The caregiver’s educational categories include no education, less than primary, completed primary, and completed secondary or more. Note that the data are collected for the self-identified *primary caregiver* and not strictly for the biological mother (although it is often the same person).

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.5. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent a | n1 |
| **Total (All children under 6 months)** |  |  |
| Child sex | | |
| Male |  |  |
| Female |  |  |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | |
| No education |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between exclusive breastfeeding and child/caregiver characteristics. For example, a test was done between exclusive breastfeeding and the child’s sex. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

#### Minimum Acceptable Diet

The prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a MAD measures the proportion of young children who receive a MAD apart from breastfeeding. This composite indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity based on caregiver reports of the frequency with which the child was fed in the past 24 hours, and what foods were consumed during the past 24 hours. Tabulation of the indicator requires data on children’s age in months, breastfeeding status, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid or solid feeds, and number of milk feeds.

**Table 6.6** presents the Feed the Future MAD indicator for children in the ZOI. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by characteristics of the children, caregiver, and household. Children’s characteristics include children’s sex and age group. Caregivers’ characteristics include age and sex categories, as well as caregivers’ educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 6.6. Percentage of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent a | n1 |
| **Total (All children 6-23 months)** |  |  |
| Child sex | | |
| Male |  |  |
| Female |  |  |
| Child age | | |
| 6-11 months |  |  |
| 12-17 months |  |  |
| 18-23 months |  |  |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | |
| No education |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |
| Household size | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |
| Household hunger | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between children receiving a minimum acceptable diet and child/caregiver/household characteristics. For example, a test was done between children receiving a minimum acceptable diet and child’s sex. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the characteristic.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

**Table 6.7** presents the percentage of children achieving the MAD components (e.g., minimum meal frequency, minimum dietary diversity) and consuming each of the food groups of the minimum dietary diversity indicator. Estimates are shown for all children, as well as by specific age groups, and presented separately for breastfed children and non-breastfed children.

Table 6.7. Components of a minimum acceptable diet among children age 6-23 months

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MAD components and food groups | Percent | | | |
| All children a | By child age (in months) | | |
| 6 to 11 | 12 to 17 | 18 to 23 |
| Breastfed children | | | | |
| Achieving minimum meal frequency |  |  |  |  |
| Achieving minimum dietary diversity |  |  |  |  |
| Consuming: | | | | |
| Grains, roots, and tubers |  |  |  |  |
| Legumes and nuts |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products |  |  |  |  |
| Flesh foods |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs |  |  |  |  |
| Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables |  |  |  |  |
| Other fruits and vegetables |  |  |  |  |
| n |  |  |  |  |
| Non-breastfed children | | | | |
| Achieving minimum meal frequency |  |  |  |  |
| Achieving minimum milk feeding frequency |  |  |  |  |
| Achieving minimum dietary diversity |  |  |  |  |
| Consuming: | | | | |
| Grains, roots, and tubers |  |  |  |  |
| Legumes and nuts |  |  |  |  |
| Dairy products |  |  |  |  |
| Flesh foods |  |  |  |  |
| Eggs |  |  |  |  |
| Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables |  |  |  |  |
| Other fruits and vegetables |  |  |  |  |
| n |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

a Significance tests were performed for associations between MAD components/food groups for breastfed and non-breastfed children. For example, a test was done for achieving minimum meal frequency and breastfeeding status. When an association is found to be significant (p<0.05), a superscript is noted next to the breastfed and non-breastfed row headings corresponding to the MAD component/food group.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

[Insert more explanation regarding the different requirements for non-breastfed children (regarding milk feeds and four of the six food groups) and description of the values in the table.]

### 6.2.3 Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

U.S. Government-funded programming supports nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chain[[21]](#footnote-22) interventions to achieve the dual purpose of enhancing both economic and nutritional outcomes. The Feed the Future ZOI interim assessment measures the degree to which respondents in the ZOI are consuming nutrient-rich commodities or products made from nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by these value chain activities.

There are three criteria for a food commodity to be considered a targeted NRVCC:

1. Increased production of the commodity must be promoted through a U.S. Government-funded value chain activity.
2. The value chain commodity must have been selected for nutrition objectives, in addition to any poverty-reduction or economic-growth related objectives.
3. The commodity must be considered nutrient rich, defined as meeting any one of the following criteria: It is bio-fortified; a legume, nut or seed; an animal-sourced food, including dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), eggs, organ meat, flesh foods, and other miscellaneous small animal protein (e.g. grubs, insects); a dark yellow or orange-fleshed root or tuber; or a fruit or vegetable that meets the threshold for being a “high source” of one or more micronutrients on a per 100 gram basis.

This section presents the ZOI Interim Assessment’s findings on the consumption of targeted NRVCC among women age 15-49 and children age 6-23 months. The targeted commodities in [Country] include: [list each specific commodity].

#### Women’s Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

**Table 6.8** presents women’s consumption of targeted NRVCC. Estimates are shown for all women age 15-49, as well as by women’s individual and household characteristics. Women’s individual characteristics include age and educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of this table, if applicable to [Country]].

Table 6.8. Women’s consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent | | | | | n1 |
| Any  targeted commodity | Commodity 1a | Commodity 2 b | Commodity 3 c | Commodity4 d |
| **Total**  **(All women 15-49)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25-29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30-34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35-39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45-49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Educational attainment | | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household hunger | | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-e A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between any targeted commodity and the woman’s age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

#### Children’s Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities

**Table 6.9** presents children’s consumption of targeted NRVCC. Estimates are shown for all children 6-23 months, as well as by characteristics of the child, caregiver, and household. Children’s characteristics include sex and age, and caregivers’ characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of this table, if applicable to [Country].]

Table 6.9. Children’s consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Percent | | | | | n1 |
| Any  targeted commoditya | Commodity 1b | Commodity 2c | Commodity 3d | Commodity 4e |
| **Total**  **(All children**  **6-23 months)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child sex | | | | | | |
| Male |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child age | | | | | | |
| 6-11 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12-17 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18-23 months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Household hunger | | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a-e A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between any targeted commodity and the woman’s age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

# Nutritional Status of Women and Children

This section presents findings related to the Feed the Future indicators of women’s underweight and children’s anthropometry (stunting, wasting, and underweight).

## 7.1 Body Mass Index of Women Age 15-49 Years

**Table 7.1** presents women’s mean Body Mass Index (BMI) as well as the BMI categories of underweight (BMI < 18.5), normal weight (18.5 ≤ BMI < 25.0), overweight (25.0 ≤ BMI < 30.0), and obese (BMI ≥ 30.0). Estimates are shown for all non-pregnant women age 15-49, as well as disaggregated by individual-level and household-level characteristics. Individual characteristics include age and educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 7.1. Prevalence of underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obese women

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | Mean BMIa | Body Mass Index (BMI) category (percent) b | | | | | n1 |
| Under-weightc | Normal weight | Over-weight | Obese | |
| **Total**  **(All women age 15-49)** |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 20-24 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 25-29 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 30-34 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 35-39 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 40-44 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| 45-49 |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| Educational attainment | | | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Household hunger | | | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |  |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-c A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between BMI and the woman’s age. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

## 7.2 Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight among Children Under 5 Years

This section reports on three anthropometric measurements of undernutrition among children under 5 years in the ZOI: stunting (height-for-age), wasting (weight-for-height), and underweight (weight-for-age).

### 7.2.1 Stunting (Height-for-Age)

*Stunting* is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to a prolonged inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly age 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity as adults (Black et al. 2008, Victora et al. 2008). Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height-for-age Z-score more than two standard deviations (SD) below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard (<-2SD).[[22]](#footnote-23) The stunting measures presented below include the Feed the Future stunting indicator of moderate or severe stunting combined (<-2SD) as well as the indicator for severe stunting (<-3SD). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

**Table 7.2** shows the prevalence of stunting, severe stunting, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children’s characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers’ characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 7.2. Stunting (height-for-age) among children under 5 years old

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | % Stunted (<-2 SD)a | % Severely stunted (<-3 SD) | Mean Z-score b | n1 |
| **Total**  **(All children under 5 years)** |  |  |  |  |
| Child sex | | | | |
| Male |  |  |  |  |
| Female |  |  |  |  |
| Child age | | | | |
| 0-11 months |  |  |  |  |
| 12-23 months |  |  |  |  |
| 24-35 months |  |  |  |  |
| 36-47 months |  |  |  |  |
| 48-59 months |  |  |  |  |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  |
| Primary |  |  |  |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  |
| Household size | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  |
| Household hunger | | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a-b A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between percent stunted and the child’s sex. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 7.2.2 Wasting (Weight-for-Height)

*Wasting* is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight-for-height Z-score more than two SD below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. The wasting measures presented below include the Feed the Future wasting indicator of moderate or severe wasting combined (<-2SD) as well as the indicator for severe wasting (<-3SD), and the percentage of children who are overweight (>+2SD) and obese (>+3SD). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

**Table 7.3** shows the prevalence of wasting, severe wasting, overweight, obesity, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children’s characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers’ characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 7.3. Wasting (weight-for-height) among children under 5 years old

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | | % Wasted (<-2 SD) a | % Severely wasted (<-3 SD) | | % Overweight (> +2SD) b | | % Obese (> +3SD) | | Mean Z-score c | n1 | |
| **Total (All children under 5 years)** |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Child sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Child age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-11 months | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 12-23 months | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 24-35 months | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 36-47 months | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 48-59 months | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Less than primary | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Primary | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Secondary or more | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male and female adults | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Large (11+ members) | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Household hunger | | | | | | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Moderate or severe hunger | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a-c A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between the percent wasted and the child’s sex. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

### 7.2.3 Underweight (Weight-for-Age)

*Underweight* is a weight-for-age measurement and is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight-for-age Z-score of more than two SD below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. The underweight measures presented below include the Feed the Future underweight indicator of moderate or severe underweight combined (<-2SD) as well as the indicator for severe underweight (<-3SD). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

**Table 7.4** shows the prevalence of underweight, severe underweight, and mean Z-scores for children under 5 years in the ZOI. Estimates are presented for all children and by child, caregiver, and household characteristics. Children’s characteristics include sex and age. Caregivers’ characteristics include educational attainment. Household characteristics include gendered household type, household size, and household hunger.

[Insert description of the values presented in the table.]

Table 7.4. Underweight (weight-for-age) among children under 5 years old

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Characteristic | % Underweight (<-2 SD)a | % Severely underweight (<-3 SD) | Mean Z-score b | n1 | |
| **Total**  **(All children under 5 years)** |  |  |  |  |
| Child sex | | | | | |
| Male |  |  |  |  | |
| Female |  |  |  |  | |
| Child age | | | | | |
| 0-11 months |  |  |  |  | |
| 12-23 months |  |  |  |  | |
| 24-35 months |  |  |  |  | |
| 36-47 months |  |  |  |  | |
| 48-59 months |  |  |  |  | |
| Caregiver’s educational attainment2 | | | | | |
| No education |  |  |  |  | |
| Less than primary |  |  |  |  | |
| Primary |  |  |  |  | |
| Secondary or more |  |  |  |  | |
| Gendered household type | | | | | |
| Male and female adults |  |  |  |  | |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  |  |  | |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  |  |  | |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  |  |  | |
| Household size | | | | | |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  |  |  | |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  |  |  | |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  |  |  | |
| Household hunger | | | | | |
| Little to no hunger |  |  |  |  | |
| Moderate or severe hunger |  |  |  |  | |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

2 The ZOI interim survey identifies the primary caregiver of each age-eligible child. This person is likely, but not necessarily, the child’s biological mother.

a-b A superscript in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between the percent underweight and the child’s sex. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

# [Country-Specific Module]

[This section is reserved for any country-specific modules, as applicable.]

# Summary and Conclusions

[This section summarizes the key findings and provides some conclusions for the ZOI interim survey in [Country]. It will typically reiterate what is stated in the Executive Summary, but should not be identical.]

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# Appendix 1. Supplementary Data and Figures

## A1.1. Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates

*Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations, confidence intervals, design effects (DEFF), and nonresponse rates for the interim Feed the Future indicators for the Zone of Influence.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feed the Future indicator | Estimate | | | | | | | | | | n |
| Indicatora | | SD | | 95% CI | | DEFF | | Non-response rate1 | |
| Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 USD) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All households |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than $1.25 per day (2005 PPP) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All households |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the $1.25 per day (2005 PPP) poverty line | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All households |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Input in productive decisions |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Autonomy in production | n/a | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | | n/a | | n/a |  |
| Ownership of assets |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Purchase, sale or transfer of assets |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Access to and decisions on credit |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Control over use of income |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Group member |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Speaking in public |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Workload |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Leisure |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feed the Future indicator | Estimate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | n | |
| Indicatora | | | | SD | | | 95% CI | | | DEFF | | | Non-response rate1 | | |
| Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
| Male and female adults |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Female adult(s) only |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Male adult(s) only |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Women’s Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All women age 15-49 | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Male children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Female children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Male children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Female children | |  |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |
| Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NRVCC 1:  All women age 15-49 | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| NRVCC 2:  All women age 15-49 | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| NRVCC 3:  All women age 15-49 | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All women age 15-49 | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NRVCC 1: All children | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| NRVCC 2: All children | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |
| NRVCC 3: All children | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feed the Future indicator | Estimate | | | | | | | | | | | n | |
| Indicatora | | | SD | | 95% CI | | DEFF | | Non-response rate1 | |
| Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of underweight women | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All non-pregnant women age 15-49 | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female children | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |

n/a – Not available.

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 Non-response rates for each indicator are derived by the difference between the number of eligible cases and the number of observations available for analysis divided by the number of eligible cases.

2 The full WEAI score cannot be calculated because interim data were collected from women only and the autonomy indicator was dropped. The second interim survey (2017) will collect the full set of data from women and men and will report on the full WEAI.

a Significance tests were run for associations between each indicator (bold text title in the rows) and the disaggregate variable below the indicator title. For example, a test was done between per capita expenditures and gendered household type. When an association between the indicator and disaggregate variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript is noted next to the indicator.

Source(s):

## A1.2. *Poverty at the $1.90 (2011 PPP) per person per day threshold*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Prevalence of Poverty1,4 | | Depth of Poverty2,4 | | | | | Average consumption shortfall of the poor3,4 | | | |
| Characteristic | Percent  popula-tiona | n5 | Percent of poverty lineb | | | n5 | | In USD  2011 PPPc | | Percent of poverty linec | n5 |
| **Total (All households)** |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Gendered household type | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Male and female adults |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Female adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Male adult(s) only |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Child(ren) only (no adults) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Small (1-5 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Medium (6-10 members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Large (11+ members) |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Household educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| No education |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Less than primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Primary |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |
| Secondary or more |  |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  |

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

1 The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the $1.90 (2011 PPP) per person per day threshold. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

2 The depth of poverty, or poverty gap, is the average consumption shortfall multiplied by the prevalence of poverty.

3 The average consumption shortfall of the poor is the average amount below the poverty threshold of a person in poverty. This value is estimated only among individuals living in households that fall below the poverty threshold.

4  A significance test was performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable.

5 Records missing information for the disaggregate variables have been excluded from the disaggregated estimates. The unweighted sample size reflects this loss in observations; therefore disaggregates’ sample sizes may not total to the aggregated sample size.

a-c Superscripts in the column heading indicates significance tests were performed for associations between the indicator in the column heading and each of the variables in the rows. For example, a test was done between prevalence of poverty and gendered household type. When an association between the column indicator and row variable is found to be significant (p<0.05), the superscript for the indicator in the column heading is noted next to the row variable

Source: ZOI interim survey, [COUNTRY] [DATE].

# Appendix 2. Methodology

## A2.1 Sampling and Weighting

#### Sampling

The sample of households for the interim survey followed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage, [xx number] enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from [the national Census frame] in [xx number] districts by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. In the second stage, [xx number] households were selected for interview at random from a comprehensive list of households generated during a listing operation that was fielded from [date to date].

#### Weighting

Data required for weighting of survey data were collected throughout the sampling process, and included: (1) EA measure of size (where size is in terms of number of population or number of households) used for selection of EAs; (2) measure of size of strata from which EAs are drawn; (3) measure of size of EAs at time of listing; and (4) response rates among households, women, and men. Weights were calculated for households, women, men, and children in the sample.

Design weights were calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We have:

  first-stage sampling probability of the *i*-th cluster in stratum *h*.

  second-stage sampling probability within the *i*-th cluster (household selection).

The probability of selecting cluster *i* in the sample is:

The second-stage probability of selecting a household in cluster *i* is:

Where:

    number of sample clusters selected in stratum *h*.

=      total population in the frame for the *i*-th sample cluster in stratum *h*.

     total population in the frame in stratum *h*.

    number of sample households selected for the *i*-th sample cluster in stratum *h.*

    number of households listed in the household listing for the *i*-th sample cluster in stratum *h.*

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the product of the selection probabilities of the two stages:

The design weight for each household in cluster *i* of stratum *h* is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

The sampling weight was calculated with the design weight corrected for non-response for each of the selected clusters. Response rates were calculated at the cluster level as ratios of the number of interviewed units over the number of eligible units, where units could be household or individual (woman, child).

## A2.2 Poverty Prevalence and Expenditure Methods

#### Data Source

Describe the data source used for the Interim Assessment indicators.

#### Data Preparation

Data excluded from analysis:

* Often various types of consumption goods or expenses are excluded; include in the appendix a rationale for the items that are excluded from the indicator calculation. For example, wedding and funeral ceremonies are often excluded because these are large, infrequent expenses that impose considerable measurement error into the consumption aggregates.
* If durable goods are included in the estimate, were these depreciated according to the approach advocated by Deaton and Zaidi (2002)?
* If housing is included in the estimate, what method was used for calculating a rental value?

Imputations:

* How were missing data handled?

* Were the data inspected for outliers or other features of data quality?
* Were imputations used?

Prices:

* Were market surveys performed to identify quantity conversions and prices?
* Were prices adjusted to make the data comparable across time or across areas of the country? For example, many national household budget and LSMS surveys are conducted throughout a calendar year. As market prices and consumption patterns vary across areas of a country and through different seasons of the year, Paasche or Laspeyres Price Indexes are often used to put all price measurements into a single, comparable price.

Other adjustments:

Describe any other adjustments made in the analysis. For example, consumption may be deflated to compensate for elevated spending during a holiday.

#### Currency Conversions using CPI and PPP

* Document the 2005 PPP and consumer price index (CPI) used to adjust for inflation.
* World Bank CPI values are now normalized such that 2010=100. In order to achieve consistency with baseline, normalize all CPI values such that 2005=100.

#### Poverty Thresholds

* USAID Missions and other partners may request alternative poverty thresholds. In addition to the international extreme threshold of $1.25 per capita per day in 2005 PPP, information regarding alternative thresholds may be incorporated into sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3.
* Provide the threshold and the method of estimation for establishing the threshold. If the threshold is established using an alternative data source, such as a prior LSMS using the cost of basic needs approach, remember that the threshold will need to be inflated to current prices.

#### Weights

Describe the weights used for all indicator calculations. If multiple weights are applied, describe each weight separately and discuss how it is applied in the indicator calculations.

## A2.3 Criteria for Achieving Adequacy for Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Indicators

*The below table presents the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture five dimensions of empowerment, their corresponding empowerment indicators, the survey questions that are used to elicit the data required to establish adequacy or inadequacy for each empowerment indicator, and how adequacy criteria are defined for each empowerment indicator.*

| Dimension | Indicator name | Survey questions | Aggregation of adequacy criteria | Inadequacy criteria |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Production** | Input in productive decisions | G2.02 A-C, F How much input did you have in making decisions about: food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, fish culture; G5.02 A-D To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: agriculture production, what inputs to buy, what types of crops to grow for agricultural production, when or who would take crops to market, livestock raising | Must have at least some input into or can make own personal decisions in at least two decision-making areas | Inadequate if individual participates BUT does not have at least some input in decisions; or she does not make the decisions nor feels she could. |
| **Resources** | Ownership of assets | G3.02 A-N Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? Agricultural land, Large livestock, Small livestock, chicks etc.; Fish pond/equip; Farm equipment (non-mechanized); F arm equip (mechanized); Nonfarm business equipment ;House; Large durables; Small durables; Cell phone; Non-agricultural land (any); Transport | Must own at least one asset, but not only one small asset (chickens, non-mechanized equipment, or small consumer durables) | Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or if household owns the type of asset BUT she does not own most of it alone |
|  | Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets | G3.03-G3.05 A-G Who would you say can decide whether to sell, give away, rent/mortgage [ITEM] most of the time? G3.06 A-G Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? Ag land; Large livestock, Small livestock; Chickens etc; Fish pond; Farm equipment (non-mechanized); Farm equipment (mechanized) | Must be able to decide to sell, give away, or rent at least one asset, but not only chickens and non-mechanized farming equipment | Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or household owns the type of asset BUT she does not participate in the decisions (exchange or buy) about it |
|  | Access to and decisions on credit | G3.08-G3.09 A-E Who made the decision to borrow/what to do with money/item borrowed from [SOURCE]? Non-governmental organization (NGO); Informal lender; Formal lender (bank); Friends or relatives; ROSCA (savings/credit group) | Must have made the decision to borrow or what to do with credit from at least one source | Inadequate if household has no credit OR used a source of credit BUT she did not participate in ANY decisions about it |
| **Income** | Control over use of income | G2.03 A-F How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from: Food crop, Cash crop, Livestock, Non-farm activities, Wage & salary, Fish culture; G5.02 E-G To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: Your own wage or salary employment? Minor household expenditures? | Must have some input into decisions on income, but not only minor household expenditures | Inadequate if participates in activity BUT she has no input or little input on decisions about income generated |
| **Leadership** | Group member | G4.05 A-K Are you a member of any: Agricultural / livestock/ fisheries producer/ market group; Water, forest users’, credit or microfinance group; Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies); Trade and business association; Civic/charitable group; Local government; Religious group; Other women’s group; Other group. | Must be an active member of at least one group | Inadequate if not an active member of a group or if unaware of any group in the community or if no group in community |
|  | Speaking in public | G4.01 – G4.03 Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public: To help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads) to be built? To ensure proper payment of wages for public work or other similar programs? To protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials? | Must feel comfortable speaking in at least one public setting | Inadequate if not at all comfortable speaking in public |
| **Time** | Workload | G6 Worked more than 10.5 hours in previous 24 hours. | Total summed hours spent toward labor must be less than 10.5 | Inadequate if works more than 10.5 hours a day |
|  | Leisure | G6.02 How would you rate your satisfaction with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to radio, seeing movies or doing sports? | Must rate satisfaction level as at least five out of 10 | Inadequate if not satisfied (<5) |

1. This template draws heavily from the interim country report template prepared by USAID’s Bureau for Food Security Feed the Future FEEDBACK activity. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. To illustrate the difference between pair-wise and group-wise testing, this example uses the prevalence of poverty as the indicator and the gendered household type as the disaggregate variable. Pair-wise testing would look if there are significant differences in the poverty level between the different types of gendered households: male and female households; male only households; female only households and child no adult households. By contrast, the group-wise testing will look if there is a relationship between the indicator itself, poverty, and the household type taken together as a variable. The result of the group-wise test tells us whether the gendered household type is a significant factor in explaining poverty, but it will not tell us more specifically which type of gendered household is significantly poorer than which other gendered household type. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. See Section 2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates for the definition of gendered household type. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Adult is defined as age 18 or older. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). (2014). Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series. Volume 6: Measuring the Gender Impact of FTF, March. Accessed 27 March 2015 at http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/volume-6-feed-future-measuring-gender-impact-guidance. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Grosh, Margaret and Paul Glewwe. 1995. “A Guide to Living Standards Measurement Study Surveys and Their Data Sets.” Living Standards Measurement Study Group. Working paper No. 120. The World Bank, Washington, DC. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Deaton, A. 2008. The Analysis of Household Surveys: A microeconomic approach to development policy. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Note that expenditure data are not collected at the individual level but rather at the level of the household; individuals’ per capita expenditures are then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Adjustments are made according to PPP conversions. These conversions are established by the World Bank to allow currencies to be compared across countries in terms of how much an individual can buy in a specific country. The $1.25 in 2005 PPP means that $1.25 could buy the same amount of goods in another country as $1.25 could in the United States in 2005. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. The World Bank recently issued 2011 PPPs (see <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD>) and a revised standardized poverty threshold of $1.90 per person per day in 2011 PPP. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. World Bank. 2011. Poverty & Equality Data FAQs. <http://go.worldbank.org/PYLADRLUN0>. Accessed 15 April 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. **Appendix** **Table 1.2** presents poverty estimates at the new $1.90 per day (2011 PPP) threshold. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Alkire, S. Malapit, H., et al. (2013). [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. IFPRI. (2013). <http://feedthefuture.gov/lp/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. The respondents of the WEAI questionnaire are only the primary decisionmakers in the household and, therefore, may not be representative of the entire female and male populations in the surveyed area. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. See Appendix 2.3 for the criteria for achieving adequacy in each WEAI indicator. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Deitschler, Ballard, Swindale, & Coates (2011). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. For further description of the household hunger indicator and its calculation, refer to the Feed the Future Indicator Handbook, available at <http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. The differences between the nine food groups used for the WDDS (Table 6.2), which is the current standard Feed the Future indicator, and the 10 food groups used for the new MDD-W measure (Table 6.3) include: (1) legumes and beans are separated from nuts and seeds; (2) meat (flesh foods) and organ meat are combined into one group; and (3) other fruits and other vegetables are separated into two groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. For more information, refer to Volume 11: Guidance on the First Interim Assessment of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence Population-Level Indicators (October 2014), Section 4.2, available for download at <http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_guidanceseries_vol11_interimassessment_oct2014.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. From Martin Webber and Patrick Labaste, “Building competitiveness in Africa’s agriculture : a guide to value chain concepts and applications,” published by The World Bank: “The term ‘value chain’ describes the full range of value-adding activities required to bring a product or service through the different phases of production, including procurement of raw materials and other inputs, assembly, physical transformation, acquisition of required services such as transport or cooling, and ultimately response to consumer demand (Kaplinsky and Morris (2002), “A Handbook for Value Chain Research,” p. 46–47).” [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. WHO. (2006). [↑](#footnote-ref-23)