

The allocation within the domains Other Urban, Agriculture, Agro-pastoral et Pastoral, was done proportionally to the number of households in each strata in the regions according to the data of the 2001 population census (see Table 4). :

Table 4. Allocation of ZDs within domains

Region	Urban	Agriculture Zone	Agro-pastoral Zone	Pastoral Zone	Total
Agadez	7	0	0	20	27
Diffa	3	6	8	6	23
Dosso	6	13	7	0	26
Maradi	11	9	10	0	30
Niamey	78	0	0	0	78
Tahoua	10	9	9	1	29
Tillabéri	4	7	7	7	25
Zinder	12	7	10	3	32
Total	131	51	51	37	270

The distribution of households to survey is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of households for the sample

Region	Urban	Agriculture Zone	Agro-pastoral Zone	Pastoral Zone	Total
Agadez	84	0	0	360	444
Diffa	36	108	144	108	396
Dosso	72	234	126	0	432
Maradi	132	162	180	0	474
Niamey	936	0	0	0	936
Tahoua	120	162	162	18	462
Tillabéri	48	126	126	126	426
Zinder	144	126	180	54	504
Total	1572	918	918	666	4074

## 4 PILOT TEST<sup>6</sup>

The plan for the ECVMA is to collect data on food consumption in one visit, during which households will be asked about their actual expenditures and the imputed value of in kind consumption for the 7 days preceding the visit of the enumerator. However, in the two previous surveys used for poverty measurements, the methods used to collect food consumption data was different each time. For the ENBC in 2007/08, daily visits for 7 consecutive days were made to collect the section on food consumption. For the QUIBB in 2005, the information was collected in one visit, but with a question about the average monthly values over the last 12 months. The change in methodology to a 7-day recall for the ECVMA is justified primarily on grounds of budgetary savings. However, various studies have shown that a change in methodology for collecting expenditure has an impact on the measurement of consumption and thus on the poverty indicators calculated from the consumption aggregate. The pilot survey was used to test this hypothesis by implementing the three approaches described above.

The pilot survey also included an experiment on the measurement of milk production. One of the important dimensions of ECVMA is better measurement of household agriculture and livestock production, which accounts for up to 11% of GDP in Niger. Better policies in this area can lead to improved income and living conditions. However, there is little data on livestock and even less about livestock products. To measure the production of milk, three proposals were made. First, measure the

<sup>6</sup> The data from the pilot test are not available for distribution.