



TAJIKISTAN

Feed the Future Zone of Influence Baseline Report

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USAID
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Westat Contact:

Detra Robinson, Chief of Party
1600 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850
Tel: (301) 738-3653
Email: detrarobinson@westat.com

Table of Contents

	List of Acronyms.....	vii
	Executive Summary	ix
1.	Background	1
1.1	Feed the Future and FTF FEEDBACK Overview.....	1
1.2	Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZOI) Profile.....	2
1.2.1	Feed the Future Intervention Areas Within the ZOI	2
1.2.2	Rationale for ZOI Designation	2
1.2.3	Strategic Objectives for Feed the Future in the ZOI	4
1.2.4	Demographics	5
1.2.5	Agriculture.....	5
1.3	Purpose of This Report.....	8
2.	Methodologies for Obtaining Baseline Values for the Feed the Future Indicators	9
2.1	Data Sources.....	9
2.2	Procedures for Estimating Values From Secondary Sources at ZOI Level.....	9
2.3	Organization of Survey Work	9
2.4	Survey Sample Design	13
2.4.1	Sample Design.....	15
2.4.2	Sample Weighting	15
2.4.3	Questionnaire Design.....	15
2.5	Limitations	16
3.	Descriptive Findings.....	18
3.1	Household Characteristics	23
3.1.1	Demographics	23
3.1.2	Dwelling Characteristics	24
3.1.3	Water and Sanitation	29
3.2	Household Consumption and Expenditures	32
3.2.1	Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI	32
3.2.2	Per Capita Expenditures	34
3.3	Household Hunger.....	36
3.4	Nutrition	37
3.4.1	Children's Nutritional Status.....	37
3.4.2	Women's Nutrition.....	43
3.5	Women's Empowerment.....	47
3.5.1	WEAI Overview	47
3.5.2	5DE.....	47
3.5.3	GPI.....	52

Table of Contents (continued)

4.	Analysis of Findings.....	53
4.1	Analysis Requested by USAID/Tajikistan.....	53
4.1.1	Women's Empowerment and Feed the Future Indicators.....	53
4.1.2	Women's Empowerment and Household Hunger	54
4.1.3	Women's Decision Making and Select Indicators.....	55
4.2	Other Analyses.....	56
4.2.1	Feed the Future Indicators by Expenditure Categories	56
4.2.2	Drinking Water Sources and Food Security.....	57
4.2.3	Livestock Holdings and Food Security	57
4.2.4	Migrant Labor and WEAI.....	58
4.3	Disaggregation by Rural and Urban.....	59
4.3.1	Livestock Holdings.....	59
4.3.2	Water Sources.....	59
4.3.3	Household Energy Supply.....	60
4.3.4	Rural and Urban Household Sanitation.....	62
4.3.5	Households with Members Working Abroad.....	62
4.4	Alternative Expenditure and Poverty Analyses.....	63
4.4.1	Expenditure Outliers and Holiday Season Adjustments	63
4.4.2	Alternative Poverty Lines	63
4.4.3	Alternative Poverty and Expenditure Estimates	64
4.4.4	An Alternative Poverty Line for Baseline Poverty Measures	66
5.	Summary and Conclusions	66

List of Appendices

A	References.....	69
B	Sample Weighting.....	73
C	Indicator Descriptions and Calculations	74

List of Annexes

A	Survey Protocol – Tajikistan.....	90
B	Survey Instrument	96
C	Survey Instrument – Tajik	142
D	Survey Instrument – Uzbek.....	193

List of Tables

Table 1.	ZOI total population, 2012	6
Table 2.	Agricultural significance of provinces of Tajikistan by various indicators, 2009.....	7
Table 3.	Feed the Future indicators and data sources	9
Table 4.	Survey sample design for the ZOI	14
Table 5.	FTF FEEDBACK PBS survey modules and relationship with selected indicators	16
Table 6.	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI population-based indicators (13 indicators)	19
Table 7.	Household demographics	23
Table 8.	Highest education level within the household	24
Table 9.	Dwelling characteristics.....	25
Table 10.	Primary and secondary electricity sources.....	26
Table 11.	Housing construction materials	26
Table 12.	Main source of cooking fuel.....	28
Table 13.	Secondary fuel type	29
Table 14.	Households using improved water and sanitation facilities	30
Table 15.	Drinking water source	30
Table 16.	Water for washing and other uses	32
Table 17.	Prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI	33
Table 18.	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	35
Table 19.	Nutritional status of children under 5	39
Table 20.	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age	40
Table 21.	Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet.....	41
Table 22.	Components of MAD among children 6–23 months of age.....	42
Table 23.	Women’s nutritional status	43
Table 24.	Prevalence of underweight women	44
Table 25.	Prevalence of overweight and obese women	44
Table 26.	Prevalence of households with overweight women and stunted children under 5.....	44
Table 27.	Prevalence of households with underweight women and stunted children under 5.....	45
Table 28.	Women’s Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by WRA	46
Table 29.	Women’s Dietary Diversity Score, by quartile	46
Table 30.	Percentage of women eating each of the nine food groups.....	46
Table 31.	WEAI indicators.....	48
Table 32.	Women’s 5DE subindex	49
Table 33.	Women’s 5DE score and household type.....	50

List of Tables (continued)

Table 34.	Percent of women who are not yet empowered and who have inadequate achievement (censored headcount) in the 5DE indicators.....	50
Table 35.	GPI	52
Table 36.	Percent of men and women who are not yet empowered and have inadequate achievement (censored headcount) in the 10 5DE indicators.....	53
Table 37.	Values for eight Feed the Future indicators according to WEAI.....	54
Table 38.	Severity of household hunger according to women's achievement on WEAI indicators.....	54
Table 39.	Feed the Future indicators by levels of WEAI decision making index	56
Table 40.	Selected Feed the Future indicators by category of per capita expenditure	57
Table 41.	Household hunger and drinking water sources.....	58
Table 42.	Households reporting moderate or severe hunger by livestock assets	58
Table 43.	Women's decision making in households with and without members working abroad	58
Table 44.	Livestock holdings of urban and rural households	59
Table 45.	Primary drinking water sources, by rural and urban household.....	60
Table 46.	Source of water for washing and other uses, by rural and urban households.....	60
Table 47.	Primary and secondary fuel sources by rural and urban.....	61
Table 48.	Electricity in rural and urban households	61
Table 49.	Household sanitation by rural and urban.....	62
Table 50.	Rural and urban households with one or more members working abroad.....	62
Table 51.	Historical comparison of Tajikistan (National 2003/2007) and FTF FEEDBACK (ZOI 2012) poverty prevalence estimates	64
Table 52.	Alternative prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI	65

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Feed the Future Tajikistan zone of influence and intervention areas	2
Figure 2.	Trends in Tajikistan agricultural production, 1992-2011.....	7
Figure 3.	Age distribution of women in sample and women respondents to WEAI module.....	49

List of Acronyms

5DE	Five Domains of Empowerment Subindex
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAR	Central Asia Republics
CPC	Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FTFMS	Feed the Future Monitoring System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOTJ	Government of Tajikistan
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information Technology
LCMS	Living Conditions Monitoring Survey
LCU	Local Currency Unit
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MSS	Micronutrient Status Survey
ODK	Open Data Kit
PBS	Population-Based Survey
PCE	Per Capita Expenditure
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SEA	Standard Enumeration Area
TOT	Training of Trainers
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Executive Summary

Feed the Future seeks to reduce poverty and undernutrition in 19 developing countries by focusing on accelerating growth of the agricultural sector, addressing root causes of undernutrition, and reducing gender inequality. Feed the Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) seeks to capture data in the geographic areas targeted by Feed the Future interventions, known as the Feed the Future Zones of Influence (ZOI).

This document reports the findings of the Tajikistan Feed the Future population-based survey (PBS) and secondary data sources that serve as the baseline values for the U.S. Government's Feed the Future initiative led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The PBS, including this baseline report, is a product of FTF FEEDBACK, which is responsible for performance monitoring and impact evaluation of the Feed the Future initiative. FTF FEEDBACK is implemented by Westat in partnership with TANGO International, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the Carolina Population Center (CPC) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. FTF FEEDBACK PBS fieldwork was conducted by the Centre for Sociological Research "Zerkalo," a private survey research firm, in collaboration with Westat and TANGO International, both of which provided technical and training support. Surveys were conducted from December 23, 2012 through January 23, 2013.

The ZOI in Tajikistan comprises 12 of 24 districts in Khatlon province. A total of 2,000 households in the ZOI were surveyed for the PBS data collection activity. These households are spread across 100 standard enumeration areas in the targeted districts.

The Feed the Future ZOI baseline values for Tajikistan draw on data from both primary and secondary sources. Of the 13 Feed the Future indicators reported, 11 are calculated using data from the PBS: (1) per capita expenditures (PCEs); (2) prevalence of poverty; (3) prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet; (4) prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age; (5) Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI); (6) prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (Household Hunger Scale); (7) Women's Dietary Diversity Score;¹ (8) prevalence of underweight women; (9) prevalence of underweight children under 5; (10) prevalence of wasted children under 5; and (11) prevalence of stunted children under 5.

Indicators 12 (prevalence of anemia among children 6–59 months) and 13 (prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age) are not reported. Anemia is not a priority Feed the Future indicator, and anemia data were not collected in the PBS. Appropriate secondary data were not available to calculate baseline anemia values for the ZOI. All Tajikistan Feed the Future ZOI baseline values have been entered into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) database

¹ Women's Dietary Diversity Score and prevalence of underweight women are measured for women of reproductive age (15–49 years).

for the global Feed the Future initiative. Only differences across subgroups that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are discussed.

Evidence from the 2012 PBS underscores the presence of poverty and undernutrition in the ZOI:

- Household data show that nearly everyone in the ZOI lives in houses made out of mud or adobe with corrugated metal roofs. Houses are connected to the national electricity grid, but power is severely limited in the winter. Most households use agricultural products (firewood, crop residue, and animal dung) for fuel. Almost half of all households have one or more household members working abroad.

Nutrition data show that almost one-third (30.7 percent) of children under 5 in the ZOI are stunted, 6.9 percent are wasted, and 10.1 percent are underweight. Only 7.7 percent of children ages 6 to 23 months are consuming a minimum acceptable diet, and 38.5 percent of children under 6 months of age are exclusively breastfed.

- Based on the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), 13.9 percent of all households report moderate to severe hunger. Women of reproductive age consume, on average, 4.4 of 9.0 food groups.
- Comparable statistical estimates of poverty prevalence follow the downward trend economists observed in the 2003 and 2007 Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). Nonetheless, sampled households report mean daily PCEs of \$3.32 (2010 USD) and, at the lower end of the distribution of expenditures, 8.8 percent of households report per person consumption expenditures below the Feed the Future international poverty line of \$1.25 (2005 PPP)/day/capita.
- Increases in agriculture prices since 2005 appear to have increased household incomes in the largely rural ZOI, but increases in food prices have decreased purchasing power disproportionately among poorer households. Households whose per-person, per-day spending places them under the international poverty line do not have the resources required to purchase healthy diets, adequate residential environments, and necessary medical services. The burdens of chronic poverty fall disproportionately on women and children.

The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector, which it reports as an overall score comprising two subindices. For the Tajikistan ZOI, the WEAI score is 0.69. Below are descriptions of WEAI's two subindices and their findings:

- The Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) Subindex measures women's empowerment in five key areas. The average 5DE in Tajikistan's ZOI is 0.68, and 21.0 percent of women in the ZOI have achieved adequate empowerment (a score of 0.80 or greater).
- The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the average level of equality in the empowerment of men and women in the household. The GPI in Tajikistan's ZOI is 0.79. In the households with both a male and female adult, more men than women achieved

empowerment in nine out of the 10 WEAI empowerment indicators, with the exception of leisure time.

Additional analyses requested by USAID/Central Asia Republics (CAR) in Tajikistan examine the relationship between WEAI indicators and household hunger and the differences between national poverty estimates that are based on prior surveys and the 2012 Feed the Future estimates for the ZOI. These additional analyses have drawn the following comparisons:

- Women in households with moderate to severe hunger are significantly less likely to be empowered in making decisions about agricultural production, ownership assets, and the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets compared to women in households with no hunger.
- Women in households with members working abroad show a higher score on the women's decision-making index compared to women in households with no members working abroad, but the difference is statistically insignificant.
- Housing and sanitation conditions are poorer for rural households than for urban households. The outcomes for children and for women are more severe in rural than urban areas of the ZOI for all indicators.
- In addition, analyses of poverty measures found that the poverty-line definitions used in national surveys to calculate poverty prevalences and poverty gaps were different than the definition used to calculate the international poverty line.

This report will be used as a baseline for gauging changes in the Feed the Future indicators over time in the ZOI. It should be noted that the survey is not designed to allow for conclusions about attribution or causality.

I. Background

I.I Feed the Future and FTF FEEDBACK Overview

Feed the Future is a U.S. Government initiative that seeks to reduce poverty and food insecurity by focusing on growth of the agricultural sector, addressing root causes of undernutrition and the reduction of gender inequality in 19 developing countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for leading the governmentwide effort to implement the Feed the Future initiative. The core investment areas of the initiative are women's empowerment, dietary quality and diversification, post-harvest infrastructure, high-quality inputs, and financial services. The high-level goal of the initiative is "to reduce by 20 percent the prevalence of poverty and the prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age in the areas where we work."²

Feed the Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) is a USAID-funded project to implement specific elements of the monitoring and evaluation agenda for Feed the Future. FTF FEEDBACK is being implemented by Westat, in partnership with TANGO International, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), and the Carolina Population Center (CPC) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The main objectives of the FTF FEEDBACK project are to: (1) enable USAID missions to meet performance monitoring requirements of Feed the Future and maximize the use and benefits of the data collected; (2) provide high-quality empirical evidence to inform program design and investment decisions that will promote sustainable food security; (3) ensure timely availability of high-quality data for use in monitoring performance and evaluating impacts of the Feed the Future initiative; and (4) facilitate accountability and learning about which Feed the Future interventions work best, under what conditions, and at what cost.

To measure progress in addressing global food security, USAID is collecting data through large household surveys in geographic areas targeted by Feed the Future interventions, known as Zones of Influence (ZOI). These population-based surveys (PBS), combined with secondary data for the ZOI, capture information related to women in agriculture, food security, consumption, nutrition, and well-being of households in the ZOI. The baseline values will be used to measure changes in the Feed the Future indicators over time in the Tajikistan ZOI. All baseline values collected through FTF FEEDBACK have been entered into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS) database for the global Feed the Future initiative. The midterm and endline surveys will be conducted in 2015 and 2017, respectively.

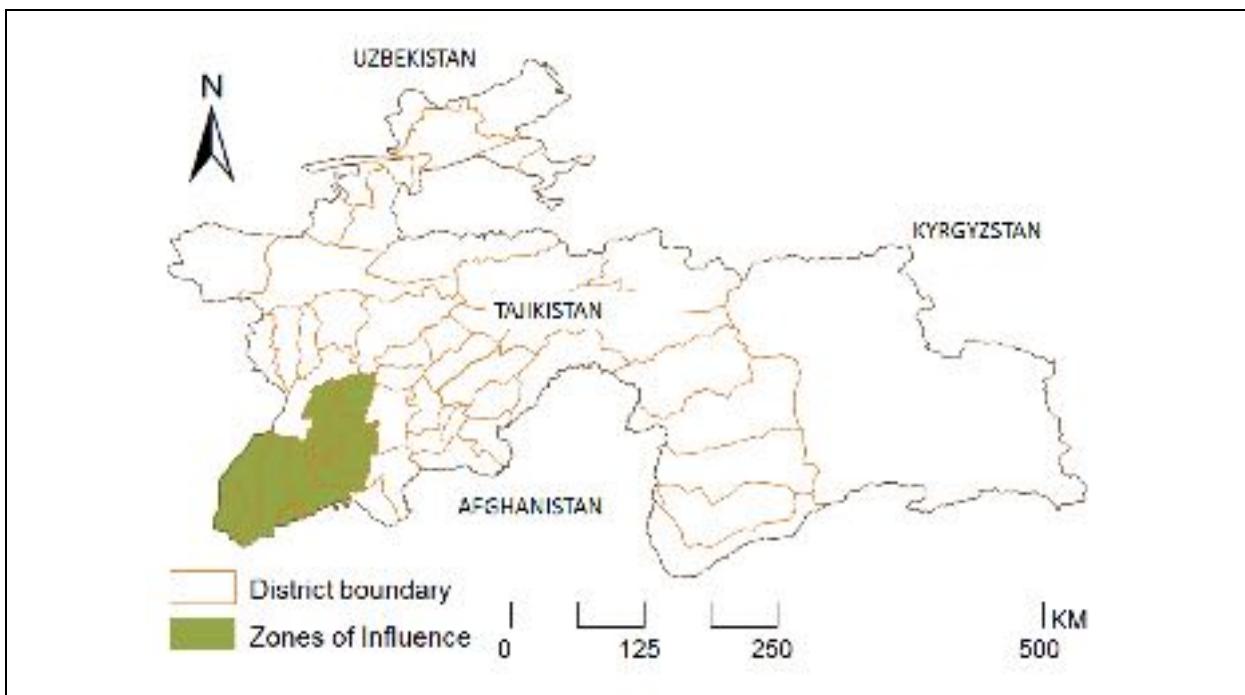
² USAID 2013. Feed the Future. Progress Scorecard, June.

I.2 Feed the Future Zone of Influence (ZOI) Profile

I.2.1 Feed the Future Intervention Areas within the ZOI

The Feed the Future strategy is focused on 12 of 24 districts in the Khatlon province (Qubodiyon, Qumsangir, Vakhsh, Nosiri Khusrav, Jilikul, Bokhtar, Khuroson, Jomi, Yovon, J. Rumi, Sharituz, and Sarband) in the southwest part of the country bordering Afghanistan. Figure 1 shows the identified ZOI areas for Tajikistan.

Figure I. Feed the Future Tajikistan zones of influence and intervention areas



Source: USAID Tajikistan.

I.2.2 Rationale for ZOI Designation

Khatlon is one of the poorest provinces in Tajikistan. The Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) placed two-thirds of the population of Khatlon in the lowest two quintiles of its national wealth index.³

Donor assistance in Tajikistan, especially that provided by bilateral donors such as the U.S. Government, has in the past been widely distributed throughout the relatively small country; resulting in limited sustainability of investments made. The scattering of resources to provide equal

³ Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan (SA), Ministry of Health [Tajikistan] (MOH), and ICF International. 2013. *Tajikistan Demographic and Health Survey 2012*. Dushanbe, Tajikistan, and Calverton, Maryland, USA: SA, MOH, and ICF International. Cited in further footnotes as *Tajikistan DHS 2012*.

access to aid for all regions of Tajikistan has greatly increased the costs of aid and made it more difficult to learn from and apply that cost-increase experience to other areas and projects.

The Feed the Future strategy breaks with this tradition of distributing aid widely, and it purposely concentrates efforts to improve food security in the cotton, wheat, and fruit-and-vegetable growing districts of Khatlon. These districts have struggled to regain economic footing during their transition from a major supplier of cotton in the Soviet economy to a smaller slice of a highly competitive world market. Though Tajikistan experienced 3 consecutive years of robust growth in 2010–2012, lower international prices for its premier export crop of cotton have had a disproportionately negative impact on the Khatlon economy. In Khatlon, a 5 percent increase in the food component of the national Consumer Price Index (CPI) during the last 6 months of 2012 has significantly affected poor households.⁴ With bread as their main staple food, poorer households lack dietary diversity and have high rates of malnutrition.⁵ This is further corroborated through the anthropometric data of the 2012 DHS, which found percentages of children in the ZOI under age 5 who are stunted (24.6 vs. 26.2 nationally), wasted (11.2 vs. 9.9 nationally), or underweight (13.1 vs. 12.1 nationally) to be the same or higher than the national values.⁶

Wheat accounts for almost 60 percent of calories per capita in Tajikistan,⁷ but smallholder household and *dekhān*⁸ farms do not produce enough wheat to meet domestic demand. Tajikistan thus depends heavily on food imports in the ZOI, lower cotton prices in the export market and higher food prices combine to depress purchasing power of poorer households. Risks of climate change add to food insecurity. A 2009 World Bank report ranked Tajikistan highest on an index of overall vulnerability to climate change.⁹

Aging irrigation infrastructure and water intensive agriculture dominated by cotton make Khatlon province a promising place to demonstrate the effects of water and land reforms. Complementary donor programs in Khatlon province create opportunities for synergies in collective impact. Feed the Future is working with the Government of Tajikistan (GOTJ) to implement agricultural reforms to address food security and nutrition.

Feed the Future will build on the work of the GOTJ by combining its efforts with other donor agencies working in the province, including the World Bank, and the United Nations-sponsored International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).¹⁰ Fostering water conservation and agricultural diversity in the ZOI achieves dual goals. Diverting less efficient cotton and wheat production to fruit, vegetable, meat, and dairy production supplies a variety of nutritional foods to local communities. A shift away from monoculture planting also increases the resilience of local economies and opportunities for laborers—especially women who work as low-paid field hands on

⁴ World Bank, 2013a. *Tajikistan Partnership Program Snapshot*.

⁵ USAID, 2012b. *Tajikistan FY 2011-2015 Multi-year Strategy*.

⁶ *Tajikistan DHS 2012*. Percentages are of those more than 2 SD below mean.

⁷ USAID, 2012b.

⁸ “In Tajikistan, ‘dekhān farms’ are midsized farms that are legally and physically distinct from household plots.” See <http://geocommons.com/overlays/13980>.

⁹ M. Fay, R. Block, and J. Ebinger, eds. 2010. *Adapting to Climate Change in Europe and Central Asia*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.

¹⁰ USAID, n.d. *Tajikistan Fact Sheet*.

larger farms. The latter goal has special importance in a country that is exporting a substantial proportion of the male population to foreign labor markets, and for which remittances from citizens working abroad accounts for almost 50 percent of the National Income.¹¹ Empowering women within local communities reduces the dependence of the country at large on a potentially volatile economy, in this case, Russia's, and increases the supply of a diverse mix of nutritious foods. The United States has interests in the ZOI districts that go beyond humanitarian aid. These districts lie close to the Tajikistan border with Afghanistan. Food insecurity in this region heightens political and social insecurity across Central Asia.

1.2.3 Strategic Objectives for Feed the Future in the ZOI

The overall goals of Tajikistan's Feed the Future investment are to improve food security and nutrition in the ZOI over 5 years.¹² An estimated 201,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers and their families will receive targeted assistance to escape hunger and poverty.¹³ Additional rural populations will achieve improved income and nutritional status indirectly from strategic policy engagement and institutional investments. To achieve these goals, the Feed the Future Tajikistan strategy investments are built on three pillars:¹⁴

- **Pillar One.** To assist household and small commercial farms to increase income and food for home consumption and to provide support to improve nutrition and health outcomes. This includes development of fruit and vegetable value chains and better livestock management, increasing yields of meat and milk, increasing access to protein, improving livestock management, and reducing pressure on the environment. Along with these efforts, public health programs will address nutrition, improve dietary practices, and support health care needs of women and children, focusing on pregnant women and children up to 2 years old. Increasing incomes and educating women will empower them and improve children's nutrition because women are more likely than men to spend money on nutritious food.
- **Pillar Two.** To build capacity in local and community-based institutions and organizations. Programs include agricultural extension for production techniques, resource conservation, and formation of producer groups to improve access to markets and inputs.
- **Pillar Three.** To complete agrarian reform in selected districts of Khatlon province. Reforms include change in land and water regulations, rights, institutions, and incentives.

¹¹ A. Danzer and O. Ivaschenko, 2010. "Migration patterns in a remittances dependent economy: Evidence from Tajikistan during the global financial crisis," *Migration Letters*, 7 (2): 190–202.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ USAID, n.d.

¹⁴ USAID, 2012b.

I.2.4 Demographics

Table 1 presents population estimates for the ZOI, including by household type¹⁵ and by the categories that are reported in the FTFMS database. The total population in Tajikistan at the end of 2012 was around 7,987,400 people and the rural population was 5,880,900 or 74 percent of the total population.¹⁶ Table 1 shows that the ZOI makes up 19.2 percent of the total population of Tajikistan and a slightly larger share (23.0 percent) of the total rural population. Around 9 of 10 households in the ZOI are in rural areas.

I.2.5 Agriculture

Agriculture in Tajikistan accounts for 23 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and provides formal and informal sector employment for 75 percent of the labor force. Despite this high percentage of the labor force in agriculture, food imports account for over 58 percent of Tajikistan's domestic cereal requirements and 81 percent of overall food consumption for the 2012/2013 marketing year. Imports of wheat and barley mainly come from Kazakhstan and rice from the Russian Federation.¹⁷ Due to lack of arable land, Tajikistan's dependence on food imports will continue.

Most agricultural work is done through manual labor by women on household plots or on cotton farms where they are poorly paid. The number of women in the cotton sector is larger than the number of men. The proportion of women relative to men involved in the cotton sector is increasing as external labor migration of men continues to rise due to the acute lack of jobs in Tajikistan.

¹⁵ As explained by USAID in, *Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 6: Measuring the Gender Impact of Feed the Future*, “Feed the Future household (HH) level indicators are disaggregated by “gendered household types”—that is: (1) HH with male and female adults (18+ years), (2) HH with at least one male adult and no female adult, (3) HH with at least one female adult and no male adults, and (4) HH with children and no adults. This categorization is somewhat different than the standard “male-headed” and “female-headed” household categorizations, and the distinction and change are very meaningful. The concept of “head of household” is highly loaded, presumes certain characteristics that may or may not be present in household gender dynamics, and often reflects the bias of the researcher or respondent. In addition, the head of household concept may perpetuate existing social inequalities and prioritization of household responsibilities that may be detrimental to women.”

¹⁶ Demographic Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2013. Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan., pp. 95–97.

¹⁷ FAO, 2013a.

Table 1. ZOI total population, 2012

	ZOI population
Total population ¹	1,537,100
Rural	1,354,755
Urban	182,345
Population in male and female adult(s) HH	1,430,764
Population in female adult(s) only HH	101,802
Population in male adult(s) only HH	4,534
Population in child no adult HH	0
Total households (HH) ²	210,915
Male and female adults (HH)	186,772
Female adults only (HH)	22,632
Male adults only (HH)	1,511
Child no adult (HH)	0
Women of reproductive age (WRA) (15–49 years)	422,545
WRA rural	372,761
WRA urban	49,784
WRA nonpregnant	387,988
WRA pregnant	34,557
Children 0–59 months	241,041
Males 0–59 months	119,320
Females 0–59 months	121,721
Children 6–59 months	217,252
Males 6–59 months	107,704
Females 6–59 months	109,548
Children 0–5 months	23,789
Males 0–5 months	11,616
Females 0–5 months	12,173
Children 6–23 months	70,453
Males 6–23 months	34,345
Females 6–23 months	36,108

¹ Source: Demographic Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2013. Statistical Agency under President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

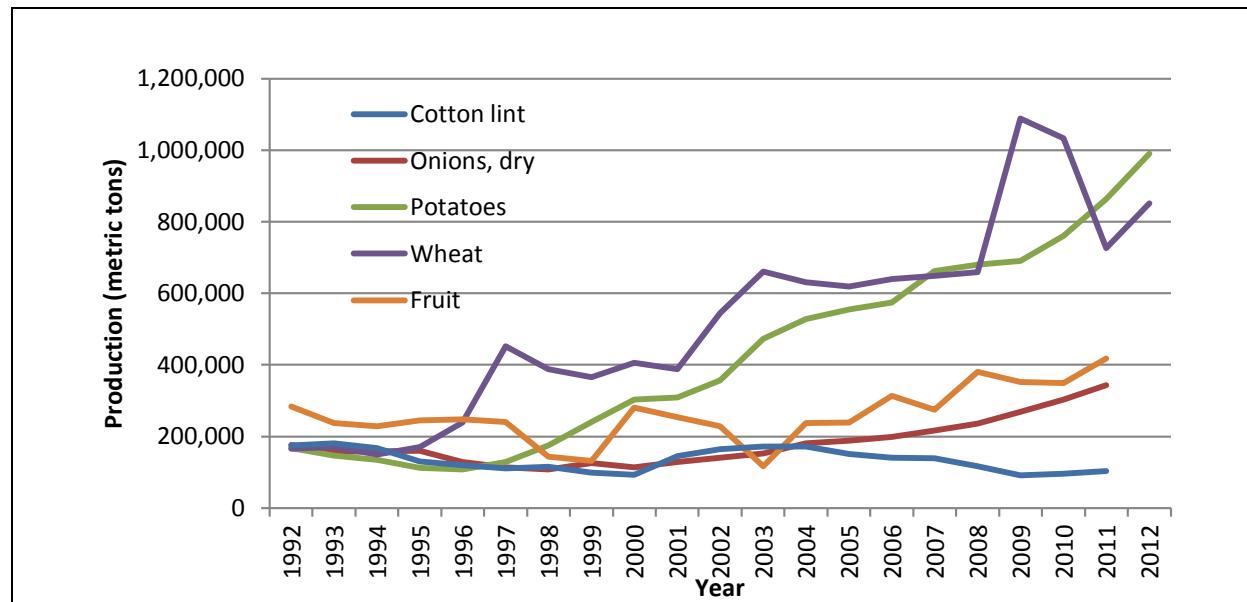
² This number is the number of households in the ZOI (and disaggregated by GHHT) and not the number of people living in the household.

Around 86 percent of employed rural women work in agriculture, and more than 53 percent of them are occupied with their own personal households. Although “... between 2002 and 2008, the proportion of women owning family farms in Tajikistan rose from 2 percent to 14 percent,”¹⁸ the number of smallholder farms increased rapidly from 2008 to 2012 as a result of privatization of collective farms, and the proportion of such farms that were headed by women fell from 14 to 8.5 percent. Over the same 5 years, the proportion of women among all workers in agriculture increased from 44 to 50 percent.

¹⁸ United Nations CEDAW Success Stories: http://www.unifem.org/cedaw30/success_stories/#kyrgyzstan.

Figure 2 shows trends in Tajikistan agricultural production from 1992–2011. Of the products in the figure, fresh fruits and vegetables (especially onions) have been identified as the best options for value chain development in the ZOI.¹⁹

Figure 2. Trends in Tajikistan agricultural production, 1992–2011



Source: FAO 2013b.

Table 2 shows the importance of Khatlon province for Tajikistan's agricultural production. Tajikistan's largely mountainous terrain has relatively little arable land. Khatlon accounts for one-third of agriculture land area, 45 percent of gross agricultural output and almost half (49 percent) of crop land. Khatlon produces 40 percent of Tajikistan's cattle and 39 percent of its sheep and goats.

Table 2. Agricultural significance of provinces of Tajikistan by various indicators, 2009

	Khatlon	Sughd	DRD	GBAO	Tajikistan
			%		
Gross agriculture output	45	25	26	4	100
Agricultural land area	33	24	26	17	100
Cropped area	49	32	18	1	100
Cattle	40	27	26	7	100
Sheep/goats	39	31	21	8	100

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, et al. 2011. Note that these percentages from the GOTJ are not available to two decimal points.

¹⁹ USAID, 2012b.

An estimated 1 million Tajik citizens are migrant workers, primarily men working in Russia. Remittances are the highest in the world and make up almost half of the GDP (47.4 percent).²⁰ Remittances are reducing the need of Khatlon residents to work as seasonal laborers in cotton fields. The growth in remittances is driving an increase in domestic market demand for food products, including higher value-added items such as fresh fruits and vegetables. This growth in demand is an opportunity for Tajik producers to sell more and at better prices in the domestic market. According to USAID, remittances make Tajikistan vulnerable to cycles in the Russian economy and Russian policy toward foreign workers. However, remittances also represent potential for investment in agriculture.²¹

Background information related to national nutrition status and household food security can be found in Section 3.3, Household Hunger, and Section 3.4, Nutrition.

I.3 Purpose of This Report

This report presents baseline values estimated from the Feed the Future ZOI PBS and from secondary data for 13 Feed the Future indicators. This baseline will be used as a reference point for measuring changes in nutrition, poverty, and women's empowerment in the ZOI. The baseline is established for monitoring, rather than for estimating program effects. The survey was designed for measurement of changes in the Feed the Future indicators over time in the ZOI. It does not allow for conclusions about attribution or causality. Midterm and endline surveys are scheduled for 2015 and 2017, respectively.

The presentation of data findings in this report begins with general descriptive findings (Section 3.0), followed by specific analyses requested by USAID/CAR in Tajikistan (Section 4.0). The specific analyses requested by USAID/CAR/Tajikistan include descriptions of data cleaning methods, alternative poverty prevalence and poverty gap estimates, seasonal adjustments of expenditure data collected during a holiday season, and the potential impact of a food-specific CPI, as opposed to a general CPI, on baseline poverty prevalence.

²⁰ World Bank, 2013a.

²¹ USAID, 2012b.

2. Methodologies for Obtaining Baseline Values for the Feed the Future Indicators

2.1 Data Sources

FTF FEEDBACK collected primary data through a ZOI PBS. Baseline values for 11 of the 13 Feed the Future indicators are from PBS data, as noted in Table 3. The remaining two indicators, prevalence of anemia among children 6–59 months and prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age, are not reported. Anemia is not a priority Feed the Future indicator, and anemia data were not collected in the PBS. Appropriate secondary data were not available to calculate baseline anemia values for the ZOI.

Table 3. Feed the Future indicators and data sources

Indicator	Source	Year collected
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of underweight women	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of underweight children under 5	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of stunted children under 5	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of wasted children under 5	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Per capita expenditure of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries (2010 USD)	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of poverty: Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25/day	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012

2.2 Procedures for Estimating Values from Secondary Sources at ZOI Level

FTF FEEDBACK collected primary data to estimate all indicators except anemia among women of reproductive age and children less than 5 years of age. FTF FEEDBACK uses secondary data for indicators wherever possible to supplement survey data. The DHS was implemented in 2012 with oversampling of ZOI districts so that data could be disaggregated to the ZOI. However, at the time of the FTF FEEDBACK PBS, it was unclear whether the DHS would oversample in the ZOI to collect the necessary anthropometric indicators for Feed the Future.

2.3 Organization of Survey Work

Fieldwork for the FTF FEEDBACK PBS took place in Tajikistan from December 26, 2012 to January 23, 2013. The Center of Sociological Research (Zerkalo), a survey research firm based in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, conducted the fieldwork. Detailed discussion of survey methods and survey implementation are included in the protocol found in Annex A.

Training

Training of trainers (TOT) and supervisors took place in Dushanbe from December 14 through December 16, 2012. The TOT and the supervisors' training were conducted in English with translation into Tajik. The TOT was attended by 12 trainers/supervisors, several Zerkalo staff members, including an information technology (IT) specialist. Enumerator training took place in Qurghonteppa, a town in Khatlon province, from December 19 through December 23 to minimize transportation difficulties for participants. Prior to training, Zerkalo hired 110 enumerators who were residents of the Khatlon region. Because this was the first time electronic tablets were used in Tajikistan, hiring requirements were stricter than usual and included some experience with computers, smart phones, or similar devices. In addition to relying on its own list of candidates, Zerkalo also hired enumerators from non-governmental organizations and other organizations in the region. All enumerators were fluent in Uzbek and Tajik. There was some enumerator attrition during training. After the first day of training, 84 of the 110 returned. Field work was conducted using 80 enumerators, all of whom were part of the initial group of hires and attended all training sessions.

Enumerator training on the PBS questionnaires and survey protocol was conducted in Tajik by Zerkalo senior staff using Nexus 7 tablets and paper questionnaires, Shorr boards, and Seca scales. Senior staff were assisted by trainers, and supervised by TANGO staff. USAID provided Shorr boards and Seca scales for measuring heights and weight of women ages 15–49 and children under 5. Training included instruction and practice on both. A copy of the training manuals can be obtained from the Development Experience Clearinghouse or by contacting the FTF FEEDBACK project.

Fieldwork

During the fieldwork, the survey managers supervised the daily activities of the field teams. For the purpose of the survey, the 12 districts of the ZOI were divided among eight survey teams. Each team was made up of 10 enumerators—80 enumerators total. Guided by Zerkalo senior staff, enumerators were asked to obtain verbal consent from respondents in order to generate trust. Obtaining such consent was standard for other surveys in the country. Enumerators provided respondents with a translated copy of Module B (in either Uzbek or Tajik) and signed that informed consent was provided by the respondents. Teams were divided into male and female interviewer pairs since the WEAI requires interviews of both the primary male and female members of the household. Males interviewed male primary respondents, and females interviewed female primary respondents. One supervisor was assigned to each team. An IT specialist provided technical assistance throughout the field work. The overall survey team totaled 91 members.

Interviews were conducted on Google Nexus 7 tablets running Open Data Kit (ODK) data collection software. Data were backed up in the field and transmitted to secure Westat servers, where data were aggregated and managed. As noted previously, this was the first time tablets were

used for a survey in Tajikistan. For quality assurance, in many cases where data entry only required one tablet, such as housing characteristics and Module E expenditure survey, Zerkalo enumerators entered the data on two tablets. Data from both tablets were used as checks during data cleaning and were identical in nearly all cases, indicating few data entry errors. The final dataset includes data from one tablet, as appropriate. Early in the field work, technology problems with tablets, mostly involving software updates, slowed survey progress. These issues were resolved by Zerkalo and FTF FEEDBACK staff.

Start- and end-dates and times were recorded on tablets to allow FTF FEEDBACK to reconstruct field work, locating enumerators in clusters on each day. The survey team spent 2 days in each cluster. Zerkalo initially estimated 24 days for field work. However, due to weather conditions and having fewer enumerators than expected, field work extended to 34 days. The survey team addressed the problem of limited electricity by using generators to recharge tablets.

Data Quality Control

During the fieldwork, data quality was maintained in several ways. The data entry software on the tablet computers had programmed checks for variable ranges, skip patterns, and consistency. In the field, the supervisor checked each questionnaire closely for completeness, consistency, range checks, and skip patterns. The team leader also checked a subset of questionnaires in the same manner. The fieldwork was planned so that all the field teams were within close proximity during the initial days of the fieldwork, and the teams all stayed at the same location in the evening. In this way, problems identified during the first days of fieldwork were shared and resolved with the entire field team.

Westat data management staff also ran data quality programs that incorporated the data quality checks on the tablet computers, the checks done by field staff and other general checks. These data quality programs included range checks, checks of skip patterns, consistency checks and completeness checks done by the tablet computer software, and the checks by field editors and supervisors. The programs checked for completeness by listing whether all expected questionnaires per standard enumeration area (SEA)²² had been received by result of the interview (complete, incomplete, etc.), by percent of modules that were completed (by module), and by percentage of missing data for select variables, such as age and gender of respondents. All of these data were analyzed by Westat data management staff to identify data quality problems to be addressed in the field. In addition to producing detailed reports by enumerator, the programs produced summary reports that were used for general data quality control.

²² Standard enumeration areas are geographic areas defined by the Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and used for the national population census.

Handling of Missing Values

The approach used in this report is to take all “don’t know” responses and missing data and recode them to null value—to take the value of “no” (if a yes/no question) or “0” (if a numeric-response question)—and to include the recoded data in the numerator and denominator of indicators.

This approach was used unless a specific indicator is defined otherwise (e.g., children who were not weighed and measured and children whose values for weight and height were not recorded are excluded from both the denominator and the numerator for anthropometry indicators). Means are computed for questions whose responses are numerical values.

Data Imputation

Missing or “don’t know” values were generally treated as described above and allowed to stay in the data. The exceptions were dates missing or “don’t know” values for critical events, which are needed to correctly compute indicators for these individuals:

- Date of birth of women 15–49; and
- Date of each birthing of women aged 15–49 for living children under 5 years of age.

The procedure to impute these dates followed international DHS standards, as described in *DHS Data Editing and Imputation*.²³

Methods for Data Analysis

Most of the quantitative results in this report are presented as percentages and means, all with two decimal points in tables and one decimal point in the narrative. Representativeness is maintained by weighting any statistics that apply to the survey population (such as percentages and means) by the inverse of the probability of selection of any given survey respondent:

- **Percentages.** For values provided in nominal scales (e.g., yes/no responses), percentages are computed using the weighted number of cases that provided a given response as the numerator, and the total weighted number of cases for that column as the denominator. Single response variables add up to a maximum of 100 percent while multiple response variables may total more than 100 percent.
- **Means.** For variables collected in a continuous scale format (e.g., number of household members), means are computed using the weighted sum of values as the numerator and the total weighted number of cases as the denominator.

²³ T. Croft, n.d. DHS Data Editing and Imputation.

The unweighted sample sizes for the results are presented in each table and labeled “n”. To avoid showing unreliable statistics, results are only shown when the unweighted sample size is equal to or greater than 30 cases.

Computed Variables and Indicators²⁴

International standards are used whenever available to compute analytic variables and indicators:

1. Nutrition and food security indicators are computed using international standards as described in the following:
 - 2012 Feed the Future Indicator Handbook;
 - 2011 Household Hunger Scale: Indicator Definition and Measurement Guide;²⁵ and
 - 2010 World Health Organization (WHO) Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (Part 2 Measurement).²⁶
2. Anthropometry indicators are calculated using the child growth standards and data processing programs published by WHO in 2006.²⁷
3. WEAI is calculated with guidance and materials provided via the USAID Feed the Future webinar conducted on November 9, 2012, and the Instructional Guide on the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index.²⁸

The details for calculations of the ZOI indicators are provided in Appendix B.

2.4 Survey Sample Design

The FTF FEEDBACK Tajikistan ZOI baseline survey was designed and implemented through coordinated efforts between Zerkalo, Westat, and TANGO International. Table 4 shows the sample design for the ZOI, which is a two-stage cluster sample designed to represent the ZOI.

²⁴ Detailed descriptions provided in handling missing values, data imputation, methods for data analysis, and computed variables and indicators are based in part on: P. D. Rosell, B. O’Colmain, and H. Howell. May 2013. Haiti Baseline Survey. Draft Report. ICF Macro Inc. Report submitted to USAID/Haiti, p.12–14.

²⁵ T. Ballard, et al., 2011.

²⁶ World Health Organization, USAID, AED, FANTA-2, UC-Davis, IFPRI, and UNICEF, 2010. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices part 2: measurement.

²⁷ <http://www.who.int/childgrowth/en/index.html>. See also World Health Organization and UNICEF. 2009. WHO Child Growth Standards and the Identification of Severe Acute Malnutrition in Infants and Children: A Joint Statement by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children’s Fund. Geneva and New York: WHO and UNICEF.

²⁸ S. Alkire, et al. 2013.

Table 4. Survey sample design for the ZOI

District	Stratum ID	Strata	N of clusters	# of HHs
Vakhsh	18	Urban	1	20
		Rural	10	200
Jilikul	21	Rural	6	120
Khuroson	22	Rural	6	120
Qubodiyon	23	Rural	10	200
J. Rumi	24	Urban	1	20
		Rural	9	180
Bokhtar	25	Urban	1	20
		Rural	14	280
A. Jomi	26	Urban	1	20
		Rural	9	180
Qumsangir	28	Urban	1	20
		Rural	7	140
Sarband	33	Urban	1	20
		Rural	2	40
Shaartuz	36	Urban	1	20
		Rural	6	120
Yovon	38	Urban	2	40
		Rural	10	200
N. Khusrav	40	Rural	2	40
Urban			9	180
Rural			91	1,820
Total			100	2,000

Sample Size Calculation

Per USAID guidance, the sample was designed to be large enough to measure impact of Feed the Future investments from baseline to endline and to fit within FTF FEEDBACK time and budget constraints. FTF FEEDBACK calculated a sample size of 2,000 households for stunting, 10,000 households for underweight, and 850 households for poverty estimates (accounting for a 15 percent nonresponse rate). These sample-size calculations followed Feed the Future's recommendation to use stunting and underweight in children under 5 years of age and the poverty prevalence to calculate the required sample size, with 5 percent level of significance, and to find a 20 percent level of difference or more from baseline to endline. Sample sizes were calculated using the Excel spreadsheet developed by FANTA for this purpose. Interviewing 10,000 households to detect a change in underweight children is not feasible within this project. It is possible to estimate the remaining indicators using a sample size of 2,000. The baseline values used to calculate sample size (i.e., those for stunting and underweight children under 5 and for poverty) were obtained from other recent surveys,^{29 30} and the endline values used in sample size calculations were a 20 percent change from the baseline. The sample for underweight women and for the Women's Dietary Diversity Score is women aged 15–49.

²⁹ World Bank, 2010. Europe and Central Asia Information Brief: Tajikistan Poverty Update 2007–2009.

³⁰ Republic of Tajikistan State Committee on Statistics and UNICEF. 2009. *Tajikistan Living Standards Measurement Survey 2007: Indicators at a Glance*. Dushanbe. Retrieved from <http://stat.tj/en/publication/e-version/>.

The GOTJ National Statistical Agency provided a list of SEAs for the Feed the Future ZOI based on the Tajikistan census of 2010. For a sample size of 2,000 households, 100 clusters were selected based on probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling in 12 districts. Twenty households were then randomly selected within each cluster using official village registration books. For about one-third of villages, registration books were not available or were unreliable because settlements merged or divided. For those villages, a random walk was used to select households.

2.4.1 Sample Design

In this design, SEAs, as primary sampling units (PSUs) or cluster areas, are selected by PPS in the first stage. Thus, each district has a different number of clusters. While sampling, the urban and rural stratification is provided to present frequencies by urban and rural areas for certain indicators. Households within each selected PSU are selected randomly from a list of households in the second stage.

2.4.2 Sample Weighting

Data required for statistical weighting of survey data were collected throughout the sampling process and from the GOTJ National Statistics Agency. These data include but are not limited to: (1) SEA population sizes used for selection of SEAs, (2) population of strata from which SEAs are drawn, (3) population of SEAs at time of listing, and (4) response rates for households and by gender.

Computations based on the survey sample are weighted so that the results accurately reflect the proportions of the sampled elements within the overall sample frame of the population in the ZOI. Details of how weights are computed are provided in Appendix B.

2.4.3 Questionnaire Design

The FTF FEEDBACK survey questionnaire was designed to conform to existing questionnaires such as the DHS and the World Bank's LSMS. Each of these questionnaires included the informed consent statement, the household roster, the dwelling characteristics module, and modules of indicators that could not be calculated with existing data sources. Zerkalo staff members translated the FTF FEEDBACK questionnaire into Tajik and Uzbek then back-translated the survey to English. During training and pre-testing, every question was thoroughly reviewed to be sure that the meaning and intent were clear to all enumerators and that response categories were locally relevant. The survey questionnaire can be found in Annex B, and the survey modules' relationships with Feed the Future indicators are shown in Table 5.

Table 5. FTF FEEDBACK PBS survey modules and relationship with selected indicators

FTF FEEDBACK PBS module	Description of indicator
C; PBS module E replaced by LSMS consumption expenditure module	Prevalence of poverty: Percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day (2005 PPP)
C; PBS module E replaced by LSMS consumption expenditure module	Per capita expenditures of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries (as a proxy for incomes) (2010 USD)
F	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger
G	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
H	Prevalence of underweight women
H	Women's Dietary Diversity Score
I	Prevalence of underweight children under 5
I	Prevalence of stunted children under 5
I	Prevalence of wasted children under 5
I	Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet
I	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months

2.5 Limitations

The main limitations to consider when interpreting the PBS results are related to the timing of the survey, the additional language used, and the high nonresponse rates. A description and discussion of these limitations and mitigation strategies follows.

Fieldwork was conducted in winter, which may have affected responses as it was around the holiday season and many migrant workers were back home, increasing household sizes, expenditures, and consumption. Electronic surveys are more difficult to administer in winter because electricity is extremely scarce in Khatlon during most of that season. Moreover, winter places stress on respondents. Thus, the fieldwork was initially scheduled for completion before winter struck with its full force. Ultimately, though, it started 1 month later than planned because of delays in receiving approval from local government to conduct field surveys and the logistical complexities of internationally coordinating many agencies, companies, and people. During the fieldwork, electricity was available to households for 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours at night.

Another factor to consider with the timing of the survey is the interpretation of the results of the Household Hunger Scale (HHS). The data collection took place during the winter holiday season following harvests and not during the most vulnerable time of year. A baseline estimate of food deprivation should reflect the largest number of households likely to experience food insecurity. Thus, HHS data are optimally collected “during or directly after the worst of the lean season.”³¹

It is important to keep the timing of Tajikistan’s PBS survey in mind when interpreting results, particularly the household hunger findings, which show more optimal results given the season during which the data were collected. Yet, it will be important for future surveys that aim to assess

³¹ Ballard et al., 2011.

changes in household food security and evaluate interventions to administer the HHS at the same time of the year.³²

Surveys were administered in Tajik and Uzbek languages, but there is no information about which households responded to the Uzbek version. Enumerators had a paper copy of the questionnaire in Uzbek from which to read questions, but all responses were entered into tablets in Tajik. Future surveys will collect the ethnicity of each household member as part of the household roster.

High nonresponse rates may bias estimates if nonresponses are not random. Nonresponse rates are 48.7 percent for questions on the five domains of women's empowerment and 40.4 percent for questions about gender parity. The nonresponse rate for the Women's Dietary Diversity Score is 20.4 percent; children's and women's anthropometrics are 23.3 percent and 27.1 percent, respectively. According to field supervisors, nonresponse rates for the WEAI are due to the sensitivity of some questions. Women feared that questions about public participation and group membership were politically motivated. In addition, many husbands did not allow women in the household to respond to the module. Nonresponses for women's anthropometrics are higher for larger households. Also, for many households, weighing and measuring women is inappropriate for religious reasons, or because husbands will not allow it. According to field supervisors, nonresponse rates for children's anthropometry are due to children not being at home during the survey or not wanting to be measured, even upon return visits. In addition, supervisors reported that some households members became fatigued, especially the households with many children to weigh and measure.

³² Ballard et al., 2011.

3. Descriptive Findings

This section describes baseline estimates from the FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Statistics are not reported where the number of respondents is less than 30. Within each indicator, statistical differences among subgroups (based on t-tests, $p < 0.05$) are indicated in the table with superscript letters. Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different from each other. Table 6 presents baseline values for the 13 Feed the Future indicators, followed later in this section by a detailed description of each indicator. The Feed the Future Tajikistan ZOI baseline values are calculated from data collected directly by FTF FEEDBACK.

In this report, disaggregation of indicators by gendered household type refers to male and female adults, female adult(s) only, male adult(s) only, and child no adults. This categorization intentionally avoids the designation of head of household.³³ During the survey in Tajikistan, females interviewed female respondents, and males interviewed male respondents; interviewers received special instructions on how to choose respondents from among female and male groups of members of a male and female adult household.³⁴ Only differences across gendered type subgroups that are statistically significant at the 0.05 level are discussed in the narrative. Data used to calculate the poverty indicators do not include the few food consumption outlier households or home improvement expenditures. Food expenditures are seasonally adjusted for increased New Year's Holiday spending.

³³ USAID, 2012a.

³⁴The following text was included in the instrument as instructions for interviewers: “The primary and secondary respondents are those who self-identify as the primary male and female (or female only) members responsible for social and economic decision making, , within the household. In Male and Female Adult households, they are usually the husband and wife; however they can also be other household members as long as they are aged 18 and over. Household head may be identified as an older individual as a sign of respect and might not have all information about the younger members of the family. Therefore, make sure that someone else more knowledgeable facilitates filling in the missing information (especially don’t know). In Female Adult Only households, there will only be a primary respondent—the principal female decision-maker aged 18 or older. Primary and secondary respondents do not need to be noted for Male Adult Only and Child Only households, and Module G WEAI should not be applied in Male Adult Only and Child Only households.”

Table 6. FTF FEEDBACK ZOI population-based indicators (13 indicators)

Feed the Future indicator	n (unweighted)	Baseline value						Source	Year collected
		Baseline value (weighted)	Std dev	95% CI	Deff	Non response rate			
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)	1,965	8.79	-	7.47-10.12	1.09	1.65	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	8.69	-	7.33-10.05	1.08	0.45	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	9.79	-	4.95-14.63	0.88	0.49	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
MNF (male adult[s] only)^	10	-	-	-	-	23.08	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
CNA (child no adult HHs)^	0	-	-	-	-	-	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Per capita expenditures of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries (2010 SD)	1,965	3.32	2.04	3.20-3.44	1.69	1.65	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	3.31	1.99	3.19-3.43	1.68	0.45	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	3.35	2.55	3.04-3.66	0.76	0.49	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
MNF (male adult[s] only)^	10	-	-	-	-	23.08	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
CNA (child no adult HHs)^	0	-	-	-	-	-	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	1,822	10.05		8.31-11.78	1.54	23.25	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Male	891	9.12		7.00-11.24	1.24	23.78	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Female	931	10.95		8.52-13.38	1.42	21.90	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	

Table 6. FTF FEEDBACK ZOI population-based indicators (13 indicators) (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline value							Source	Year collected
	n (unweighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	Std dev	95% CI	Deff	Non response rate			
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	1,822	30.73		27.44-34.02	2.35	23.25	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Male	891	31.75		27.92-35.58	1.55	23.78	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Female	931	29.74		25.88-33.60	1.67	21.90	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	1,822	6.87		5.57-8.16	1.21	23.25	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Male	891	5.99		4.22-7.77	1.28	23.78	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Female	931	7.73		5.95-9.51	1.04	21.90	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Prevalence of underweight women	2,929	6.12		5.01-7.24	1.62	27.07	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	1,007	0.69							
5DE subindex	1,007	0.68	0.22	0.66-0.69	1.14	48.72	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Gender parity index	1,049	0.79	0.22	0.77-0.81	1.20	40.36	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	1,965	13.93		11.32-16.53	2.82	0.61	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,748	13.35 ^a		10.48-16.21	3.13	0.68	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
FNM (female adult[s] only)	205	19.48 ^a		14.52-24.45	0.85	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	
MNF (male adult[s] only) ^a	12	-	-	-	-	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012	

CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
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Table 6. FTF FEEDBACK ZOI population-based indicators (13 indicators) (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline value						Source	Year collected
	n (unweighted)	Baseline value (weighted)	Std dev	95% CI	Deff	Non response rate		
Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	606	7.74		5.44-10.04	1.14	2.42	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Male	301	7.68		4.10-11.27	1.40	1.61	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Female	305	7.80		4.56-11.04	1.11	3.22	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	3,195	4.44	2.06	4.29-4.60	4.64	20.44	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Urban	269	4.27	1.66	3.67-4.87	8.96	16.98	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Rural	2,926	4.46	2.11	4.32-4.61	3.72	20.68	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age	180	38.52		31.57-45.48	0.92	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Male	86	36.04		25.56-46.52	1.04	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012
Female	94	40.83		29.77-51.90	1.18	0.00	FTF FEEDBACK PBS	2012

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across rows and within each indicator.

3.I Household Characteristics

3.I.I Demographics

Module C of the PBS captures information about household size and composition. In the ZOI sample, there are no households without adults (child no adult households) and very few male adult only households. For household-level indicators, data are disaggregated by gendered household types: (1) households with male and female adults, (2) households with female adult(s), no male adult, (3) households with male adult(s), no female adult, and (4) households with children only, no adults.

The mean number of household members nationally in rural areas in 2007 (6.9) falls slightly below that number in the largely rural ZOI (7.3); in Khatlon, close to 75 percent of households have over 6 members, and about 17 percent have 10 or more members.³⁵ Data describing household demographics in the ZOI are presented in Table 7. Male and female adult households are larger than female adult only households (7.7 versus 4.5 members, respectively), have more female members (4.0 versus 3.1, respectively), and have more children under 5 (1.2 versus 0.6).

Table 7. Household demographics

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
Mean (std dev)					
Number of household members	7.29 (3.54)	7.66 (3.54) ^a	4.48 (0.12) ^a	-	-
Number of females in household	3.87 (2.10)	3.98 (2.14) ^b	3.13 (1.40) ^b	-	-
Number of children (0–59 months)	1.15 (1.32)	1.22 (1.36) ^c	0.64 (0.84) ^c	-	-
Number of children (6–23 months)	0.31 (0.55)	0.32 (0.56) ^d	0.20 (0.40) ^d	-	-
Number of children (5–17 years)	2.22 (1.61)	2.23 (1.63)	2.21 (1.36)	-	-
Number of children attending school (5–17 years)	1.71 (1.42)	1.71 (1.43)	1.72 (1.28)		
n (unweighted)	1,97736	1,760	204	13	0

^{a-d} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

³⁵ Republic of Tajikistan State Committee on Statistics and UNICEF, 2009.

³⁶ Data are presented for the 1,977 households for which data in Module C (household roster) are complete and weights can be assigned.

Around 9.4 percent of the population of Tajikistan has no higher than primary-level education. That percent increases to 10.3 in Khatlon. In the ZOI, 9.6 percent of households have no members with higher than primary-level education while 72 percent have at least one member with secondary education and 21 percent with tertiary education.³⁷

Table 8 compares highest education levels in the ZOI across household types. The highest education level is the highest level attained by anyone in the household. The table shows that female adult only households have much lower education levels than male and female adult households. Nearly one in three female adult only households have achieved a primary level education or less, and only 5.0 percent have achieved a tertiary level education. In contrast, among male and female adult households, only 7.1 percent claim primary or none as the highest level of education attained, and 20.7 percent have attained tertiary level education.

Table 8. Highest education level within the household

Education level	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
%					
Primary or none	9.62	7.05 ^a	30.02 ^a	-	-
Secondary	71.44	72.26 ^b	64.97 ^b	-	-
Tertiary	18.94	20.69 ^c	5.01 ^c	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,977	1,760	204	13	

^{a-c} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

3.1.2 Dwelling Characteristics

A 2011 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) report sums up the housing situation in Tajikistan as follows: “... decent housing remains unaffordable for average households, given their low annual wages... in rural areas housing output is made up of self-built single-family housing.” In a land with a history of natural disasters, including major earthquakes and floods, “... the majority of [housing units] were built without planning guidance, often in violation of seismic regulations.” “Many people live in overcrowded housing. The average per capita total floor area decreased from 9.4 m² in 1998 (which was already the lowest figure among the former Soviet Republics) to 8.6 m² in 2008.” From 2008 to 2012, however, national statistics have overall dwelling space increasing in rural areas by 60 percent. In Khatlon, the increase amounts to 100 percent; nonetheless, poorer households benefit little from the increases in private dwelling space. In towns of less than 50,000 population, only 55 percent of residents have access to central water systems, and only 40 percent have access to wastewater services. Crowded living conditions in substandard housing and water quality below sanitary norms has led to rapid spread of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, influenza, and other infectious diseases and “increased frequency and severity of

³⁷ Republic of Tajikistan State Committee on Statistics and UNICEF, 2009.

outbreaks of water-related epidemics, such as hepatitis A, typhoid fever, dysentery and cholera, especially in rural areas.”³⁸

Information about dwelling characteristics in the ZOI is collected as part of Module D in the PBS using a combination of direct observations (housing construction materials) and self-report methods (whether or not households have electricity, type of fuel used for cooking).

In the Tajikistan PBS, questions related to water and electricity were modified to collect more detailed information. Household lack of access to clean drinking water is a barrier to improving nutrition and health outcomes; as shown in Table 14; less than two-thirds of all households in the ZOI have an improved water source.³⁹ Similarly, lack of reliable electricity and fuel supplies limit the effectiveness of food security improvement measures. Significant findings are presented in the following tables.

The average number of rooms per household in the ZOI ranges between three and four (Table 9). Male and female adult households have more rooms than female adult only households (4.0 versus 3.3 percent, respectively).

Table 9. Dwelling characteristics

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
	Mean (std dev)				
Number of rooms	3.87 (1.59)	3.95 (1.62) ^a	3.26 (1.19) ^a	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,692	1,501	179	12	-

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Because electricity is very limited in the winter, a survey goal is to understand how households are coping and if they have alternative energy sources. Tajikistan produces a surplus of hydroelectric power during the summer when river water levels are high, but not enough to meet increased demand in winter when rivers are frozen. According to the World Bank, Tajikistan’s electricity system is in a state of crisis. Approximately 70 percent of the Tajik people suffer from extensive shortages of electricity during the winter. As a result, Tajik people suffer from indoor air pollution from burning wood and coal in homes and negative health impacts from extreme winters.⁴⁰

³⁸ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), 2011. *Country Profiles on the Housing Sector: Tajikistan*. New York and Geneva: United Nations.

³⁹ Improved water sources include piped water to house or yard, public taps or standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. http://www.who.int/gho/phe/water_sanitation/en/index.html.

⁴⁰ D. Fields, A. Kochnaryan, G. Stiggins, and J. Besant-Jones. 2012. Tajikistan’s Winter Energy Crisis: Electricity Supply and Demand Alternatives. Washington D.C.: World Bank.

Table 10 shows that nearly all (96.1 percent) households in the ZOI are connected to the national electricity grid, and few have access to alternative sources of electricity. This makes them subject to unreliable and sometimes unavailable power in the winter.

Table 10. Primary and secondary electricity sources

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only ^a	Child no adult ^a
Primary electricity source	%				
None	0.31	0.35	0.00	-	-
Electric grid	96.13	96.31	94.40	-	-
Solar	0.83	0.83	0.85	-	-
Private generator	0.00	0.11	0.00	-	-
Public generator	2.63	2.39	4.75	-	-
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Secondary electricity source					
None	95.4	96.6	95.3	-	-
Private or public generator	0.6	0.6	1.1	-	-
Other*	-	-	-	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,693	1,502	179	12	0

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^a = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

* Other' category responses were recorded in Tajik (Cyrillic) and could not be transferred from the SQL server to statistical packages.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – January 2013.

Table 11 shows that nearly all houses in the ZOI are built out of adobe or mud with metal sheeting for roofs and have painted wood or earthen floors.

Table 11. Housing construction materials

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only ^a	Child no adult ^a
Roof	%				
Corrugated metal	89.84	89.75	89.83	-	-
Tin	6.29	6.57	4.49	-	-
Thatch	0.48	0.46	0.66	-	-
Tiles	0.58	0.66	0.00	-	-
Mud	1.77	1.55 ^a	3.72 ^a	-	-
Concrete	0.25	0.28	0.00	-	-
Other*	0.79	0.73 ^b	1.31 ^b	-	-
Wall					
Baked bricks	3.24	3.07	4.46	-	-
Adobe	45.46	45.03	47.31	-	-
Stone	0.24	0.27	0.00	-	-
Brick/earth	8.96	9.04	8.90	-	-
Concrete	5.27	4.57 ^c	9.39 ^c	-	-
Mud	34.61	35.44	29.03	-	-
Wood/logs	0.00	0.11	0.00	-	-

Tin/metal sheeting	0.52	0.54	0.45	-	-
Other	1.60	1.76	0.45	-	-

Table 11. Housing construction materials (continued)

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
Floor	% [^]				
Parquet	0.00	0.11	0.00	-	-
Painted wood	47.89	48.00	46.97	-	-
Linoleum	2.60	2.51	3.48	-	-
Concrete	11.44	10.95	16.14	-	-
Alabaster surface	0.29	0.28	0.43	-	-
Clay/earthen floor	37.69	38.16	32.98	-	-
Other*	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,693	1,502	179	12	0

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

* For example: Taule, wood, or calamine.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Data presented in Table 12 and Table 13 show that households rely on a combination of animal dung, agricultural crop residue (cotton stalks), and firewood for fuel. In addition to increasing indoor pollution, using these fuels increases household workloads and expenses, especially during the winter, contributes to deforestation, and puts other pressures on the environment.

Table 12. Main source of cooking fuel

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
Fuel type	% [^]				
Electricity	12.63	12.31	15.66	-	-
Piped gas (Biogas)	0.80	0.75	1.34	-	-
Kerosene	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
Charcoal	1.86	1.88	1.84	-	-
Firewood	46.99	46.77	46.81	-	-
Animal dung	10.51	11.01	7.19	-	-
Agricultural crop residue	8.79	8.90	8.51	-	-
Liquid propane gas (Biogas)	17.42	17.37	17.75	-	-
Other	0.94	0.95	0.89	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,693	1,502	179	12	0

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 13. Secondary fuel type

Secondary fuel type	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
%					
Electricity	4.82	4.45	7.98	-	-
Piped gas (Biogas)	0.65	0.67	0.49	-	-
Kerosene	3.37	3.30	0.41	-	-
Charcoal	29.82	30.43	25.48	-	-
Firewood	30.67	30.71	29.71	-	-
Animal dung	16.35	16.40	15.02	-	-
Agricultural crop residue	12.83	12.63	15.04	-	-
Liquid propane gas (Biogas)	1.37	1.28	2.17	-	-
Other	0.0	0	0	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,693	1,502	179	12	0

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

3.1.3 Water and Sanitation

WHO standards identify sources of improved drinking water. These sources include piped water to the house or yard, public taps or standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour-flush toilets connected to a piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets.⁴¹

The 2013 World Bank snapshot of Tajikistan⁴² observes that “... availability of sustainable drinking water and sanitation services is a challenge in both urban and rural areas, with only 59 percent of the population having access to a public water supply,” and that statistic falls to 20 percent in rural areas. Only 3 percent of those in rural areas have access to centralized sanitation systems. The UNECE report cites deterioration of existing water delivery and sanitation infrastructures;⁴³ evidence of that appears in a GOTJ report of a decline in the percentages of persons receiving drinking water from central water systems. From 2005 to 2007, urban areas had a decline 3 percent and rural areas a decline of 2 percent.⁴⁴ The Tajikistan DHS finds that in 2012 around 70 percent of the rural population had access to an improved source of drinking water, and almost 99 percent used pit latrines as sanitary facilities.⁴⁵

Table 14 shows that in the ZOI fewer than 6 out of 10 households have access to an improved water source; and nearly all households (94.4 percent) use pit latrines, which are improved if they

⁴¹ WHO Global Health Observatory: http://www.who.int/gho/phe/water_sanitation/en/index.html.

⁴² World Bank, 2013a.

⁴³ UNECE, 2011.

⁴⁴ Government of Tajikistan, 2010. Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2012. Unofficial translation. International Monetary Fund Country Report No. 10/104. Dushanbe.

⁴⁵ *Tajikistan DHS 2012*.

have a slab and unimproved if they do not have a slab. The PBS did not allow for sufficient disaggregation to determine if pit latrines are improved or unimproved.

Table 14. Households using improved water and sanitation facilities

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
	% (std dev)				
Households using improved water source	57.70 (49.42)	57.00 (49.62)	62.99 (47.15)	-	-
Households using improved sanitation facilities (excluding pit latrines)	4.24 (20.15)	4.15 (19.98)	4.82 (20.93)	-	-
Households using pit latrines	94.36 (23.07)	94.63 (22.59)	92.65 (25.49)	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,693	1,502	179	12	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 15 provides more detail about limited access in the ZOI to piped water. Ponds and streams (including canals) are the primary source of drinking water (36.3 percent). This puts extra pressure on household demand for fuel to boil water. Hauling water increases household workloads.

Drinking water from ponds and streams increases health risks. Nationally, about 22 percent of the rural population obtains drinking water from surface water sources or from unprotected springs or wells.⁴⁶ Tanker trucks or carts provide 6 percent.

Table 15. Drinking water source

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only [^]	Child no adult [^]
Drinking water source	%				
Piped into dwelling	3.10	3.24	2.15	-	-
Piped into plot or yard	11.75	11.35	15.10	-	-
Public tap or other private tap	13.91	13.14	19.85	-	-
Tube well or borehole	13.18	13.36	11.48	-	-
Protected dug well	7.62	7.58	6.88	-	-
Protected spring	4.42	4.44	4.49	-	-
Rain water collection	3.62	3.71	3.04	-	-
Unprotected dug well or springs	0.51	0.47	0.85	-	-
River or ponds or streams	36.25	36.56	34.26	-	-
Tankers-truck or vendor	5.53	6.02	1.90	-	-
Bottled water	0.12	0.13	0.0	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,671	1,485	179	7	0

⁴⁶ Tajikistan DHS 2012.

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^ = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

A comparison of Table 15 and Table 16 shows evidence that some households in the ZOI shift to piped water for drinking, but most obtain water for all uses from sources other than those piped into dwellings, plots, or yards. Over 40 percent rely on surface water from rivers, ponds, or streams for washing and other uses. In 2007 rural women nationally reported spending 2.3 hours per week fetching water; women in Khatlon reported a slightly higher number of hours per week.⁴⁷

Table 16. Water for washing and other uses

	Household type				
	All households	Male and female adults	Female adult only	Male adult only ^a	Child no adult ^a
Water for washing and other uses	%				
Piped into dwelling	2.25	2.42	1.00	-	-
Piped into plot or yard	7.72	7.41	10.14	-	-
Public tap or other private tap	13.72	12.92	19.90	-	-
Tube well or borehole	10.67	11.02	8.35	-	-
Protected dug well	6.72	6.76	6.17	-	-
Protected spring	4.47	4.42	4.16	-	-
Rain water collection	6.29	6.57	4.35	-	-
Unprotected dug well or springs	0.94	0.88	1.51	-	-
Rivers or ponds or streams	42.54	42.47	42.97	-	-
Tankers-truck or vendor	3.68	3.99	1.45	-	-
Bottled water	0.81	0.92	0.0	-	-
n (unweighted)	1,671	1,485	179	7	0

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^a = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

3.2 Household Consumption and Expenditures

3.2.1 Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI

As of 2012, "... Tajikistan remains the poorest country in Europe and Central Asia (ECA)."⁴⁸ Around 40 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line. While household poverty prevalence based on the national poverty line has generally tended to be somewhat higher in rural than in urban areas, in 2007 a higher proportion of extremely poor households were found in urban than in rural areas. In 2007 Khatlon, 14.5 percent of urban households reported consumption expenditures below an extreme poverty line compared with 6.8 percent of rural households.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ Republic of Tajikistan State Committee on Statistics and UNICEF, 2009.

⁴⁸ World Bank. 2013a.

⁴⁹ Republic of Tajikistan State Committee on Statistics and UNICEF, 2009.

Economic conditions in the area of the ZOI shift rapidly from season to season and with the tides of international markets.

The Household Roster and Household Expenditure modules (Modules C and E, respectively) are used to calculate the prevalence of poverty and per capita expenditure in the ZOI. Appendix C provides more complete definitions of these indicators.

The international prevalence of poverty indicator is defined as the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day (2005 PPP). Table 17 shows that 8.8 percent of the population of the ZOI lives below the \$1.25 per day poverty line. At the national poverty line of 138.7 Somoni per month at 2007 price levels or \$3.73 per day (2005 PPP), the poverty rate is 42.2 percent. At the extreme poverty line of 88.8 Somoni per month at 2007 price levels or \$2.39 per day (2005 PPP), the poverty rate is 15.4 percent. Data used to calculate the poverty indicators reported in Table 17 do not include the few food consumption outlier households or home improvement expenditures. Food expenditures are seasonally adjusted for increased New Year's Holiday spending.

Table 17. Prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline value				
	n (unweighted)	Baseline value	Std dev	95% CI	DEFF
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)	1,965	8.79	-	7.47-10.12	1.09
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	8.69	-	7.33-10.05	1.08
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	9.79	-	4.95-14.63	0.88
MNF (male adult[s] only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Poverty gap at \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)	1,965	1.72	7.09	1.39-2.05	1.10
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	1.67	6.75	1.32-2.02	1.18
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	2.15	11.23	0.67-3.63	0.90
MNF (male adult[s] only)	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs)	0	-	-	-	-
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than 138.7 Somoni/month in 2007 prices	1,965	42.16	-	39.22-45.11	1.77
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	42.46	-	39.37-45.54	1.81
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	37.92	-	30.34-45.51	0.81
MNF (male adult[s] only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Poverty gap at 138.7 Somoni/month in 2007 prices	1,965	12.32	18.71	11.19-13.44	1.81
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	12.29	18.17	11.11-13.46	1.86
FNM (female adult[s] only)	204	12.61	25.10	9.36-15.85	0.87
MNF (male adult[s] only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-

Table 17. Prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	n (unweighted)	Baseline value			
		Baseline value	Std dev	95% CI	DEFF
Prevalence of extreme poverty:					
Percent of people living on less than 88.8 Somoni/month in 2007 prices	1,965	15.43	-	13.35-17.51	1.66
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	15.20	-	12.99-17.41	1.76
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	18.42	-	11.96-24.87	0.91
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Poverty gap at 88.8 Somoni/month in 2007 prices					
	1,965	3.24	9.74	2.74-3.73	1.28
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	3.18	9.36	2.67-3.69	1.34
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	3.80	14.13	1.94-5.67	0.90
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Per capita expenditure of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries (2010 USD)					
	1,965	3.32	2.04	3.20-3.44	1.69
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	3.31	1.99	3.19-3.43	1.68
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	3.35	2.55	3.04-3.66	0.76
MNF (male adult[s]only)	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs)	0	-	-	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

The poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. According to the World Bank, the poverty gap "... measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence."⁵⁰ The poverty gap within the ZOI is 1.7 percent, calculated based on the poverty level of \$1.25 per day (2005 PPP) (Table 17). This indicates that the average shortfall of all people in the ZOI is 1.7 percent below the \$1.25 per day poverty line. The poverty gap at the national line of \$3.73 per day is 12.3 percent and at the extreme poverty line of \$2.39 is 3.2 percent. Refer to Section 4.4.3 for further analysis of poverty prevalence at the international, national, and extreme poverty lines.

3.2.2 Per Capita Expenditures

The LSMS typically collects PCEs on consumption goods instead of reported consumption on the grounds that expenditures offer a more reliable estimate of per capita consumption. As noted in Table 5, the PBS baseline survey used the consumption module from Tajikistan's 2007 LSMS, which asked respondents to recall values of consumption expenditures and quantities purchased during the prior week, how much of each purchased food item was consumed during the prior week, and how

⁵⁰ The World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GAPS/countries>.

much of purchased nonfood items were consumed over longer time intervals. Purchases of consumption goods in terms of the local currency unit (LCU Somoni), once reduced proportionally to the cost of goods actually consumed during the relevant interval of time, yield household expenditures per item purchased. The survey also asked about quantities consumed from items produced by the household, taken from stocks, or received as aid or gifts. To monetize these quantities, item prices were imputed as the median price of items purchased by district. The sum of the purchase amounts and the imputed prices, multiplied by quantities of an item consumed but not purchased, equals the LCU expenditure per item. The mean PCE equals the weighted sum of the item expenditure totals divided by the number of persons in all of the households.

World Bank calculations of Tajikistan 2007 LSMS consumption expenditure and poverty estimates reduced observed expenditures by a factor of 1/1.75 to make them comparable to 2003 LSMS results.⁵¹ PBS 2012 calculations of consumption expenditures in Somonis to U.S. dollar (USD) values followed World Bank methodologies for estimating \$1.25 2005 PPP poverty measures and mean expenditures.⁵² As explained in more detail in Section 4.4.1, seasonal adjustment of consumption expenditures for excess holiday consumption further reduced daily per capita expenditures. The U.S. Government-targeted beneficiary per capita expenditure, Somoni to dollar 2005 PPP converted and CPI adjusted, appears in Table 17 for overall and household subgroups. The estimated daily per capita expenditure is \$3.32 in 2010 USD among all households in the ZOI.

Table 18. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger

	Baseline value (%)	n (unweighted)
All households	13.93	1,965
Household type		
Male and female adults	13.35 ^a	1,748
Female adult only	19.48 ^a	205
Male adult only [^]	-	12
Child no adult [^]	-	0

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

⁵¹ World Bank Report No. 51341-TJ *Republic of Tajikistan Poverty Assessment*, Human Development Sector Unit, Central Asia Country Unit, Europe and Central Asia Region, December 3, 2009.

⁵² Tsirunyan, S, *Review of the consumption and poverty statistics collected through the FTF FEEDBACK Population-Base Survey*, Bureau for Food Security, U.S. Agency for International Development (2014).

3.3 Household Hunger

The proportion of Tajikistan's population suffering from hunger puts the country in the "serious" category.⁵³ In the Central Asia Region, Nepal and Pakistan also appear in that category. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, during the 2011–2012 interval, around 30 percent of the population of Tajikistan experienced undernourishment for at least a year.⁵⁴ Hunger means chronic undernourishment.

The Household Hunger Scale (Module F) is used to calculate the prevalence of households with 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 FAO, and has been cross-culturally validated to allow comparison across different food-insecure contexts. The approach is based on the idea that the experience of food insecurity causes predictable reactions that can be captured through a survey and summarized in a scale. The HHS is used to assess, geographically target, monitor, and evaluate settings affected by substantial food insecurity. When administered in a population-based household survey, 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).

Respondents are asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by household members in the previous 4 weeks: (1) no food at all in the house; (2) went to bed hungry; and (3) went all day and night without eating. For each question, four responses are possible, which are collapsed into three categories and assigned numerical values: never (value=0), rarely or sometimes (value=1), or often (value=2). The HHS score is computed by summing the values for the three questions for each household, producing an HHS score ranging from zero to six. This indicator should always be measured at the same time each year, ideally at the most vulnerable time of year (right before the harvest, during the dry season, etc.).⁵⁵ However, in Tajikistan, the FTF FEEDBACK PBS was implemented during the winter holiday season following harvests, at a time when many migrants had returned, and not during the most vulnerable time of year. A decrease in the HHS score is a reflection of improved food security. Refer to Appendix C for further description of the HHS indicator.

Approximately 13.9 percent of households report moderate or severe hunger, as shown in Table 18. Male and female adult households have lower household hunger prevalence (13.4 percent) than female adult only households (19.5 percent).

⁵³ K. von Grebmer, D. Headley, C. Béné, L. Haddad, T. Olofinbiyi, D. Wiesmann, H. Fritschel, S. Yin, Y. Yohannes, C. Foley, C. von Oppeln, and B. Iseli. 2013. 2013 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger: Building Resilience to Achieve Food and Nutrition Security. Bonn, Washington, DC, and Dublin: Welthungerhilfe, International Food Policy Research Institute, and Concern Worldwide.

⁵⁴ FAO, IFAD, and WFP, 2013. *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013: The Multiple Dimensions of Food Security*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization.

⁵⁵ M. Deitchler, T. Ballard, A. Swindale, and J. Coates. 2011. FANTA Technical Note No. 12: Introducing a Simple Measure of Household Hunger for Cross-Cultural Use. Washington D.C.: USAID.

3.4 Nutrition

Modules H and I for Women and Child Anthropometry and Anemia, Women's Dietary Diversity Score, Exclusive Breastfeeding, and Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) gather information on diet, height, weight, and age for children under 5 and women of reproductive age (WRA) and are based on standard indicators and questions. These modules are used to calculate the mean number of food groups consumed by WRA, the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding, the prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet, the prevalence of underweight, stunted, and wasted children under 5, the prevalence of underweight women, and Women's Dietary Diversity Score. The sample for underweight women and for the Women's Dietary Diversity Score is WRA aged 15–49. Refer to Appendix C for further description of these indicators.

Poor nutrition has a high degree of prevalence and major impacts on the health of the population of Tajikistan; in statistics from 2006, 39 percent of children under the age of 5 were stunted, 15 percent were underweight, and 7 percent were wasted.⁵⁶ Among 6–59-month-old children, about 9 percent nationally were severely stunted in 2009; in Khatlon, the percentage of severely stunted children was estimated to be 37 percent.⁵⁷ These statistics show some of the perverse effects of the interactions of poverty and poor nutrition; for example, while 40 percent of persons more than 15 years old are overweight or obese, 10 percent of infants have low birth weights. In Khatlon in 2009, 16 percent of infants have low birth weights.⁵⁸

3.4.1 Children's Nutritional Status

Measures of Nutritional Status (Stunting, Wasting, Underweight)

This section reports three important anthropometric measurements of undernutrition among children under 5 years of age in the ZOI: stunting (height-for-age), wasting (weight-for-height), and underweight (height-for-age). Each indicator is calculated by taking the number of anthropometric measurements of children under 5 in the sample divided by the total number of children under 5 in the sample for which there is measurement data available. For example, stunting prevalence is calculated by the number of children who are stunted divided by the number of children whose height and age data are collected. Data presented in this section are disaggregated by sex of child and by gendered household type. In this sample, the number of male adult only and child no adult households is small ($n < 30$). These results are not statistically reliable, and data for this category are not reported.

⁵⁶ World Bank, n.d. Nutrition at a Glance: Tajikistan. <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/NUTRITION/Resources/281846-1271963823772/Tajikistan.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Government of Tajikistan and UNICEF, 2010.

⁵⁸ Situational Analysis: Improving Economic Outcomes by Expanding Nutrition Programming in Tajikistan. World Bank. 2012.

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 those 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 among adults. Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0–59 months with stunting, as defined by a height-for-age Z-score that is more than two standard deviations ($< -2SD$) below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard.⁵⁹ It measures the combined prevalence of moderate (below $-2SD$ and above or equal to $-3SD$) and severe stunting (below $-3SD$). While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0–6 months and most stunting occurs in the 9–23 month range, data for this indicator will be reported for all children under 5 years of age to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data.

Table 19 shows that, in the the ZOI, one-third of children under 5 years old are stunted (30.7 percent),⁶⁰ and 14.1 percent are severely stunted. The prevalence of stunting is not significantly different between males and females.

Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children with wasting have extremely low weight for their height and have a much greater risk of mortality. 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 standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. This indicator measures the combined prevalence of moderate (below $-2SD$ and above or equal to $-3SD$) as well as severe (below $-3SD$) wasting.

In the Tajikistan ZOI, the wasting prevalence among all children under 5 years old is 6.9 percent. Severe wasting affects 3.6 percent of children under 5.

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement and 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 standard deviations below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. This indicator measures the combined prevalence of moderate (below $-2SD$ and above or equal to $-3SD$) as well as severe (below $-3SD$) underweight.

Among children under 5, 10.1 percent are underweight. A higher percentage of girls than boys are severely underweight (4.2 percent compared to 2.3 percent).

⁵⁹ World Health Organization and UNICEF, 2009.

⁶⁰ This is higher than the recently released *Tajikistan DHS 2012* national finding of 26 percent.

Table 19. Nutritional status of children under 5

	Height for age			Weight for height			Weight for age			Number of children
	Percent below 3 SD	Percent below 2 SD	Mean Z score (SD)	Percent below 3 SD	Percent below 2 SD	Mean Z score (SD)	Percent below 3 SD	Percent below 2 SD	Mean Z score (SD)	
All children under 5	14.05	30.73	-1.13 (1.94)	3.61	6.87	0.34 (1.56)	3.26	10.05	-0.42 (1.27)	1822
Male children	13.83	31.75	-1.18 (1.88)	2.96	5.99	0.41 (1.54)	2.34 ^a	9.12	-0.39 (1.24)	891
Female children	14.27	29.74	-1.09 (1.99)	4.24	7.73	0.28 (1.57)	4.16 ^a	10.95	-0.44 (1.29)	931
Household type										
Male and female adults										
All children	13.38	30.20	-1.10 (1.94)	3.62	6.80	0.35 (1.57)	2.92	9.41	-0.40 (1.26)	1684
Male children	13.42	31.31	-1.18 (1.86)	3.13	6.10	0.41 (1.55)	2.54	8.80	-0.39 (1.25)	831
Female children	13.34	29.08	-1.02 (2.01)	4.12	7.51	0.28 (1.58)	3.29	10.02	-0.41 (1.28)	853
Female adult only										
All children	16.32	31.71	-1.16 (1.93)	1.14	4.81	0.43 (1.39)	2.09	10.29	-0.37 (1.15)	113
Male children	17.53	34.97	-0.93 (2.20)	1.44	6.35	0.35 (1.42)	0.00	14.21	-0.34 (1.24)	49
Female children	15.44	29.34	-1.32 (1.69)	0.92	3.69	0.50 (1.37)	3.62	7.44	-0.38 (1.08)	64
Male adult only^a										
All children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Male children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Female children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Child no adult^a										
All children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Male children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Female children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

^a = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Infant and Young Child Feeding

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 that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed by or 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 are exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey.

The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months is 38.5 percent (Table 20). This is slightly higher than what was found in the 2012 preliminary DHS (34 percent) of 1,051 women, but it is within the 95 percent confidence interval of the PBS estimate (31.6 percent to 45.5 percent).

Table 20. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
All households	38.52	180
Household type		
Male and female adults	39.10	175
Female adult only [^]	-	4
Male adult only [^]	-	1
Child no adult [^]	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

The prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a MAD is an indicator that measures the proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a MAD apart from breastfeeding. This composite indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum diet given to the child in the past 24 hours. Tabulation of the indicator requires data from the following components:

- Consumption of milk or milk products.
- Dietary diversity score (consumption of four or more food groups).
- Frequency of feeding semisolid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds (minimum time or more).

Consumption of milk is important in development of strong bones. Children who are breastfed meet the milk consumption requirement. The diet of non-breastfed children should include at least two feedings of commercial infant milk (fresh, tinned and/or powdered animal milk).

Dietary diversity for children 6–23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following seven groups: (1) dairy products (infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese,

yogurt); (2) grains, roots and tubers; (3) Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; (4) other fruits and vegetables; (5) eggs; (6) meat, fish, poultry and organ meats and (7) legumes and nuts.

The minimum necessary feeding frequency varies by breastfed and non-breastfed child. The minimum times for feeding breastfed children (not including breastfeeds) is at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months, and three times a day for children aged 9–23 months. For non-breastfed children 6–23 months, the child should be fed four times a day or more.

Among breastfed children, the MAD is met if the child consumes four or more food groups and is fed the minimum number of times or more per day. Minimum dietary diversity for the non-breastfed child is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6–23 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a MAD, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds. Data are presented across the ZOI, disaggregated by gender, by gendered household type, and by breastfeeding status.

Results indicate that few children receive an adequate diet; 7.7 percent of children aged 6–23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet (Table 21).

Table 21. Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
All households	7.74	606
Household type		
Male and female adults	7.79	562
Female adult only	9.52	36
Male adult only [^]	-	8
Child no adult [^]	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

The MAD is disaggregated by component and breastfeeding status (Table 22). Among breastfed children, fewer than one in five (19.1 percent) has a MAD (four or more food groups), and 13.9 percent receive the minimum feeding frequency for children 6–23 months in the household. Of non-breastfed children 6–23 months, 34.5 percent consume four or more food groups and 73.5 percent are fed four times or more per day.

Table 22. Components of MAD among children 6–23 months of age

	Baseline value %	n (unweighted)
	%	n
Breastfed children 6–23 months		
4 or more food groups	19.08 ^a	428
Minimum times or more	13.85 ^b	428
Minimum acceptable diet	4.45 ^c	428
Non-breastfed children 6–23 months		
Milk or milk products	87.21	178
4 or more food groups	34.48 ^a	178
Minimum times or more	73.53 ^b	178
Minimum acceptable diet	15.85 ^c	178
All children 6–23 months		
Breast milk, milk or milk products	96.31	606
4 or more food groups	23.53	606
Minimum times or more	31.09	606
Minimum acceptable diet	7.74	606

^{a-c} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

3.4.2 Women's Nutrition

Measures of Nutritional Status

The prevalence of underweight (and overweight) women is an indicator that provides information about the extent to which women's diet meets their caloric requirements. Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity and poor food security, and it can result in adverse birth outcomes. This indicator measures the percentage of nonpregnant women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) below 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed: $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / \text{height (in meters)}^2$.

Table 23 shows the distribution of women's BMI prevalence among ZOI respondents. Across all women surveyed, the mean BMI is 24.0, or normal weight. Approximately two-thirds (61.3 percent) of women are considered normal weight. Approximately 22.5 percent of women are overweight and 10.0 percent are obese. In the ZOI, there are a higher percentage of overweight/obese women than underweight women.

Table 23. Women's nutritional status

	Baseline value	Std dev	n (unweighted)
Mean body mass index (BMI)	23.97	4.53	2,929
BMI categories (% of women)			
< 17.0 (moderate/severely underweight)	1.55		2,929
17.0–18.49 (mildly underweight)	4.58		2,929
18.5–24.9 (normal)	61.30		2,929
25.0–29.9 (overweight)	22.54		2,929
≥ 30.0 (obese)	10.04		2,929
<18.5 (underweight)	6.12		2,929
18.5–24.9 (normal)	61.30		2,929
≥ 25.0 (overweight/obese)	32.58		2,929

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

The prevalence of underweight women in the ZOI is 6.1 (Table 24). There is no statistical difference in prevalence of underweight women between women in male and female adult only households and women in female adult only households. Statistics compiled by the Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System show the prevalence of underweight women (ages 19–49) during the interval 2006 to 2011 varying erratically from 6 percent to 12 percent.⁶¹ Seasonal food shortages as well as less predictable events reduce household food security and have impacts on prenatal development, breastfeeding, and child nourishment.

⁶¹ World Health Organization and World Food Programme. 2011. Tajikistan Food Security Monitoring System Bulletin. August No. 10, p. 6.

Table 24. Prevalence of underweight women

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
All households	6.12	2,929
Household type		
Male and female adults	5.95	2,656
Female adult only	7.74	271
Male adult only [^]	-	2
Child no adult [^]	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

The combined prevalence of overweight and obese (BMI > 25) women in households is 32.6 percent in the ZOI (Table 25). Many women suffer the combined health effects of poor nutrition and obesity. There are no statistically significant differences in prevalence of overweight women between gendered household types.

Table 25. Prevalence of overweight and obese women

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
Any overweight	32.58	2,929
Household type		
Male and female adults	32.75	2,656
Female adult only	31.17	271
Male adult only [^]	-	2
Child no adult [^]	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Further analysis of the prevalence of households with stunted children is presented in Table 26. It is important to note that height and weight measurements were taken from every nonpregnant woman of reproductive age in the household, not necessarily the mother or caregiver of the child. The ZOI baseline prevalence of households with women who are overweight/obese and stunted children is 19.2 percent. There are no significant differences by gendered household type.

Table 26. Prevalence of households with overweight women and stunted children under 5

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
All households	19.24	972
Household type		
Male and female adults	19.90	891
Female adult only	12.63	80
Male adult only [^]	-	1
Child no adult [^]	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS 2012.

Table 27 shows the prevalence of households with underweight women of reproductive age and stunted children under 5. Under 4.0 percent of households (3.9 percent) have underweight women and stunted children. There are no significant differences by household type.

Table 27. Prevalence of households with underweight women and stunted children under 5

	Baseline value	n (unweighted)
All households	3.92	972
Household type		
Male and female adults	4.08	891
Female adult only	2.29	80
Male adult only^	-	1
Child no adult^	-	-

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

[^] = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Women's Household Dietary Diversity

Women of reproductive age (15–49 years) are at risk of multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and to participate in income-generating activities. This indicator is a validated proxy measure of the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15–49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used: (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 mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups mentioned above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample.

At baseline women of reproductive age consumed on average 4.4 out of 9.0 food groups during the previous day (Table 28). Women of reproductive age in male and female adult households reported having higher dietary diversity scores than women in female adult households (4.5 compared to 4.0).

Table 29 shows the distribution of dietary diversity across women of reproductive age. The population of women of reproductive age is divided into quartiles and the mean dietary diversity score is presented for each quartile. The table shows one quarter of women consume foods from 2.0 of the 9.0 food groups. The top 25 percent consume foods from 7.2 of 9 food groups.

Table 28. Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by WRA

	Mean baseline value	Std dev	n (unweighted)
All households	4.44	2.06	3,195
Household type			
Male and female adults	4.48 ^a	2.06	2,914
Female adult only	4.04 ^a	1.98	279
Male adult only [^]	-	-	2
Child no adult [^]	-	-	-

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significant at 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

[^] Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 29. Women's Dietary Diversity Score, by quartile

	Women's Dietary Diversity Score			
	Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
Average number of food groups consumed (std dev)	2.02 (0.71)	3.52 (0.50)	4.97 (0.60)	7.22 (1.08)
n (total = 3,195)	798	799	799	799

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Further analysis identifies which food groups are most frequently consumed (Table 30). Almost all women eat grain, roots, and tubers (98.8 percent), and three-quarters of the women sampled eat vegetables and fruits rich in vitamin A (73.7 percent), but fewer consume dark green leafy vegetables rich in Vitamin A (34.4 percent). About two-thirds (58.1 percent) eat animal protein (flesh foods and other small animal protein), just less than half consume dairy products (46.8 percent), and 38.1 percent eat eggs. Only 7.2 percent of surveyed women report consuming organ meat.

Table 30. Percentage of women eating each of the nine food groups

Food group	Baseline value (%)	n (unweighted)
Grains, roots and tubers	98.80	3,195
Legumes and nuts	39.43	3,195
Dairy products	46.79	3,195
Organ meat	7.23	3,195
Eggs	38.05	3,195
Flesh foods and other misc. small animal protein	58.05	3,195
Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables	34.40	3,195
Other Vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits	73.74	3,195
Other fruits and vegetables	47.70	3,195

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

3.5 Women's Empowerment

Women play a prominent role in agriculture and because of the persistent economic constraints they face, Women's Empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth. The WEAI was developed to track the change in Women's Empowerment levels that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future. For more information, the WEAI questionnaires and manual can be found online.⁶²

3.5.1 WEAI Overview

The WEAI measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that limit women's full engagement in the agriculture sector.⁶³

For the Tajikistan ZOI, the WEAI score is 0.69, and 21 percent of women are adequately empowered. The WEAI is composed of two subindices: 5DE subindex, which measures the empowerment of women in five areas; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which measures the relative empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the ZOI-level 5DE and the GPI (both discussed in the following section). Thus, improvements in either the 5DE or GPI will increase the WEAI score. The total formula for the Index is: WEAI = 0.9 x 5DE + 0.1 x GPI.

The WEAI is an aggregate index reported at the ZOI level and is based on *individual*-level data on men and women in the same household, as well as data from women living in households with no adult male. The respondents are primary male/female decision-makers in the household. Refer to Appendix C for further description of this indicator and explanation of the calculation. See Table 31 for the list and definition of WEAI indicators.

3.5.2 5DE

The 5DE subindex assesses whether women are empowered across the five domains examined in the WEAI. Each domain is weighted equally, as are each of the indicators within a domain. The five domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding 10 indicators, and their weights for the 5DE are shown below in Table 31.

The 5DE is a measure of empowerment rather than disempowerment. As such, the index describes women as "empowered" or "not yet empowered," rather than disempowered. A woman is defined as empowered in the five domains if she has adequate achievements⁶⁴ in 80 percent or more of the weighted indicators. Within the 5DE, the 80 percent threshold is also called the empowerment

⁶² Von Grebmer, et al., 2013.

⁶³ Alkire, Malapit, et al., 2013.

⁶⁴ Having "adequate achievement" means an individual scores above an adequacy cutoff established for each indicator.

threshold. The 5DE contributes 90 percent of the weight to the WEAI. The 5DE score ranges from zero to one, where higher values indicate greater empowerment.

Table 31. WEAI indicators

Domain (each weighted 1/5 of the 5DE subindex)	Definition of domain	Indicators	Weight of indicator in 5DE subindex
Production	Sole or joint decision making over food and cash-crop farming, livestock, and fisheries, and autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	1/10
		Autonomy in production	1/10
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	1/15
		Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	1/15
		Access to and decisions on credit	1/15
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	1/5
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	1/10
		Speaking in public	1/10
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	1/10
		Leisure	1/10

The 5DE is calculated by first constructing the disempowerment index (M_0), and then converting M_0 to empowerment. The formula is: $5DE = 1 - M_0$. The disempowerment index is constructed using a multidimensional methodology known as the Alkire Foster Method.⁶⁵ M_0 is calculated by multiplying the disempowered headcount (H) and the average inadequacy score (A). The disempowered headcount reflects the proportion of women who are not yet empowered. The average inadequacy score reflects the average percentage of indicators in which women who are not yet empowered did not yet achieve adequacy.⁶⁶ In sum, the 5DE is expressed as: $5DE = 1 - H \times A$. Of note, Table 32 reports H and A as percentages, but in the 5DE formula, the equivalent proportions are used.

⁶⁵ Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, n.d.

⁶⁶ Alkire, S., Meinzen-Dick, R., Peterman, A., Quisumbing, A., Seymour, G., and Vaz, A. 2013. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index. *World Development*. 52 (C): 71–91.

Table 32 shows that the estimated 5DE in the ZOI is 0.68. As reflected in the formula above, this score is calculated with the percent of women in the survey who are not yet empowered (disempowered headcount), which is 79.0, and the average inadequacy score, which is 40.8 percent.⁶⁷

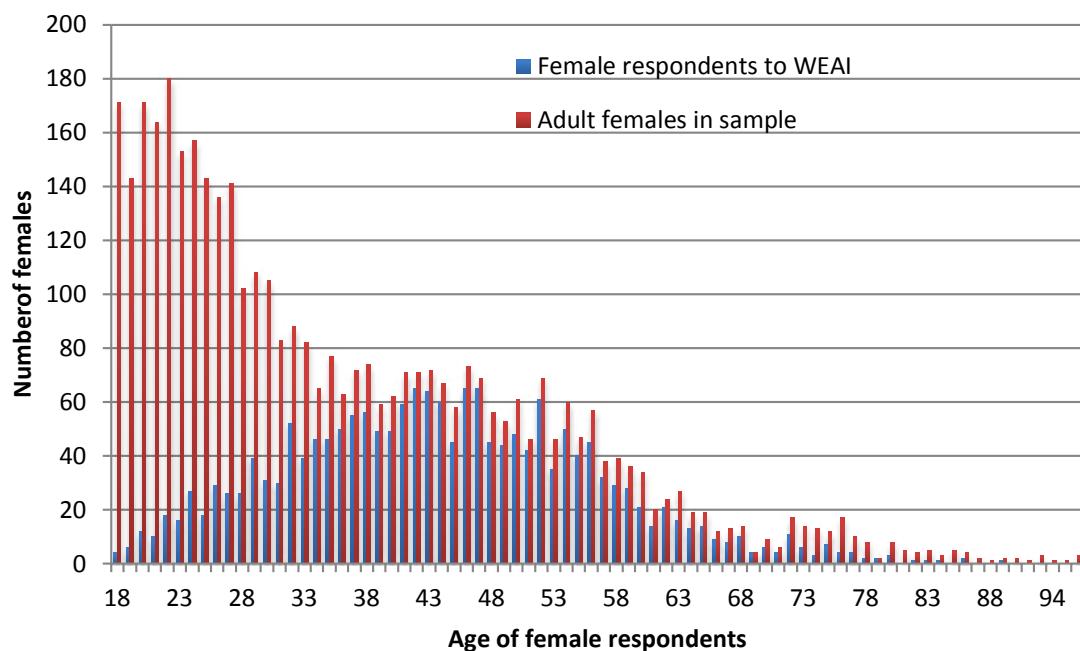
Table 32. Women's 5DE subindex

	Baseline value
5DE subindex	0.68
Percent of women achieving empowerment (score of 0.80 or greater) ($I-H_n$)	21.04
Percent of women not achieving empowerment (score below 0.80) (H_n)	78.96
Average adequacy score for women not yet empowered ($I-A$)	59.19
Average inadequacy score for women not yet empowered (A)	40.81
n	1,007

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012-Jan 2013.

The results presented in this section do not represent the levels of empowerment of all adult women in the population. These results represent the status of primary decision-makers within the household, who are likely to be the most empowered relative to other adults in the household. In Tajikistan, 44.2 percent of households in the ZOI have daughters-in-law. Women who self-identified as the primary respondent or as the spouse/partner of primary respondent may differ significantly from other women in characteristics correlated with empowerment. Figure 3 below shows the age distribution of women in the PBS sample, compared to the females who responded to the empowerment questions in the survey.

Figure 3. Age distribution of women in sample and women respondents to WEAI module



⁶⁷ These are the results based on the calculations of this indicator, recognizing that most women in agriculture are subsistence farmers. For more information on the WEAI utilization by Feed the Future, visit the following site: <http://feedthefuture.gov/article/release-womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>. Retrieved May 20, 2013.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

In addition to examining the 5DE for the sample as a whole, 5DE scores were analyzed and compared by household type. As shown in Table 33, women in female adult only households have a significantly higher 5DE (0.77) than women in male and female adult households (0.67).

Table 33. Women's 5DE score and household type

	Baseline value	Std dev	n (unweighted)
All households	0.68	0.22	1,007
Household type			
Male and female adults	0.67 ^a	0.22	919
Female adult only	0.77 ^a	0.16	88

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 34 reports the percentages of females who are not yet empowered and have inadequacy for the 10 indicators within each of the 5DE. Refer to Appendix C for descriptions of each of the 10 indicators including adequacy cutoffs. In Table 34, results are shown for all women from both household types who responded to the WEAI module in the survey. Women who score above the 80 percent empowerment threshold are not counted against the censored headcounts. To compute a censored headcount ratio for each indicator, the number of not-yet-empowered people who are deprived on that indicator is divided by the total number of respondents. The censored headcounts illustrate the profile of inadequate achievements of the not yet empowered. Focusing on women who are not yet empowered is important because it emphasizes specific ways empowerment can be improved. By construction, improvements in the achievements of women who are already empowered do not increase the 5DE score, an important property of the index. Discussion of each indicator and domain follows Table 34.

Table 34. Percent of women who are not yet empowered and who have inadequate achievement (censored headcount) in the 5DE indicators

Domain	Indicator	Censored headcount ¹ (n = 1,007)
Production	Input in productive decisions	27.15
	Autonomy in production	54.72
Resources	Ownership of assets	25.50
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	48.19
Income	Access to and decisions on credit	72.79
	Control over use of income	16.23
Leadership	Group member	56.18
	Speaking in public	37.71
Time	Workload	13.36
	Leisure	2.96

¹ The censored headcount ratio for a particular indicator is the number of not-yet-empowered people who are deprived on that indicator divided by the total population.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Production Domain

Input in Productive Decisions. Results shown in Table 34 indicate that among women in the ZOI, 27.2 percent are not yet empowered and have inadequate input into productive decisions.

Autonomy in Production. Over half of women (54.7 percent) are not yet empowered and have inadequacy in terms of autonomy in production.

Resources Domain

Ownership of Assets. Among women in the Tajikistan ZOI, 25.5 percent are not yet empowered and experience inadequacy in ownership of assets.

Purchase, Sale, or Transfer of Assets. Nearly half of women (48.2 percent) are both not yet empowered and inadequate in terms of controlling the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets.

Access to and Decisions on Credit. The indicator tracking access to and decisions on credit shows the highest percentage of inadequacy among women, with 72.8 percent, nearly three-quarters, not yet empowered and not having adequate achievement.

Control over Use of Income. Relative to other resource indicators, the percentage of women who both are not yet empowered and lack adequacy in the control over use of income is comparatively low, at 16.2 percent.

Leadership Domain

Participation in Formal and Informal Groups. In the ZOI, the percentage of women who are both not yet empowered and experience inadequacy in the group membership indicator is 56.2 percent.

Speaking in Public. A lower percentage of women are both not empowered and lack adequacy in the speaking in public indicator (37.7 percent) compared to group membership.

Time Allocation Domain

Workload. With respect to the workload indicator, 13.4 percent of women are both not yet empowered and experience inadequacy.

Leisure Time. The satisfaction with leisure time indicator shows the lowest percentage of inadequacy among women; 3.0 percent of women are not yet empowered and have inadequate achievement on this indicator.

3.5.3 GPI

The second subindex in the WEAI—the GPI—measures Women’s Empowerment relative to that of men by comparing the 5DE profiles of women and men in the same households. A woman is assumed to achieve gender parity if her achievements in the five domains are at least as high as the man in her household. The GPI reflects the percentage of women who have achieved parity and, in cases of gender disparity, the average empowerment gap that women experience relative to their male counterparts. While the 5DE score is calculated using all women in the sample, the GPI score is calculated using only women living in a household with at least one adult man (often her partner).

The GPI is calculated by multiplying two factors. The first is the percentage of women without gender parity (H_{GPI}), defined as women with lower achievements in the five domains than that of their male counterparts. Empowered women, meaning those who score above the empowerment threshold of the 5DE, are automatically counted as having parity with their male counterpart. The second factor is the average empowerment gap (I_{GPI}), which measures the average percentage shortfall in empowerment between women and men living in households without gender parity across all indicators. The GPI is calculated with the formula $GPI = 1 - (H_{GPI} \times I_{GPI})$. The GPI ranges from zero to one, with higher values indicating greater gender parity.⁶⁸

In the ZOI, the estimated GPI is 0.79, which is calculated with the formula above that is based on the percent of women without gender parity (71.9) and the average empowerment gap (28.6). Table 35 shows the breakdown of baseline values by the GPI variables.

Table 35. GPI

	Baseline value
GPI	0.79
Percent of women achieving gender parity ($1-H_{GPI}$)	28.10
Percent of women without gender parity (H_{GPI})	71.90
Average empowerment gap (I_{GPI})	28.63
n	551

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012-Jan 2013.

Table 36 presents men’s and women’s censored headcounts, or the percentage not yet empowered and inadequate in the 10 indicators of 5DE. Note that, unlike Table 34, which showed percentages for all women in the survey, in Table 36, the percentages reported are based only on males and females in dual households (i.e., those households with both a male and a female adult).

Table 36 shows that men and women in dual households report significant differences in 9 of the 10 5DE indicators. Significantly more women than men are not empowered and have inadequacy in all indicators of 5DE except the satisfaction with leisure time indicator.

⁶⁸ Alkire, Meinzen-Dick, et al., 2013.

Table 36. Percent of men and women who are not yet empowered and have inadequate achievement (censored headcount) in the 10 5DE indicators

Domain	Indicator	Baseline values	
		Male censored headcount ¹ (n 55(1))	Female censored headcount ² (n 55(1))
Production	Input in productive decisions	6.43 ^a	31.02 ^a
	Autonomy in production	22.4 ^b	59.04 ^b
Resources	Ownership of assets	1.28 ^c	30.13 ^c
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	13.03 ^d	49.82 ^d
Income	Access to and decisions on credit	28.42 ^e	74.47 ^e
	Control over use of income	2.01 ^f	18.69 ^f
Leadership	Group member	21.70 ^g	57.91 ^g
	Speaking in public	9.29 ^h	39.26 ^h
Time	Workload	1.61 ⁱ	15.33 ⁱ
	Leisure	2.16	2.38

^{a-i} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. The comparisons are across columns. Comparison and estimates for men and women living in male and female adult households.

¹ Male-censored headcounts are the percentage of men who are not yet empowered and have inadequate achievement in the indicator.

² Female-censored headcounts are the percentage of women who are not yet empowered and have inadequate achievement in the indicator.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4. Analysis of Findings

4.1 Analysis Requested by USAID/Tajikistan

This section illustrates additional analyses requested by the USAID/CAR/Tajikistan. Data presented show the relationship between select Feed the Future indicators and WEAI indicators, including specific analysis of the relationship between select Feed the Future indicators and women's decision-making capacity. Data also explore the relationship between empowered and not yet empowered women and HHS categories, and the relationship between women's decision making and migrant labor. Food security analyses include a comparison of household hunger levels across drinking water sources and of the relationship between hunger and livestock holdings. Data on population demographics (rural/urban, household) are presented according to livestock holdings, drinking and washing water sources, household energy, sanitation source, and migrant labor.

4.1.1 Women's Empowerment and Feed the Future Indicators

Analysis is also conducted to determine the extent to which households with empowered women have different outcomes on eight Feed the Future ZOI indicators compared to those households with women not yet achieving adequate empowerment (Table 37). There are no clear or statistically significant differences between empowered and not yet empowered women for any of the indicators.

Table 37. Values for eight Feed the Future indicators according to WEAI

Feed the Future indicator	Empowered	n	Not yet empowered	n
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)	10.41	217	8.13	786
Per capita expenditures of U.S. Government-targeted beneficiaries (2010 USD) (std dev)	3.07 (1.73)	217	3.28 (2.05)	786
Prevalence (%) of underweight children under 5 years	11.79	216	9.48	738
Prevalence (%) of stunted children under 5 years	31.24	216	32.40	738
Prevalence (%) of wasted children under 5 years	7.74	216	6.40	738
Prevalence (%) of underweight women of reproductive age	3.99	366	6.00	1,259
Prevalence (%) of households with moderate or severe hunger	18.89	216	14.15	786
Prevalence (%) of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	6.37	81	7.17	249
Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by WRA (std dev)	4.15 (2.20)	406	4.28 (2.11)	1,345
Prevalence (%) of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months	^	22	38.61	84

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^ = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.1.2 Women's Empowerment and Household Hunger

Detailed analysis examines the relationship between the severity of household hunger and women's achievement of the WEAI indicators. Households are categorized according to whether they reported "moderate to severe hunger" or "little to no hunger."

Table 38 shows WEAI indicators by severity of household hunger categories. Women's achievement in available time for leisure is associated with lower rates of household hunger. Women's achievement on the following indicators is associated with higher rates of household hunger: autonomy in production; ownership of assets; purchase, sale or transfer of assets; and access to and decisions on credit.

Table 38. Severity of household hunger according to women's achievement on WEAI indicators

WEAI indicator	Household hunger scale categories	
	Moderate to severe hunger	No hunger
Input into productive decisions	70.55	72.28
Autonomy in production	47.02 ^a	36.78 ^a
Ownership of assets	82.71 ^b	72.91 ^b
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	58.81 ^c	47.31 ^c
Access to and decisions on credit	22.67 ^d	12.14 ^d

Control over use of income	87.07	83.22
Group member	40.96	35.77
Speaking in public	57.72	60.90
Workload	87.71	86.37
Leisure	91.72 ^e	97.36 ^e
n	154	848

^{a-e} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.1.3 Women's Decision Making and Select Indicators

Table 39 presents FTF FEEDBACK indicators by levels of the WEAI decision-making index. There is no clear pattern or statistically significant relationship between decision-making categories and the Feed the Future indicators with the exception of dietary diversity, where women with lower decision-making power have greater diversity in their diet. Note that the lack of relationship between women's and children's anthropometrics and WEAI decision-making index may be because women included in the WEAI are, in general, not the same individuals as in the women's anthropometrics and dietary diversity (Module H) section.

Table 39. Feed the Future indicators by levels of WEAI decision-making index

Feed the Future indicator	Decision making index					
	Low (0-3 decisions)		Medium (4 decisions)		High (5 decisions)	
	Value	n	Value	n	Value	n
Prevalence of poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)	8.59	769	9.07	208	^	26
Per capita expenditures of USG targeted beneficiaries (2010 USD) (std dev)	3.25 (2.04)	769	3.17 (1.82)	208	^	26
Prevalence (%) of underweight children under 5 years	9.37	734	11.87	199	^	21
Prevalence (%) of stunted children under 5 years	31.68	734	33.72	199	^	21
Prevalence (%) of wasted children under 5 years	6.85	734	6.85	199	^	21
Prevalence (%) of underweight women of reproductive age	6.15	1,233	3.40	353	6.01	39
Prevalence (%) of households with moderate or severe hunger	13.53	770	19.04	206	^	26
Prevalence (%) of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	7.01	253	7.37	71	^	6
Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by WRA (std dev)	4.30 (2.15)	1,327	4.20 (2.14)	379	3.35 (1.38)	45
Prevalence (%) of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months	41.63	83	^	19	^	4

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

^ = Results not statistically representative; n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.2 Other Analyses

4.2.1 Feed the Future Indicators by Expenditure Categories

Table 40 shows selected FTF FEEDBACK indicators by daily per capita expenditure quartiles and top and bottom deciles.⁶⁹ Indicator values generally improve moving from the lowest to the highest expenditure quartiles. The prevalence stunting among children under 5 years of age is higher for households in the bottom expenditure quartile (33.9 percent) compared to the top expenditure

⁶⁹ Expenditure quartiles, and top and bottom deciles in USD 2010 cover the following ranges:

Quartile 1	\$0.55	\$2.06
Quartile 2	\$2.06	\$2.99
Quartile 3	\$2.99	\$4.34
Quartile 4	\$4.35	\$27.11
Decile 1	\$0.55	\$1.48
Decile 10	\$6.00	\$27.11

quartile (26.9 percent). The share of households reporting moderate to severe hunger decreases from 27.0 percent in the bottom quartile to 2.9 percent in the highest quartile. Similarly, the prevalence of households with children 6–23 months with minimum acceptable diet increases from 3.2 percent for households in the bottom quartile to 15.1 percent for households in the top quartile.

Table 40. Selected Feed the Future indicators by category of per capita expenditure

	Quartiles				Deciles	
	1	2	3	4	Top	Bottom
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (%)	33.90 ^a	28.56	31.06	26.88 ^a	28.98	39.60
Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 years of age (%)	9.98	7.36	11.77	9.48	11.79	8.43
Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age (%)	6.56	6.33	7.06	6.74	6.94	5.03
Prevalence households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS) (%)	27.03 ^{bc}	14.96 ^b	11.01 ^c	2.87 ^{bc}	2.86 ^d	37.88 ^d
Prevalence of children 6–23 months with minimum acceptable diet (%) [^]	3.16 ^{ef}	9.25 ^e	6.18 ^g	15.12 ^{fg}	20.92 ^h	5.79 ^h
Women's Dietary Diversity Score (std dev)	3.55 ⁱ (1.98)	4.29 ⁱ (2.01)	4.79 ⁱ (1.88)	5.24 ⁱ (1.97)	5.44 ⁱ (1.85)	3.15 ^j (1.91)
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (%)	42.21	47.56 ^k	36.44	23.98 ^k	^	^
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	0.67	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.67	0.67

^{a-k} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

[^] = Results not statistically representative, n<30.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.2.2 Drinking Water Sources and Food Security

Table 41 compares moderate or severe hunger across drinking water sources. While few households report using a protected dug well for drinking water, households experiencing no hunger are more likely to use this source than households experiencing moderate or severe hunger (8.3 percent versus 3.4 percent). It is more common for households experiencing moderate or severe hunger to have piped water into their plot or yard (16.7 percent versus 11.2 percent), or to use a public or private tap as a drinking water source compared to households experiencing no hunger (18.9 percent versus 13.0 percent).

4.2.3 Livestock Holdings and Food Security

Table 42 shows that 13.0 percent of all households report moderate or severe hunger. A smaller share of households with large livestock (9.7 percent) report moderate or severe hunger compared to households with no livestock holdings (20.0 percent).

Table 41. Household hunger and drinking water sources

	Moderate or severe hunger %	No hunger %
Drinking water sources		
Piped into dwelling	3.00	3.05
Piped into plot or yard	16.74 ^a	11.19 ^a
Public tap or other private tap	18.88 ^b	12.95 ^b
Tube well or borehole	11.59	13.49
Protected dug well	3.43 ^c	8.34 ^c
Protected spring	4.72	4.34
Rain water collection	5.15	3.32
Unprotected dug well or springs	0.00	0.61
Rivers or ponds or streams	33.48	36.61
Tankers-truck or vendor	3.00	5.97
Bottled water	0.00	0.14
n (unweighted)	233	1,475

^{a-c} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 42. Households reporting moderate or severe hunger by livestock assets

	Moderate or severe hunger %
Livestock assets	
All households	13.01
Large livestock	9.27 ^a
Small livestock	12.81
Chickens	20.00
No holdings	20.99 ^a
n (unweighted)	242

^a Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.2.4 Migrant Labor and WEAI

Table 43 shows there is no significant difference in the decision-making power of women in households with a member working abroad and households without a member working abroad.

Table 43. Women's decision making in households with and without members working abroad

	Low (0-3 decisions)	Medium (4 decisions)	High (5 decisions)	n (unweighted)
	% 			
One or more members working abroad	68.92	8.44	22.65	432
No household members working abroad	74.19	6.39	19.42	580

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are between rows.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.3 Disaggregation by Rural and Urban

This section compares rural and urban areas within the ZOI. The small sample size for urban areas limits the extent of comparisons.

4.3.1 Livestock Holdings

Table 44 shows that 81 percent of households in rural areas own livestock. Most (71.0 percent) own large livestock. In urban areas, about half of urban households (53.1 percent) have no livestock holdings and about one-third (30.1 percent) own large livestock.

Table 44. Livestock holdings of urban and rural households

Livestock owned (multiple response)	Rural	Urban
	%	
Large livestock	70.95 ^a	30.09 ^a
Small livestock	2.22 ^b	14.60 ^b
Chickens	7.86 ^c	2.21 ^c
No holdings	18.97 ^d	53.10 ^d
n (unweighted)	1,666	226

^{a-d} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.3.2 Water Sources

Nearly 25 percent of households are taking water from pools and irrigation canals where waterborne pathogens thrive. As previously noted, the burden of caring for the sick lies upon women, leaving them with reduced time and energy to generate income.

Table 45 and Table 46 show water sources for rural and urban households in the ZOI. About one in five households has access to piped water on their plot or to public piped water. Piped water into houses is almost non-existent in rural areas and is available to 13.3 percent of urban households. In urban areas, most households (about 57 percent) have access to piped water for drinking from a communal source or for running onto their plot. Most rural households rely on ponds and rivers or boreholes for drinking water. Nearly 25 percent of households are taking water from pools and irrigation canals where waterborne pathogens thrive.

Table 45. Primary drinking water sources, by rural and urban household

Primary drinking water source	Rural	Urban
	%	
Piped into dwelling	13.28 ^a	1.38 ^a
Piped into plot or yard	33.20 ^b	8.20 ^b
Public tap or other private tap	23.65 ^c	12.26 ^c
Tube well or borehole	6.22 ^d	14.33 ^d
Protected dug well	2.07 ^e	8.54 ^e
Protected spring	0.00 ^f	5.17 ^f
Rain water collection	0.00 ^g	4.20 ^g
Unprotected dug well or springs	0.00	0.62
River or ponds or streams	21.58 ^h	38.71 ^h
Tankers-truck or vendor	0.00 ⁱ	6.47 ⁱ
Bottled water	0.00	0.14
n (unweighted)	1,452	241

^{a-i} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 46. Source of water for washing and other uses, by rural and urban households

Water source for washing	Rural	Urban
	%	
Piped into dwelling	1.17 ^a	8.79 ^a
Piped into plot or yard	4.96 ^b	24.27 ^b
Public tap or someone else's private tap	10.33 ^c	34.31 ^c
Tube well or borehole	11.29	7.11
Protected dug well	7.37 ^d	2.93 ^d
Protected spring	5.23 ^e	0.00 ^e
Rain water collection	7.23 ^f	0.84 ^f
Unprotected dug well or springs	1.10	0.00
River or ponds or streams	46.14 ^g	20.50 ^g
Tankers truck or vendor	4.20 ^h	0.42 ^h
Bottled water	0.96	0.08
n (unweighted)	1,452	237

^{a-h} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.3.3 Household Energy Supply

Table 47 shows primary and secondary household fuel sources and compares rural and urban households fuel usage. Urban households combine electricity, firewood, and propane. Rural households rely more on agricultural products and use firewood, animal dung, and crop residue for fuel.

Table 47. Primary and secondary fuel sources by rural and urban

Fuel sources	Rural	Urban
	%	
Primary fuel source		
Electricity	10.54 ^a	24.48 ^a
Piped gas	0.83	0.83
Kerosene	0.07	0.00
Charcoal	2.14	0.41
Firewood	50.72 ^b	24.48 ^b
Animal dung	10.41	11.20
Agricultural crop residue	9.44 ^c	5.39 ^c
Propane	15.51 ^d	28.63 ^d
Other	0.34 ^e	4.56 ^e
Secondary fuel source		
Electricity	4.20 ^a	8.37 ^a
Piped gas	0.41 ^b	2.09 ^b
Kerosene	3.51	2.51
Charcoal	29.36	33.05
Firewood	32.18 ^c	21.76 ^c
Animal dung	17.92	7.11
Agricultural crop residue	11.23 ^d	22.59 ^d
Propane	1.17	2.51
Other	4.20 ^e	0.00 ^e
n (unweighted)	1,451	241

^{a-e} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Table 48 shows that households in both rural and urban areas rely on electricity provided by the government. A small share of rural households (7.4 percent) has access to private, public, or shared generators. There are no statistically significant differences among rural and urban households.

Table 48. Electricity in rural and urban households

Electricity sources	Rural	Urban
	%	
Primary source		
None	0.34	0.00
Electric grid	96.01	97.08
Solar	0.62	1.67
Private generator	0.14	0.00
Public or shared generator	2.89	1.25
Secondary source		
None	95.32	96.23
Private, public or shared generator	4.34	3.77
Other	0.34	0.00
n (unweighted)	1,452	240

No differences across subgroups for any of the indicators in the table are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.3.4 Rural and Urban Household Sanitation

Table 49 shows that most households in both rural and urban areas use pit latrines (95.6 percent). Although more urban than rural households have access to improved sanitation, the share is very small (10 percent vs. 3.2 percent).

Public sanitation systems are largely not working and little or no investment has been made to improve the infrastructure. According to WHO, the lack of safe drinking water and effective waste treatment are the principal causes of 60 percent of diseases, particularly diarrhea among young children.

Table 49. Household sanitation by rural and urban

Sanitation facilities	Rural	Urban
	%	
Flush, shared	0.00 ^a	1.66 ^a
Flush, private	0.14 ^b	7.05 ^b
Ventilated improved pit latrine	3.10	1.24
Pit latrine	95.60 ^c	87.55 ^c
Community toilet	1.03	1.24
Bush or field	0.07 ^d	1.24 ^d
Water pan	0.07	0.00
n (unweighted)	1,453	241

^{a-d} Subgroups with the same superscript are significantly different at the 0.05 level. Comparisons are across columns.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.3.5 Households With Members Working Abroad

The FTF FEEDBACK PBS documented large numbers of households with workers abroad. Table 50 shows that in both rural and urban areas almost half of all households (41.4 percent and 46.4 percent, respectively) have one or more members working abroad. In the PBS, 58.0 percent of households report having no member working abroad, 29.0 percent one member working abroad, 9.0 percent two members working abroad, 2.6 percent three members, and the remaining approximately 1.4 percent more than three members working abroad.

Table 50. Rural and urban households with one or more members working abroad

	Rural	Urban
	%	
One or more members working abroad	41.39	46.42
n	1,713	265

No differences across subgroups are statistically significant at the 0.05 level.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.4 Alternative Expenditure and Poverty Analyses

The sharp drop observed in international poverty prevalence in the ZOI to 8.8 percent in 2012, compared with 14 percent of households reporting moderate to severe hunger (Table 18), motivated additional analyses of poverty in the ZOI. The FTF FEEDBACK team examined outliers among food and non-food household expenditures, spikes in spending on festive foods during the New Year's holiday as compared to the 2007 national survey, alternative poverty lines used in earlier surveys, and alternative poverty prevalence and gap estimates based on different poverty lines.

4.4.1 Expenditure Outliers and Holiday Season Adjustments

A careful review of distributions of expenditures within and across households detected two relatively minor issues. The team found that reported food consumption in a few households exceeded normal consumption patterns by far. Reported expenditures on home improvements often exceeded levels that one would expect to see in consumption expenditures. To reduce the expenditure skew during the holiday season, caluculations excluded the few outlier households and all expenditures on home improvements by item code. Going beyond these two relatively minor issues, reported expenditures increased substantially during the middle of the time interval of data collection and coincided with the New Year's holiday in Tajikistan. The team found for the holiday interval (1 if 1/1 – 1/10/2013; else, 0) an indicator variable significantly different from zero and sizable in several food consumption expenditure models but not in non-food consumption models. Deriving and applying seasonal holiday deflators of 0.76 for urban households and 0.88 for rural households moderates the seasonal effect of the holiday on food expenditures. As one would expect, seasonal adjustment has only a moderate impact on poverty prevalence. Poorer households have less latitude for spending splurges during holidays.

Data used to calculate the poverty indicators reported in Table 6 and the descriptive findings in Table 17 do not include the few food consumption outlier households or home improvement expenditures. Food expenditures are seasonally adjusted for increased New Year's Holiday spending. Table 52 in Section 4.4.3 shows poverty measures and mean consumption expenditures prior to seasonal adjustment.⁷⁰

4.4.2 Alternative Poverty Lines

Historical and international comparisons of poverty prevalences and poverty gaps require preliminary reconciliation of differences in definitions of poverty lines and adjustments for local circumstances such as country and subregion CPI changes, currency exchange rates, and customary

⁷⁰ We acknowledge valuable technical support on consumption expenditure and poverty measures by USAID consultant Sasun Tsirunyan, who earlier provided technical support to the World Bank ECSHD for the 2007 Tajikistan LSMS.

foods. Local swings in prices of goods that poorer households in the population depend on for subsistence may also limit the validity of comparison.⁷¹

The Tajikistan LSMS report published in 2009 shows poverty prevalences and gaps based on a national poverty line and an extreme poverty line. Historical comparisons require an understanding of those poverty lines relative to the international poverty line that FTF FEEDBACK used to compute the poverty indicator estimate:

- **National.** Cost of buying a diet of 2,250 calories per capita per day and an allowance for non-food consumption (138.7 Somoni/month in 2007);
- **Extreme.** Food component of national poverty line (88.8 Somoni/month in 2007, approximately 64 percent of national poverty line); and
- **International.** (FTF FEEDBACK indicator): A “basket of commodities” each person in a household would need for subsistence, valued at \$1.25 in 2005, and about half of the extreme poverty line after inflating both to 2012 Somoni.

A historical comparison of World Bank poverty prevalence data for Tajikistan as a whole to FEEDBACK international poverty prevalence estimates in Table 51 shows marked downward trends in poverty across the board of poverty lines.

Table 51. Historical comparison of Tajikistan (National 2003/2007) and FTF FEEDBACK (ZOI 2012) poverty prevalence estimates

Tajikistan	2003	2007	2012
National	72.4	53.5	42.16
Extreme	41.5	17.1	15.43
International	35.43	14.66	8.8

Sources: World Databank 2003–2009; FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

4.4.3 Alternative Poverty and Expenditure Estimates

The World Bank’s PovcalNet Web site methodology page recommends measuring poverty using multiple poverty lines to test the robustness of international comparisons. Table 52 shows alternative poverty and expenditure estimates based on (1) the international poverty line but not seasonally adjusted (and, as in Table 17, excluding home improvement expenditures) and, (2) different poverty lines. Leaving expenditures unadjusted for the New Year’s holiday spending increases mean household expenditures overall from 2010 from \$3.32 to \$3.48. As a result of excluding the holiday correction, the overall international poverty prevalence decreases from 8.8 to 6.7 and the poverty gap from 1.7 to 1.4. The seasonally unadjusted national and extreme expenditures increase and the poverty measures decrease by similar, relatively small proportions.

⁷¹ R. E. De Hoyos and D. Medvedev Poverty Effects of Higher Food Prices: A Global Perspective, The World Bank Development Economics Development Prospects Group, March 2009 Policy Research Working Paper 4887.

Table 52. Alternative prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI

Feed the Future indicator	n (unweighted)	Baseline value				
		Baseline value	Std dev	95% CI	DEFF	
International poverty prevalence and gap (not seasonally adjusted)						
Prevalence of poverty:						
Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP, not seasonally adjusted) ¹	1,965	6.69	-	5.46-7.92	1.21	
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	6.72	-	5.43-8.01	1.24	
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	5.79	-	2.42-9.15	0.69	
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-	
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-	
Poverty gap (%) at \$1.25/day (2005 PPP, not seasonally adjusted)						
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	1.36	6.02	1.03-1.69	1.32	
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	1.74	10.36	0.40-3.07	0.86	
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-	
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-	
Per capita expenditure of USG targeted beneficiaries (2010 USD, not seasonally adjusted)²						
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	3.47	2.07	3.34-3.60	1.80	
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	3.54	2.64	3.22-3.86	0.76	
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-	
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-	
National and extreme poverty prevalence and gap (not seasonally adjusted)						
Prevalence of poverty:						
Percent of people living on less than 138.7 Somoni/month in 2007 prices (\$3.73 2005 PPP)	1,965	39.18	-	36.17-42.19	1.89	
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	39.46	-	36.33-42.58	1.90	
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	35.08	-	27.42-42.75	0.85	
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-	
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-	

[^] = Results not statistically representative, n<30.

¹ WorldBank correction applied. Poverty calculation applies the World Bank adjustment factor for Tajikistan, but does not adjust for seasonality. Please see the Basic Information Document for the TLSS 2007 at: file:///C:/Users/tpulido/Downloads/BINFO_FIN_E.pdf

Table 52. Alternative prevalence of poverty, poverty gap, and per capita expenditure in the ZOI (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	n (unweighted)	Baseline value			
		Baseline value	Std dev	95% CI	DEFF
Poverty gap (%) at \$3.73/day (2005 PPP)	1,965	11.00	17.68	9.92-12.09	1.87
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	10.97	17.19	9.83-12.10	1.94
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	11.40	23.55	8.33-14.47	0.88
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Prevalence of Extreme Poverty: Percent of people living on less than 88.8 Somoni/month in 2007 prices (\$2.39 2005 PPP)	1,965	13.23	-	11.26-15.21	1.69
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	13.04	-	10.94-15.14	1.81
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	15.66	-	9.71-21.60	0.88
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-
Poverty gap at \$2.39/day (2005 PPP)	1,965	2.64	8.81	2.18-3.10	1.36
M&F (both male and female adults)	1,751	2.61	8.47	2.12-3.09	1.45
FNM (female adult[s]only)	204	2.95	12.85	1.26-4.64	0.89
MNF (male adult[s]only) [^]	10	-	-	-	-
CNA (child no adult HHs) [^]	0	-	-	-	-

Source: FTF FEEDBACK PBS. Dec 2012 – Jan 2013.

Estimates based on the Tajikistan national poverty line as before look dramatically different from those based on an international poverty line. Overall, about 39.2 percent of persons in the ZOI live in households that expend less than the amount required to obtain a nutritious diet and basic non-food items. The corresponding poverty gap, at 11.0 percent, means that a substantial number of persons in the ZOI live well below the national poverty line.

Reducing the poverty line to the cost of a nutritious diet alone, 13.2 percent in the ZOI remain below the extreme poverty line. The corresponding poverty gap at 2.6 percent suggests a modest depth of poverty.

5. Summary and Conclusions

This document has reported the findings of the Tajikistan Feed the Future ZOI baseline values. The Feed the Future ZOI baseline values for 11 indicators come from the FTF FEEDBACK PBS. The PBS interviews included 2,000 households across 100 SEAs in the ZOI.

The Feed the Future indicators show a combination of difficulties for Khatlon residents in the ZOI. Households live in poor quality housing, and most lack access to piped water. Nearly all houses are connected to the national electrical grid. However, because Tajikistan generates hydroelectric power and rivers are frozen in the winter, power supply to the ZOI in winter months is extremely limited. Households, especially in rural areas, rely on agricultural products for fuel. There is also widespread reliance on remittance income. Nearly half of all households have one or more members working abroad. The prevalence of moderate or severe hunger in the ZOI is 13.9 percent. Of gendered household types, male and female adult households make up the largest share (89.0 percent). Households with both male and female adults are larger and have more women and children than female adult only households or male adult only households. There are no child no adult households in the sample.

The FTF FEEDBACK PBS measures nutrition of children under 5 years of age and women of reproductive age. Results show that 30.7 percent of children under 5 are stunted (low height for age), 6.9 percent are wasted (low weight for height), and 10.1 percent are underweight. Only 7.7 percent of children ages 6–23 months are receiving a minimum acceptable diet. About one in three children (31.4 percent) are fed the minimum acceptable number of times per day. Women of reproductive age also lack dietary diversity, consuming on average 4.4 of 9.0 food groups. About two-thirds (61.3 percent) of women have a BMI within the normal range, but 32.6 percent are overweight or obese. Combining women's nutrition information with BMI shows many women are likely to be undernourished and overweight, disposing them to poor health outcomes.

The WEAI shows that about one in five women in the ZOI are empowered, and the average total score is 0.68. Overall, men have achieved more empowerment, and the differences between men and women are significant for 9 of the 10 indicators. Education level has a role as a mediating influence in female empowerment and economic status; household types including male and female adults have significantly higher education levels (highest level: 19.0 percent tertiary and 9.6 percent primary or less) than household types including female adults only (highest level: 5.0 percent tertiary and 30.0 percent primary or less).

The report also presented country-specific analyses, and the following are some of the key findings with observed statistical significance. Women's achievement in available time for leisure is associated with lower rates of household hunger. A significant increase in consumption expenditures coincides with the New Year's holiday. A seasonal adjustment reduces the skew in the distribution of expenditures per capita per day of the survey. Poverty prevalence and poverty gap estimates based on the international poverty line and the Tajikistan extreme poverty line appear to be more consistent with stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under 5 in the ZOI than the estimates based on the Feed the Future international poverty line. Given these findings, further study should examine the factors affecting women's empowerment and gender parity in Tajikistan, the impact of rapidly increasing food prices since 2005 on the purchasing power of poor households, and the effects of large-scale worker exports and food imports on children, adult women, and adult men. Unique local conditions in the ZOI and in Tajikistan in general make

population-based living standards measurement extremely challenging and international comparisons even more challenging.

The FTF FEEDBACK PBS in Tajikistan has established an infrastructure that will facilitate future surveys. More systematic case management methods and data collection strategies will improve response rates and data quality. Survey operations will benefit from improved automation of range checks, skip patterns, and outlier detection. In Tajikistan the roles of male and female interviewers will be better understood, as will the recruiting of respondents and the interview process. Improved communication technology will facilitate more frequent uploading of interview data, rapid response to deviations from protocol, and tracking of the progress of the survey. Further analyses and secondary data sources will help improve the quality of baseline measures in time for the midline survey.

This report will be used to measure changes in the Feed the Future indicators over time in the Tajikistan ZOI. It should be noted again for the sake of emphasis that the survey was not designed to allow for conclusions about attribution or causality. Midterm and final surveys are scheduled for 2015 and 2017, respectively.

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Appendix B. Sample Weighting

Data required for statistical weighting of survey data were collected throughout the sampling process and from the GOTJ National Statistics Agency. These data included but were not limited to (1) EA population sizes used for selection of EAs, (2) population of strata, from which EAs are drawn, (3) population of EAs at time of listing, and (4) response rates for households and by gender.

The Tajikistan survey sample was drawn with two-stage, stratified cluster sampling, following the DHS sample design (ref [1]). Design weights were calculated based on the separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage and for each cluster. We have:

P_{1hi} = first-stage sampling probability of the i -th cluster in stratum b (district and by urban/rural).

P_{2hi} = second-stage sampling probability within the i -th cluster (household selection).

The probability of selecting cluster i in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h}$$

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

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}}$$

where

m_h = number of sample clusters selected in stratum (district-urban/rural) b .

N_{hi} = total number of households in the frame for the i -th sample cluster in stratum b .

N_i = total number of households in the frame in stratum b .

n_{hi} = number of sample households selected for the i -th sample cluster in stratum b .

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

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi} = \frac{m_h \times N_{hi}}{N_h} \times \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}} = \frac{m_h \times n_{hi}}{N_h}$$

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

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} = \frac{N_h}{m_h \times n_{hi}}$$

Appendix C. Indicator Descriptions and Calculations

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)

DEFINITION:

Underweight is a weight-for-age measurement. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0–59 months who are underweight, as defined by a weight-for-age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of underweight can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all underweight, i.e., both moderate and severe underweight combined.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with a weight-for-age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with weight for age Z score data.

RATIONALE:

Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under 5 is the goal of the Feed the Future Initiative. The prevalence of underweight children is also an indicator to monitor Millennium Development Goal 1.8: “Halving the number of people who are hungry.” Monitoring the prevalence of underweight children 0–59 months therefore allows USAID and its partners to show the contribution of Feed the Future programs to the achievement of Millennium Development Goal 1.8.

UNIT: Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

Sex: Male, Female

1. Percent of children 0–59 months of age in the sample that is underweight
2. Percent of male children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is underweight
3. Total population of male children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI
4. Percent of female children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is underweight
5. Total population of female children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI

TYPE:

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Impact

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (R)**MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. USAID missions or the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level data through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the data were collected within the previous 2 years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS data collection by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R)**DEFINITION:**

Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that is a reflection of chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percent of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height for age Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of stunting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all stunting, i.e., both moderate and severe stunting combined. While stunting is difficult to measure in children 0-6 months and most stunting occurs in the -9–23 month range (1,000 days), this indicator reports on all children under 59 months to capture the impact of interventions over time and to align with DHS data.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with a height for age Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with height for age Z score data.

RATIONALE:

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to prolonged exposure to an inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly 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 among adults. Better nutrition leads to increased cognitive and physical abilities, thus improving individual productivity in general, including improved agricultural productivity.

UNIT: Percent**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

Sex: Male, Female

1. Percent of children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is stunted
2. Percent of male children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is stunted
3. Total population of male children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI
4. Percent of female children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is stunted
5. Total population of female children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI

TYPE:**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Impact

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R)**MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. USAID missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (R)**DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the percent of children 0–59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight for height Z score < -2. Although different levels of severity of wasting can be measured, this indicator measures the prevalence of all wasting, i.e., both moderate and severe wasting combined.

The numerator for the indicator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with a weight for height Z score < -2. The denominator is the total number of children 0–59 months in the sample with weight for height Z score data.

RATIONALE:

Stunted, wasted, and underweight children under 5 years of age are the three major nutritional indicators. 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.

UNIT: Percent

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. Percent of children 0–59 months of age in the sample that is wasted
2. Percent of male children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is wasted
3. Total population of male children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI
4. Percent of female children 0–59 month of age in the sample that is wasted
5. Total population of female children 0–59 month of age in the ZOI1. percent of children 0–59 months of age in the sample that is wasted
6. Total population of children 0–59 months of age in zone of influence

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Sex: Male, Female

TYPE:**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Impact

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (R)**MEASUREMENT NOTES:**

- LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by USG interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. USAID missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every five years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at:
http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of underweight women (R)**DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the percent of *nonpregnant* women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are underweight, as defined by a body mass index (BMI) < 18.5. To calculate an individual's BMI, weight and height data are needed: BMI=weight (in kg) ÷ height (in meters) squared.

The numerator for the indicator is the number of nonpregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with a BMI < 18.5. The denominator for this indicator is the number of nonpregnant women 15-49 years in the sample with BMI data.

RATIONALE:

This indicator provides information about the extent to which women's diets meet their caloric requirements. Adequate energy in the diet is necessary to support the continuing growth of adolescent girls and women's ability to provide optimal care for their children and participate fully in income generation activities. Undernutrition among women of reproductive age is associated with increased morbidity, poor food security, and can result in adverse birth outcomes in future pregnancies. Improvements in women's nutritional status are expected to improve women's work productivity, which may also have benefits for agricultural production, linking the two strategic objectives of Feed the Future.

UNIT: Percent**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Please enter these two data points:

None

1. Percent of nonpregnant women of reproductive age in the sample that is underweight

2. Total population of women of reproductive age in the ZOI

TYPE:**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Impact

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below).

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by USG interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. USAID missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the "High Level Indicators" mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous two years and a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting, DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at:
http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

INDICATOR TITLE: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Score (R)

DEFINITION: The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) measures the empowerment, agency, and inclusion of women in the agriculture sector in an effort to identify and address the constraints that hinder women's full engagement in the agriculture sector. The WEAI is composed of two subindexes; the Five Domains of Empowerment subindex (5DE) measures the empowerment of women in five areas; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) measures the average level of equality in empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI is an aggregate index reported at the ZOI level and is based on individual-level data on men and women within the same households and data on women living in households with no adult male.

The 5DE assesses whether women are empowered across the five domains examined in the WEAI. Each domain is weighted equally, as are each of the indicators within a domain. The five domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding indicators, and their weights for the 5DE are:

Domain (each weighted 1/5 of 5DE subindex)	Definition of Domain	Indicators	Weight of Indicator in 5DE Subindex
Production	Sole or joint decision making over food and cash-crop farming, livestock, and fisheries as well as autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	1/10
		Autonomy in production	1/10
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decision-making power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	1/15
		Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	1/15
		Access to and decisions on credit	1/15
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	1/5
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	1/10
		Speaking in public	1/10
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	1/10
		Leisure	1/10

The 5DE is a measure of empowerment rather than disempowerment. A woman is defined as empowered in the 5DE if she reaches the threshold of empowerment in 80 percent or more of the weighted indicators. For disempowered women, the 5DE also shows the percentage of indicators in which those women meet the threshold of empowerment. The 5DE contributes 90 percent of the weight to the WEAI.

The GPI reflects the percentage of women who are as empowered as the men in their households. It is a relative equality measure that demonstrates the equality in 5DE profiles between the primary adult male and the primary adult female in each household. In most cases, these are husband and wife pairs, but they can be the primary male and female decision-makers regardless of their relationship to each other. For households that have not achieved gender parity, the GPI shows the gap that needs to be closed for women to reach the same level of empowerment as men. By definition, households without a primary adult male are excluded from this measure, and thus the aggregate WEAI uses the mean GPI value of dual-adult households. The GPI contributes 10 percent of the weight to the WEAI.

The 5DE score ranges from zero to one, where higher values indicate greater empowerment. It is constructed using a robust multidimensional methodology known as the Alkire Foster Method (see <http://www.ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty/alkire-foster-method/> for information on the method). The score has two components. First, it reflects the percentage of women who are empowered (H_e). Second, it reflects the percentage of domains in which those women who are not yet empowered (H_n) still have adequate achievements (A_a). The 5DE formula is $5DE = \{H_e + (H_n \times A_a)\}$, where $H_e + H_n = 100\%$ and $0 < A_a < 80\%$.⁷²

⁷² This corrects an error in the WEAI Brochure (http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/weai_brochure.pdf).

INDICATOR TITLE: Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Score (R)

The GPI also ranges from zero to one, with higher values indicating greater gender parity, and is constructed with two factors. First, it shows the percentage of women whose empowerment scores are lower than the men's in the household (H_{GPI}).⁷³ Second, the GPI shows the percentage shortfall in empowerment scores (I_{GPI}) for those women who do not have gender parity. The overall formula is the product of these two numbers, following the Foster Greer Thorbecke "poverty gap" measure: $GPI = \{1 - (H_{GPI} \times I_{GPI})\}$.

The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the ZOI-level 5DE and the GPI. Thus, improvements in either the 5DE or GPI will increase the WEAI. The total WEAI score equals $0.9\{ H_e + (H_n \times A_a) \} + 0.1\{1 - (H_{GPI} \times I_{GPI})\}$.

RATIONALE:

Feed the Future supports the inclusion of poorer and more economically vulnerable populations in economic growth strategies in the agriculture sector in order to have a transformational effect on regional economies and to restructure local production, distribution, and consumption patterns for long-term, sustainable development. Because women play a prominent role in agriculture and due to the persistent economic constraints they face, women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objective of inclusive agriculture sector growth. The WEAI was developed to track the change in women's empowerment levels that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future.

UNIT: Number

Please enter these three data points:

DISAGGREGATE BY:

1. Score for 5DE subindex
2. Score for GPI subindex
3. Total population in the ZOI

None

TYPE:

Impact

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE: Population-based surveys conducted by an M&E contractor in the Feed the Future ZOI.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** This indicator should be collected in the Feed the Future ZOIs (i.e., the targeted population/subnational level) through population-based surveys.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect the data for the Feed the Future ZOI.
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** For the ZOI survey, the M&E contractor should conduct a population-based survey using the WEAI methodology and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Data should be collected in the Zones of Influence for baseline, mid-term, and final reporting.

⁷³ This notation (H_{GPI}) is different from that used in the WEAI Brochure but is the same as that used in the WEAI Instructional Guide (http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/weai_instructionalguide.pdf) and published articles.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RiA)

DEFINITION: This indicator measures the percent of households experiencing moderate or severe hunger, as indicated by a score of 2 or more on the household hunger scale (HHS). To collect data for this indicator, respondents are asked about the frequency with which three events were experienced by household members in the last 4 weeks: (1) no food at all in the house, (2) went to bed hungry, (3) went all day and night without eating. For each question, four responses are possible (never, rarely, sometimes, or often), which are collapsed into the following three responses: never (value=0), rarely or sometimes (value=1), often (value=2). Values for the three questions are summed for each household, producing an HHS score ranging from 0 to 6.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of households in the sample with a score of 2 or more on the HHS. The denominator is the total number of households in the sample with HHS data.

For more information on the HHS, including guidance for collection and tabulation of the prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger, refer to the FANTA-2 website: www.fanta-2.org.

RATIONALE:

Measurement of household hunger provides a tool to monitor global progress of U.S. Government-supported food security initiatives. A decrease in household hunger is also a reflection of improved household resilience. The indicator has been validated to be meaningful for cross-cultural use using data sets from seven diverse sites.

UNIT: Percent**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI number of households covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total number of households in the ZOI. Enter:

Gendered Household type: Adult Female no Adult Male (FNM), Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF), Male and Female Adults (M&F), Child No Adults (CNA)

1. Percent of households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
2. Percent of FNM households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
3. Total population of FNM households in the ZOI
4. Percent of MNF households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
5. Total population of MNF households in the ZOI
6. Percent of M&F households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
7. Total population of M&E households in the ZOI
8. Percent of CNA households in the sample with moderate to severe hunger
9. Total population of CNA households in the ZOI

TYPE:**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Impact

Lower is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below). USAID/W will work to get these HHS questions incorporated into the DHS in applicable countries. Then, the DHS will also be able to show these data at the national level.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

This indicator should always be measured at the same time each year, ideally at the most vulnerable part of the year (e.g., right before harvest, during the dry season, etc.) Although this indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor, USAID/W is also working with headquarters and missions to have HHS added as a module to the DHS. Missions direct which modules the DHS should add to the default set of survey questions, and focus countries should request that the HHS module be added to any upcoming DHS for collection of the national-level data.

LEVEL OF COLLECTION: Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. If the appropriate module is included in a country’s DHS, the mission in that country should also monitor this

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (RiA)

indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.

- WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR: An M&E contractor will collect the data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level data through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), if the appropriate module is included.
- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the appropriate data were collected within the previous 2 years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI, or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RiA)**DEFINITION:**

This indicator measures the proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (MAD), apart from breast milk. The “minimum acceptable diet” indicator measures both the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity, as appropriate for various age groups. If a child meets the minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity for his/her age group and breastfeeding status, then s/he is considered to receive a minimum acceptable diet.

Tabulation of the indicator requires that data on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, number of semi-solid/solid feeds and number of milk feeds be collected for children 6–23 months the day preceding the survey. The indicator is calculated from the following two fractions:

1. Breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day/Breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data and
2. Non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day/non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age in the sample with MAD component data.

Minimum dietary diversity for breastfed children 6–23 months is defined as four or more food groups out of the following seven food groups (refer to the WHO IYCF operational guidance document cited below):

1. Grains, roots, and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)
4. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)
5. Eggs
6. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
7. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for breastfed children is defined as two or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, or soft food for children 6–8 months and three or more feedings of solid, semi-solid or soft food for children 9–23 months.

For the MAD indicator, minimum dietary diversity for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more food groups out of the following six food groups:

1. Grains, roots, and tubers
2. Legumes and nuts
3. Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats)
4. Eggs
5. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables
6. Other fruits and vegetables

Minimum meal frequency for non-breastfed children is defined as four or more feedings of solid, semi-solid, soft food, or milk feeds for children 6–23 months. For non-breastfed children to receive a minimum adequate diet, at least two of these feedings must be milk feeds.

For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (RiA)

RATIONALE: Appropriate feeding of children 6–23 months is multidimensional. The minimum acceptable diet indicator combines standards of dietary diversity (a proxy for nutrient density) and feeding frequency (a proxy for energy density) by breastfeeding status and, thus, provides a useful way to track progress in simultaneously improving the key quality and quantity dimensions of children’s diets.

UNIT: Percent

DISAGGREGATE BY:

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category. Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

Sex: Male, Female

1. Percent of children 6–23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
2. Percent of male children 6–23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
3. Total population of male children 6–23 months in the ZOI
4. Percent of female children 6–23 months in the sample receiving a minimum acceptable diet
5. Total population of female children 6–23 months in the ZOI

TYPE:

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Outcome

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect the data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

INDICATOR TITLE: Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (S)**DEFINITION:**

This validated indicator aims to measure the micronutrient adequacy of the diet and reports the mean number of food groups consumed in the previous day by women of reproductive age (15–49 years). To calculate this indicator, nine food groups are used: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and nuts; (3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); (4) organ meat; (5) eggs; (6) flesh foods and other miscellaneous 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 *Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age* indicator is tabulated by averaging the number of food groups consumed (out of the nine food groups above) across all women of reproductive age in the sample with data on dietary diversity.

To collect data for this indicator, a more disaggregated set of food groups than the nine food groups above should be used in the questionnaire (See Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future Zone of Influence Indicators). For collection and tabulation of this indicator, foods used in condiment amounts should not be counted as having been consumed.

RATIONALE:

Women of reproductive age are at risk for multiple micronutrient deficiencies, which can jeopardize their health and ability to care for their children and participate in income-generating activities. Maternal micronutrient deficiencies during lactation can directly impact child growth and development, but the potential consequences of maternal micronutrient deficiencies are especially severe during pregnancy, when there is the greatest opportunity for nutrient deficiencies to cause long term, irreversible developmental consequences for the child in utero. Dietary diversity (Assessed here as the number of food groups consumed) is a key dimension of a high quality diet with adequate micronutrient content and, thus is important to ensuring the health and nutrition of both women and their children.

UNIT: Number**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Please enter these two data points:

None

1. Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in the sample

2. Total population of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in the ZOI

TYPE:**DIRECTION OF CHANGE:**

Outcome

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data.

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

Although this indicator will be collected in the ZOI by an M&E contractor, USAID/W is also working with headquarters and missions to have Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) added as a module to the DHS. Missions direct which modules the DHS should add to the default set of survey questions. Focus countries should request that the WDDS module be added to upcoming DHS for collection of the national-level data.

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e., our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by U.S. Government interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), if the appropriate optional module is included.

INDICATOR TITLE: Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (S)

- HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED: ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, if the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf).
- FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION: Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

INDICATOR TITLE: Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age (RiA)

DEFINITION: This indicator measures the percent of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey. Exclusive breastfeeding means that the infant received breast milk (including milk expressed or from a wet nurse) and may have received ORS, vitamins, minerals and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid, including water.

The numerator for this indicator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample exclusively breastfed on the day and night preceding the survey. The denominator is the total number of children 0-5 months in the sample with exclusive breastfeeding data.

For detailed guidance on how to collect and tabulate this indicator, refer to the WHO document: Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part 2, Measurement, available at http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241599290_eng.pdf.

RATIONALE:

Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality, due to infectious disease.

UNIT: Percent**DISAGGREGATE BY:**

Enter the indicator value for the overall indicator and for each disaggregate category.

Sex: Male, Female

Enter the total ZOI subpopulation covered by each disaggregate for the disaggregate categories only, and FTFMS will sum across disaggregates to get the total population in the ZOI. Enter:

1. Percent of children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
2. Percent of male children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
3. Total population of male children 0-5 months of age in the ZOI
4. Percent of female children 0-5 months of age in the sample who are exclusively breast fed
5. Total population of female children 0-5 months of age in the ZOI

DIRECTION OF CHANGE:

Higher is better

DATA SOURCE:

Population-based survey and official DHS data (see notes below).

MEASUREMENT NOTES:

- **LEVEL OF COLLECTION:** Feed the Future monitors this indicator in the ZOI (i.e. our targeted subnational regions/districts targeted by USG interventions) to measure results attributable to Feed the Future assistance. Missions or the M&E contractor should enter ZOI-level values under the “High Level Indicators” mechanism in the FTFMS. Missions should also monitor this indicator at the national level. Missions should only enter national-level values into the PPR the year the data become available. Do not enter ZOI values in the PPR.
- **WHO COLLECTS DATA FOR THIS INDICATOR:** An M&E contractor will collect these data for the Feed the Future ZOI. MEASURE-DHS collects national-level through Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).
- **HOW SHOULD IT BE COLLECTED:** ZOI data are drawn from one of two sources: (1) the DHS, *if* the data were collected within the previous two years *and* a large enough sample was collected from clusters within the ZOI; or (2) primary data collected via a population-based survey conducted in the ZOI by a Feed the Future M&E contractor, using the official DHS method of collection and the Feed the Future M&E Guidance Series Volume 8: Population-Based Survey Instrument for Feed the Future ZOI Indicators (http://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_vol8_populationbasedsurveyinstrument_oct2012.pdf)
- **FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION:** Data should be collected in the ZOI for baseline, mid-term (ideally), and final reporting. DHS data are collected every 5 years. Information on the frequency of DHS by country can be obtained at: http://www.measuredhs.com/aboutsurveys/search/metadata.cfm?surv_id=228&ctry_id=33&SrvyTp=country.

Annex A. Survey Protocol – Tajikistan

A.I Overview

Part of the monitoring and evaluation system for U.S. Government-supported food security activities under the Feed the Future initiative is reporting on a set of population based indicators within a pre-defined geographic zone of influence (ZOI). These indicators are based on analysis of survey data. As a Feed the Future focus country, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission in Tajikistan will report on 11 indicators in the Feed the Future ZOI of southwest Khatlon province.

Due to unavailability of data on the selected 11 indicators in Tajikistan (Table A-(1)), a baseline survey will be conducted in 12 districts (Khuroson, Yovon, Sarband, Jomi, Bokhtar, Vakhsh, Rumi, Jilikul, Qubodiyon, Qumsangir, Shahritus, and, Nosiri Khusrav) of Khatlon oblast, supported by USAID Feed the Future projects. Secondary data on nutrition indicators from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is currently being collected and will be available in 2013, but could not be disaggregated by zone of influence of 12 districts. Therefore, it could not be used for reporting. Similarly, poverty estimates on zone of influence from the Livelihood Standard Measurement Survey 2009 (LSMS 2009) could not be calculated because the sample size is not adequate. Therefore, FTF FEEDBACK will use all Feed the Future population-based survey (PBS) modules to collect required indicators with a sample size large enough to estimate indicator values with sufficient precision and power to measure change over time.

Table A-I. List of indicators

Indicator	FTF ZOI secondary analysis	FTF ZOI baseline survey
1. Prevalence of underweight children	No	Yes
2. Prevalence of poverty	No	Yes
3. Prevalence of stunted children	No	Yes
4. Prevalence of wasted children	No	Yes
5. Prevalence of underweight women	No	Yes
6. Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)	No	Yes
7. Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	No	Yes
8. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	No	Yes
9. Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	No	Yes
10. Women's Dietary Diversity Score	No	Yes
11. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding	No	Yes

A.2 Sample Size Estimate for Feed the Future Baseline Survey

Per USAID guidance, the Feed the Future ZOI PBS will collect a large enough sample to measure impact of FTF investments from baseline to endline. Based on the Feed the Future recommendation to use stunting and underweight in children under five along with poverty prevalence for calculating the sample size with 5 percent level of significance, a power of 80 percent and finding a 20 percent difference or more from the baseline, FTF FEEDBACK calculated a sample size of 2,000 households for stunting, 10,000 for underweight and 850 for poverty estimate, accounting for 15 percent nonresponse rate. Given the time and financial constraints and finding only 2 percent real change in underweight is not feasible using 10,000 sample size. However, FTF FEEDBACK will use DHS 2012 and 2015 data to monitor change in underweight in children and women. It will be possible to estimate the rest of the indicators with the sample size of 2,000. In addition, we will keep the same sample size for poverty and women's empowerment agricultural index in order to allow linking these variables to nutritional indicators. Baseline indicators values were obtained from the other recent surveys,⁷⁴ while endline values are calculated as 20 percent change from the baseline (Table A-2).

The survey will be conducted in the following districts of Khatlon Province: (1) Khuroson, (2) Yovon, (3) Sarband, (4) Jomi, (5) Bokhtar, (6) Vakhsh, (7) Rumi, (8) Jilikul, (9) Qubodiyon, (10) Qumsangir, (11) Shahritus, and (12) Nosiri Khusrav.

Table A-2. Selected indicators with their baseline and endline values

Indicator	Baseline value	Endline value	Baseline sample size	Endline sample size
Prevalence of underweight children under 5	11.0	9.0	10,000	10,000
Prevalence of poverty	47.0	38.0	850	850
Prevalence of stunted children under 5	37.0	30.0	2,000	2,000
Prevalence of wasted children under 5	4.9	3.8	13,000	13,000
Prevalence of underweight women	7.9	6.3	6,600	6,600
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)	TBC ^a	TBD ^b		
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index	TBC	TBD		
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	TBC	TBD		
Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	TBC	TBD		
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	TBC	TBD		
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months	TBC	TBD		

^a To be calculated (TBC) from baseline survey.

^b To be decided (TBD) after baseline survey.

⁷⁴ Government of Tajikistan and UNICEF, 2009; see also World Bank, 2010, p.1.

A.3 Survey Design

The design of the Feed the Future ZOI consists of two basic components: questionnaire design and sample design. Westat and TANGO will provide technical assistance for both of these survey components, which are described below.

A.3.1 Questionnaire Design

The survey questionnaires have been developed from the Feed the Future baseline survey guidelines provided in Module 8 of the Feed the Future M&E Guidance series. Additional questions may be added based on mission request and analysis of existing data that would answer additional questions posed. All modules from A to I will be used except the questions on anemia. The baseline survey will collect information to calculate the following indicators:

Table A-3. FTF modules and their relationship with selected indicators

FTF survey module	Description of indicator
C; Tajikistan LSMS 2009 consumption expenditure module will replace E	Prevalence of poverty
C; Tajikistan LSMS 2009 consumption expenditure module will replace E	Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)
F	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger
G	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
H	Prevalence of underweight women
H	Women's Dietary Diversity Score
I	Prevalence of underweight children under 5
I	Prevalence of stunted children under 5
I	Prevalence of wasted children under 5
I	Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet
I	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months

The survey questionnaires have been translated into Tajik and Uzbek. In preparation for the PBS, the local subcontractor, Zerkalo, has translated and back-translated the questionnaire into both Tajik and Uzbek. Part of the translation process involved pre-testing the survey. To avoid creating multiple data entry files, only the Tajik translation will be uploaded into tablets. However, each enumerator will have a hard copy of the Uzbek translation to facilitate interviews in case s/he comes across an Uzbek speaking household. Responses from the Uzbek version will be recorded in Tajik on the tablets. During the pretest and training any addition problems found in the translations will be corrected.

A.3.2 Sample Design

Sample size

The sample size calculations are described in Section 2.

Sampling

The sampling is based on cluster sampling. The sample of households for both baseline surveys will follow a two-stage sampling design. In this design, enumeration areas (EAs), or cluster areas, are selected by probability proportional to size (PPS) in the first stage. Households within each selected EA are selected randomly from a list of households in the second stage. The Statistical Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan will provide the EA list for the Feed the Future ZOI (12 districts) based on the Tajikistan Census of 2010. There will be 100 clusters selected based on PPS in 12 districts and in each cluster 20 randomly selected households will be interviewed.

A.4 Fieldwork

FTF FEEDBACK has contracted Zerkalo, a research organization, to carry out the fieldwork. FTF FEEDBACK will provide initial training to trainers and supervisors (who are fluent in English). The training of enumerators will be comprised of three parts and will be for approximately one week. Training will focus on use of tablets and preparation for conducting the interviews. The interviewers will receive instruction on how to initiate contact with a household, obtain informed consent, conduct the interview, and return to households that require call backs. Instructions will be given on the questionnaire content, including review of the questions and the response codes. Survey team leaders will be given additional training on how to supervise the interviewer teams, including conducting the household listing, selection of households from the listed households, making and tracking interview assignments, checking the quality of the interview process, and checking the quality of the data entered for each interview.

Another component of the training is on human subjects protection during the survey, including topics like survey ethics, privacy, confidentiality, etc. After the training, as a condition of employment, each enumerator will sign a confidentiality statement. FTF FEEDBACK staff will collect statements and submit them to Westat for record keeping. Anyone violating the confidentiality will be asked to resign from the survey.

During the fieldwork, the survey team leaders will handle the day-to-day management of the field teams. Supervisors will oversee the fieldwork in different districts. A team of surveyors will comprised of one male and one female because the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicator requires interviews of both the primary male and female members of the household. These teams will interview respondents in the same household. The female interviewer will interview the primary female member of the household while the male interviewer interviews the primary male member of the household.

There will be seven supervisors who will monitor 51 teams. Four additional enumerators will remain as back-up. Supervisors will visit field teams on an ongoing basis to ensure the quality of interviews and recording of responses on questionnaires, and to troubleshoot any problems encountered during the fieldwork. These supervisors will report to the survey coordinator, who will manage the overall survey process.

A.5 Data Management

Data entry will be done on tablet computers in the field with a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) system. CAPI will speed the data entry and reduce errors during the interview and data entry process. Because data collected with CAPI will have fewer errors to start, there will be less time required for cleaning of data after the fieldwork is complete. The CAPI data entry system will be programmed with the ODK software.

During fieldwork, data quality will be maintained in several ways. In the field, the editor will check each questionnaire closely for completeness, consistency, range checks and skip patterns manually. If there are errors/omissions that can be corrected in the field, the interviewers will go back to the household to fill in missing data or correct potentially erroneous data. The team leader will also check a subset of questionnaires in the same manner. When the corrections have been completed the team leader will upload the data to the Westat server, which is managed by Westat staff, assuring confidentiality of the respondents. Once these data are uploaded, Westat and TANGO staff will perform additional review of data quality, both manually and with computer programs. Field teams will be notified of any problems found during this review.

A.6 Analysis and Reporting

The analysis and reporting process for each survey will be completed no later than one month after the completion of data entry and cleaning for that survey. A survey report will be prepared for dissemination. Major findings will be reported through Summary report for wider audience. The first round of dissemination will present indicators at ZOI level and disaggregated by groups of interest (men, women), rural and urban. Based on comments and questions from USAID and other stakeholders, more detailed analysis may follow.

In addition to entering data for indicators collected into the Feed the Future Monitoring System (FTFMS), FTF FEEDBACK may also present findings in-country to mission staff, implementing partners, and other stakeholders if desired. Table A-4 provides the shell table for reporting these indicators.

A.7 Institutional Review Board Approval

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan has confirmed that there is no institutional review board process in country. The Statistical Agency has provided comprehensive information on the laws protecting children and taking permission from parents for involving children in research activities. This information is sufficient for meeting one of the IRB conditions while government approval for the survey is awaited.

Table A-4. Indicators

Indicator	Value	Sample size (n)	Standard error	Design effect (DEFF)
Prevalence of poverty				
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)				
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger				
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index				
Prevalence of underweight women				
Women's Dietary Diversity Score				
Prevalence of underweight children under 5				
Prevalence of stunted children under 5				
Prevalence of wasted children under 5				
Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet				
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months				
Prevalence of poverty				
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)				
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger				

Annex B. Survey Instrument

MODULE A. Household identification cover sheet

Household Identification	Code
A01. Household Identification	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A02. Cluster number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A03. Village	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A04. County	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A05. District	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A06. Region	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A09. Type of household:	<input type="text"/>
A10. Primary Respondent Name and ID (from Module C)	
A11. Secondary Respondent Name and ID (from Module C)	
A09 HOUSEHOLD TYPE	
Male and female adult - household contains at least one male and one female adult ≥ 18 years old	1
Female adult only - household contains at least one female adult and no male adults ≥ 18 years old	2
Male adult only - household contains at least one male adult and no female adults ≥ 18 years old	3
Child only - household contains no adults ≥ 18 years old	4
<p>The primary and secondary respondents are those who <u>self-identify</u> as the primary male and female (or female only) members responsible for the decision making, both social and economic, within the household. In Male and Female Adult Households, they are usually the husband and wife; however they can also be other household members as long as they are aged 18 and over. Household head may be identified as an older individual as a sign of respect and might not have all information about the younger members of the family.</p> <p>Therefore, make sure that someone else more knowledgeable should facilitate filling in the missing information (especially don't know). In Female Adult Only households, there will only be a primary respondent -- the principal female decision-maker aged 18 or older.</p> <p>Primary and secondary respondents do not need to be noted for Male Adult Only and Child Only Households, and Module G WEAI should not be applied in Male Adult Only and Child Only Households.</p>	
Interview details	Code
A17. Name/code of enumerator:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A18. Date of first visit (dd/mm/yyyy):	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A19. Date of second visit (dd/mm/yyyy):	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A20. Reason for second visit:	
A21. Final outcome of interview (enter code)	<input type="text"/>
A22. Name/code of supervisor:	<input type="text"/>
A24. Date of data entry(dd/mm/yyyy)::	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A03-A06 Create codes if needed	A21 OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW Complete 1 Incomplete 2 Absent 3 Refused 4 Could not locate 5

MODULE B. Informed consent

Informed Consent: It is necessary to introduce the household to the survey and obtain the consent of all prospective respondents to participate. If a prospective respondent (e.g., a woman of reproductive age) is not present at the beginning of the interview, be sure to return to this page and obtain consent before interviewing him or her. Ask to speak with a responsible adult in the household.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ZERKALO. We are conducting a survey to learn about agriculture, food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in this area. Your household has been selected to participate in an interview that includes questions on topics such as your family background, dwelling characteristics, household expenditures and assets, food consumption and nutrition of women and children. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. These questions in total will take approximately 2-3 hours to complete and your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer. Your answers will be completely confidential; we will not share information that identifies you with anyone. After entering the questionnaire into a data base, we will destroy all information such as your name which will link these responses to you.

Do you have any questions about the survey or what I have said? If in the future you have any questions regarding survey and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ZERKALO , by calling by 9357211016. We will leave one copy of this form for you so that you will have record of this contact information and about the study.

Ask the following consent questions of all prospective respondents. As applicable, have the person check and sign the consent box below.

NOTE: DIFFERENT COUNTRIES WILL HAVE DIFFERENT AGES BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS CAN GIVE INFORMED CONSENT. IN SOME COUNTRIES, AN ADOLESCENT UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IS NOT ABLE TO GIVE INFORMED CONSENT ALONE; CONSENT OF HER CAREGIVER MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED. THE AGE AT WHICH CAREGIVER CONSENT IS NO LONGER NECESSARY SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AS PART OF THE ETHICAL REVIEW/INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD (IRB) PROCESS.

1. Who is the main male adult (18 years or older) decision-maker in the household? <NAME>, do you agree to participate in the survey?
2. Who is the main female adult decision-maker in the household? <NAME>, do you agree to participate in the survey? Are you under 50 years old? If so, do you agree to be weighed and measured? Do you have children under 5 years of age? If so, do you also agree to have your children weighed and measured?
3. Are there other females 15 to 49 years old in the household? <NAME>, do you agree to participate in of the survey and be weighed and measured? Do you have children under 5 years of age? If so, do you also agree to have your children weighed and measured?
4. Are there any mothers or caregivers of children under five in the household with whom I have not yet spoken? <NAME>, do you agree to participate in the survey, be weighed and measured, and have the children weighed and measured?

MODULE B. Informed consent signature page

Name	Consent to participate in survey (Check one box)		Signature or mark
	YES	NO	

MODULE B. Informed consent duplicate signature page

Duplicate to leave with the household

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ZERKALO. We are conducting a survey to learn about agriculture, food security, food consumption, nutrition and wellbeing of households in this area. Your household has been selected to participate in an interview that includes questions on topics such as your family background, dwelling characteristics, household expenditures and assets, food consumption and nutrition of women and children. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. These questions in total will take approximately 3-4 hours to complete and your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer. Your answers will be completely confidential; we will not share information that identifies you with anyone. After entering the questionnaire into a data base, we will destroy all information such as your name which will link these responses to you.

If in the future you have any questions regarding survey and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ZERKALO , by calling 9357211016. This is your copy of the consent signature page so that you will have record of this contact information and about the study.

MODULE C. Household roster and demographics

Enumerator: Ask these questions about all household members. Ask the primary or secondary respondent, whoever is most knowledgeable about the age, completed education, and other characteristics of household members.

First, we would like to ask you about each member of your household. Let me tell you a little bit about what we mean by household. For our purposes today, members of a household are adults or children that living and eating together for at least 6 months of the last 12 months preceding interview. Therefore, the member of the household is defined on the basis of usual place of residence. There are exceptions to this rule as described below:

- Infant who are less than 6 months old and
- Newly married who have been living together for less than 6 months
- Students and seasonal workers who have not been living or as part of another household, and other persons living together for less than 6 months but who are expected to live in the household permanently (for a long duration)
- Servant (domestic help), farm workers and other such individuals who live and take meals with the household are to be identified as household members, even though they may not have blood relationship with household head.

Please do *not* include:

- anyone who died recently, even if he or she lived here more than 6 months in last 12 months, nor anyone who left the household less than 6 months ago with the intention of being away from the household for a longer period of time such as household member living and working in city or other country or permanently (this includes either leaving through marriage, or servants, lodgers, and agricultural laborers have left.)

People who live in same dwelling, but do not share food expenses or eat meals together are not members of the same household. For example, if two brothers each having his own family in the same house, but maintain separate food budgets, they would be constituted as two separate households. The following are example of a household:

- A household consisting of man and his wife/wives and children, father/mother, nephew, and other relatives or non-relatives
- A household consisting of a single person and a household consisting of a couple or several couple with or without children

Please list the names of everyone considered to be a member of this household, starting with the main male (**or female, if no adult male**) decision maker: **LIST THE NAMES OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. THEN ASK:** Does anyone else live here even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work. **IF 'YES,' COMPLETE THE LISTING. THEN, COLLECT THE REMAINING COLUMNS OF INFORMATION FOR EACH MEMBER, ONE PERSON AT A TIME.**

Household identification (*in data file, each module must be matched with the HH ID*)

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I D C O D E	Name of household member? [start with primary respondent, continue with the secondary respondent, if applicable, and other members]	What is [NAME's] sex? 1 = M 2 = F	What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary respondent ?	What is [NAME's] age? (in years)* If <3, skip C05-08	Can [NAME] read and write?	Is [NAME] currently attending school? 1 = Yes >> C08 2 = No 3=Don't know 99=Refused to respond	Has [NAME] ever attended school? 1= Yes 2= No 3=Don't know 99=Refused to respond	What is the highest grade of education completed by [NAME]?
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
	C03: Relationship to primary respondent			C05: Literacy		C08: Education level		
	Primary respondent..... Spouse/partner..... Son/daughter..... Son/daughter-in-law	1 Nephew/niece of spouse..... 2 Cousin of primary respondent..... 3 Brother/sister-in-law	9 10 11 12	Cannot read and write . Can sign (write) only Can read only..... Can read and write	1 2 3 4	NONE PRIMARY (Grades 1-4)..... BASIC (Grades 1-8/9)..... SECONDARY GENERAL (Grades 9-10/1(1)..... SECONDARY SPECIAL..... SECONDARY TECHNICAL..... HIGHER EDUCATION..... GRADUATE SCHOOL/ASPIRANTURA	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 98	
	Grandson/granddaughter ... Mother/Father..... Brother/sister..... Nephew/niece..... Other relationship.....	5 Cousin of primary respondent's spouse 6 Other relative..... 7 Servant/Maid..... 8 Laborer..... 17						

C09a. How many household family members are working outside the country? (put zero (0) for none)

* Note, it is not necessary to collect age in months for children under 5 years of age. All children under 6 years of age will be screened and their age in months will be determined in Module I to identify those to whom the child feeding and anthropometry modules apply. All children identified as under 6 years of age in the household roster are screened to ensure those under 60 months are accurately captured for anthropometry and anemia, if applicable.

MODULE D. Dwelling characteristics

Household identification (in data file, each module must be matched with the HH ID)

Enumerator: Ask the person primarily responsible for food preparation and put the appropriate response code in the response box

	Response	Response codes
D01.ENUMERATOR: OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) Roof top material (outer covering):		D01: Type of roof SLATE..... 1 MUD..... 5 METAL SHEETING 2 BITUMISED CONCRETE SLAB..... 6 THATCH..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 7 TILES..... 4 _____
D02.ENUMERATOR: OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) Floor material:		D02: Type of floor PARQUET 1 ALABASTER SURFACE..... 5 PAINTED WOOD 2 CLAY/EATERN FLOOR..... 6 LINOLEUM..... 3 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 7 CONCRETE 4 _____
D03.ENUMERATOR: OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) Exterior Walls:		D03: Type of walls BAKED BRICKS..... 1 MUD..... 6 ABODE 2 WOOD, LOGS 7 STONE 3 TIN..... 8 BRICK EARTH..... 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8 CONCRETE 5 _____
D04. How many rooms are there in this dwelling? (Do not count bathrooms, hallways, garage, toilet, cellar, kitchen)		
D05. What is the main type of toilets your household uses?		Code 05: Type of toilet Flush, shared..... 1 Community toilet 5 Flush, private..... 2 Pan / bucket..... 6 Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) ... 3 No toilet..... 7 Pit latrine 4 Other..... 8
D06. What is the main source of drinking water for your household?		D06 and D06a: water source Piped into dwelling 1 Rain water collection 7 Piped into plot/yard..... 2 Unprotected dug well/springs..... 8 Public tap (someone else's private tap) . 3 River/ponds/streams 9 Tube well/borehole..... 4 Tankers-truck/vendor..... 10 Protected dug well..... 5 Bottled water 11 Protected spring..... 6 Other (specify) 12
D06 a. What is the main source of water for purposes of bathing, washing, cooking, kitchen garden, etc.?		
D07. What is the main source of electricity?		None 0 Private Generator 3 Electric grid..... 1 Public or shared generator 4 Solar 2 Other 5
D07a. What is the secondary source of electricity?		
D08. What is the main source of cooking fuel for your household?		D08 and D08a: Cooking fuel Electricity..... 1 Firewood..... 5 Piped gas (biogas) 2 Animal dung 6 Kerosene..... 3 Agricultural crop residue..... 7 Charcoal..... 4 Liquid balloon propane gas (biogas)..... 8 Other..... 9
D08a. What is the secondary source of cooking fuel for your household?		

MODULE E. Household consumption expenditure

Household identification (*in data file, each submodule (E1 – E7) must be matched with the HH ID*)

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Enumerator: Ask these questions about all household members. Ask whoever is most knowledgeable able about the food the household members have eaten in the past week, as well as any non-food items that household members have bought. The same respondent should be asked questions in E1-E7.

MODULE EI. Food consumption over past 7 days

Item Code	1 Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN AND COMMONALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOME READ EACH ITEM RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT ITEM BEFORE COMPLETING QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 6 Yes 1 No 2			2 Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	3 Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. If none was purchased >> 5	4 How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	5 How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? RECORD THE AMOUNT IN THE UNIT FOR THE ITEM				6 Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in Question 5 as per current prices	
	E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
851	Bread	KG										
852	Nan (bread)	KG										
853	Flour ⁷⁵	KG										
854	Wheat	KG										
855	Cereals	KG										
856	Rice	KG										
857	Macaroni products	KG										
858	Dried Beans, pulses (beans, peas, lentils, etc.)	KG										

⁷⁵ Only record the amounts of flour and wheat consumed that were not used to produce bread or naan.

MODULE EI. Food consumption over past 7 days (continued)

Item Code	1 Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days?		2 Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	3 Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. If none was purchased >> 5	4 How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	5 How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? RECORD THE AMOUNT IN THE UNIT FOR THE ITEM				6 Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in Question 5 as per current prices		
	INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN AND COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOME READ EACH ITEM RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT ITEM BEFORE COMPLETING QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 6 Yes 1 No 2											
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
859	Other grain products (e.g., maize, oats, barley)	KG										
860	Onions	KG										
861	Garlic	KG										
862	Potatoes	KG										
863	Tomatoes	KG										
864	Carrots	KG										
865	CABBAGE	KG										
866	CAULIFLOWER	KG										
867	CUCUMBER	KG										
868	MUSHROOMS (fresh, salted, dried, etc.)	KG										
869	Preserved vegetables	KG										
870	Other Vegetables	KG										
871	Apples	KG										
872	ORANGES	KG										
873	Grapes	KG										

MODULE EI. Food consumption over past 7 days (continued)

Item Code	1 Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN AND COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOME READ EACH ITEM RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT ITEM BEFORE COMPLETING QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 6 Yes 1 No 2			2 Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	3 Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. If none was purchased >> 5	4 How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	5 How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? RECORD THE AMOUNT IN THE UNIT FOR THE ITEM				6 Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in Question 5 as per current prices	
	E1.01		E1.02				E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05		E1.06a
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
874	Watermelon, melon	KG										
875	Pumpkin	KG										
876	Other fresh fruit	KG										
877	Dried fruits	KG										
878	Preserved fruits	KG										
879	Dried nuts	KG										
880	Beef	KG										
881	Chicken	KG										
882	Lamb	KG										
883	Pork	KG										
884	SAUSAGES	KG										
885	CANNED MEAT	KG										
886	Other meat products	KG										
887	Fish FRESH	KG										
888	FISH CANNED	KG										
889	FISH SALTED	KG										
890	Eggs	P										

MODULE EI. Food consumption over past 7 days (continued)

Item Code	1 Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN AND COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOME READ EACH ITEM RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT ITEM BEFORE COMPLETING QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 6 Yes 1 No 2			2 Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] consumed by your household in the last 7 days.	3 Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. If none was purchased >> 5	4 How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	5 How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? RECORD THE AMOUNT IN THE UNIT FOR THE ITEM				6 Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in Question 5 as per current prices	
	E1.01		E1.02				E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05		E1.06a
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
891	Fresh milk	L										
892	CHEESE	KG										
893	POWDERED MILK	KG										
894	Other dairy products	L										
895	BUTTER	KG										
896	Vegetable oil	L										
897	GHEE	KG										
898	Animal fat	KG										
899	SOFT DRINKS (COKE, ETC.)	L										
900	Mineral water	L										
901	FRUIT JUICE, compote	L										
902	Coffee	KG										
903	Tea	KG										
904	Salt	KG										
905	Sugar	KG										
906	Sweets, Eastern sweets	KG										

907 JAM

KG

MODULE E1. Food consumption over past 7 days (continued)

Item Code	1 Did your household consume [ITEM] during the last 7 days? INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN AND COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE HOME READ EACH ITEM RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM THEN GO ON TO THE NEXT ITEM BEFORE COMPLETING QUESTIONS 2 THROUGH 6			2 Please identify the total amount of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days. If none was purchased >> 5	3 Identify the total amount and cost of [ITEM] purchased by your household members in the last 7 days.	4 How much of the [ITEM] that was purchased was actually consumed by your household in the last 7 days?	5 How much of [ITEM] consumed during the last 7 days was obtained from the following sources ? RECORD THE AMOUNT IN THE UNIT FOR THE ITEM				6 Estimate the total cost of [ITEM] in Question 5 as per current prices	
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
ID	FOOD PRODUCTS	UNIT	CODE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	SOMONI	AMOUNT	1. Produced in the household	2. Received as a gift or humanitarian aid	3. Received as part of salary/ business	4. Taken from Stocks	SOMONI
908	ICE CREAM	KG										
909	CHOCOLATE	KG										
910	Pastries	KG										
911	BEER	L										
912	WINE	L										
913	ALCOHOLIC DRINKS	L										
914	MEALS CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME											
915	NON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME											
916	ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME											

MODULE E2. Nonfood expenditures over past one month (30 days)

E2.01			E2.02	E2.03
CODE				
	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.		Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 30 days ? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise.	How much did your household spend in the last 30 days ?
1	Cosmetics and personal care products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, toilet paper, cosmetics, etc.)		YES..1	
2	Personal care services (hairdressing salons, barbers, beauty shops, etc.)		NO..2 >>NEXT ITEM	SOMONI
3	Household supplies & cleaning products (soap, washing powder, detergents, cleaning products, garbage bags, paper napkins, aluminum foil, matches, candles, lamp wicks, etc.)			
4	Articles for cleaning (brooms, scrubbing brushes, dust pans, sponges, floorcloths, etc.)			
5	Domestic services (paid staff in private service such as child care, babysitting, cooks, cleaners, drivers, gardeners, etc.)			
6	Laundry and dry cleaning from outside			
7	Fuels and lubricants for personal vehicles (diesel, gas/petrol, alcohol and two-stroke mixtures; lubricants, brake and transmission fluids, etc.)			
8	Passenger transport by road (bus, minibus, taxi, etc.) or railway (EXCLUDE expenses to travel to school and health care facilities)			
9	Internet (connection costs or paid to internet cafes) and postal service expenses			
10	Pet food, pet supplies and services			
11	Entertainment (cinema, theaters, opera houses, concert halls, circuses, amusement parks, sports events, gym or fitness center admission, etc.)			
12	Cigarettes, tobacco, cigars			
13	Newspapers and magazines			
14	Charcoal/cooking fuel			

MODULE E3. Nonfood expenditures over past six months

E3.01	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.	E3.02 Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 6 months ? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise. YES..1 NO..2>>NEXT ITEM	E3.03 How much did your household spend in the last 6 months ? SOMONI
CODE			
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR			
15	Women's clothing		
16	Men's clothing		
17	Children's clothing		
18	Women's footwear		
19	Men's footwear		
20	Children's footwear		
21	Tailoring expenses		
22	Cloth and sewing/knitting supplies (thread, zippers, lining, etc.)		
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES			
23	Dishes (crockery, cutlery, glassware)		
24	Household linens (sheets, towels, blankets, tablecloths, etc.)		
25	Non-electric kitchen utensils and articles (stewpots, frying pans, containers, waste bins, baskets, etc.)		
26	Household hand tools (hammers, screwdrivers, spanners, pliers) and accessories (hinges, handles, locks, curtain rails, etc.)		
27	Small electrical accessories (power sockets, switches, electric bulbs, wiring flex, torches, hand-lamps, electric batteries for general use, etc.)		
BOOKS, FILM, HOBBIES, SERVICES			
28	Books and stationary including dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc. (EXCLUDE text books and all school supplies)		
29	Films, cameras and film developing		
30	Sports and hobby equipment, toys of all kinds, and their repair. (Includes musical instruments, video games, cassettes and CD's, gardening plants and supplies for ornamental gardens and balconies, etc.)		
31	Services (Fees for legal and notary services, accounting fees, payment for ID certificates, birth certificates, photocopies, etc.)		
32	Charges for bank services or money transfer (money orders, etc.)		

32a	Monetary donations (to mosque, other charities, etc.)		
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MODULE E4. Nonfood expenditures over past 12 months

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
	In the following questions, I want to ask about all purchases made for your household, regardless of which person made them.	Have the members of your household bought any [ITEM] in the last 12 months ? Please exclude from your answer any [ITEM] purchased for processing or resale in a household enterprise. YES..1 NO..2>>NEXT ITEM	How much did your household spend in the last 12 months ? SOMONI
CODE			
33	Services for maintenance and repair of personal vehicles, and accessories and spare parts.		
	Services for maintenance and repair of dwelling (carpentry, plumbers, electricians, painters, decorators, etc.)		
35	Home improvements (additions, renovations, to home)		
36	Small electric items and appliances (radio, walkman, clock, coffee maker, blender, mixer, etc.)		
37	Other personal effects (jewelry, glasses, watches, umbrellas, etc.)		
38	Personal effects for travel (suitcases, travel bags, hand-bags, etc.)		
39	Excursion, holiday (including travel expenses and lodging) EXCLUDE school excursions.		
40	Air or sea travel (excluding for holiday/excursion above)		
41	Payment for part-time courses (computer, language, professional) EXCLUDE expenditures for private tutoring reported in the Education Module.		
42	Insurance (for dwelling, vehicle or personal)		
43	Other taxes (vehicle tax, radio and TV, etc.)		
44	Marriage gifts (traditional)		
45	Costs for ceremonies (marriage, birth, funeral, etc.)		
46	Gambling losses		
47	Other (specify __)		

MODULE E4. Nonfood expenditures over past 12 months (continued)

E4.04	Education expenditure in last 12 months	E4.05
	How much did your household spend on the education in the past academic year (2011-12) in total on the following items: ADD 0 FOR NO EXPENSE	
CODE		SOMONI
48	School fee and tuition	
49	School uniform (just for pupils)	
50	Text books and other instructional materials	
51	Educational supplies (pens, note books, etc.)	
52	Meals and/or lodging	
53	School building repair. Purchase of educational equipment, and other similar expenses	
54	Parents/teacher association fees	
55	Transport to and from school	
E4.06	Health expenditure in last 12 months	E4.07
CODE	Over the last 12 months did your household spend money on the following items: ADD 0 FOR NO EXPENSE	SOMONI
308	Hospitalization or overnight stay in any hospital – total cost for treatment	
309	Travel to and from medical facility for any overnight stay(s) or hospitalization	
310	Food cost during overnight stay(s) at the medical facility or hospitalization (if not already included above)	
311	Overnight(s) stay at the traditional healer's or faith healer dwelling – total cost for treatment	
312	Travel costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay (s)	
313	Food costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay (s)	
314	Preventative health care, prenatal visits, check-ups, etc.	
315	Non-prescription medicine – panadol, fansidar, cough syrup, etc.	
316	Anything related to illnesses and injuries, including medicine, tests, consultation, in-patient feed	
E4.08	Utility expenditure in last 12 months	E4.09
CODE	Over the last 12 months did your household spend money on the following utility items: ADD 0 FOR NO EXPENSE	SOMONI
57	Electricity	
58	Gas	
59	Water	
60	Heating	
61	Telephone	

MODULE E6. Housing expenditures

Do you own or are purchasing this house, is it provided to you by an employer, do you use it for free, or do you rent this house?	If you <u>sold this dwelling</u> today, how much would you receive for it?	How many years ago was this house built? How old is it?	If you <u>rented this dwelling</u> today, how much rent would you receive?	How much do you pay to rent/ <u>use</u> this dwelling?		
E6.01	E6.02 Somoni	E6.03 Years	E6.04a Somoni	E6.04b Unit	E6.05a Somoni	E6.05b Unit
E6.01	E6.02/03			E6.04B/05B		
OWN 1>>E6.02	Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98.			DAY 1		
BEING PURCHASED 2>>E6.02				WEEK 2		
EMPLOYER PROVIDES 3>>E6.04				MONTH 3		
FREE, AUTHORIZED 4>>E6.04				YEAR 4		
FREE, NOT AUTHORIZED 5>>E6.04				Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98		
RENTED 6>>E6.05						
Don't know/nonresponse/NA 98						

MODULE E7. Durable goods expenditures

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
(1) How many of the following items does your household own and use? (PUT "0" IF NOT OWNED OR NOT USED)		(2) (PUT "0" IF NOT OWNED OR NOT USED)	(3) In what year was it purchased? If more than one, the newest one.	If you could sell this item today, how much could you sell it for?
		NUMBER	YEAR	SOMONI
Gas oven	101			
Electric oven	102			
Gas Hob	103			
Electric Hob	104			
Electric stove	105			
Electric water heater	106			
Outdoor metal stove /broshooka (heating & cooking)	107			
Kerosene stove	108			
Wood stove	109			
Tandor/Earthen stove (bricks, grass, dung, sand)	110			
Sandalee	111			
Generator	112			
Radiator electric	113			
Refrigerator	114			
Freezer	115			
Washing machine	116			
Electric iron	117			
Vacuum cleaner	118			
Air Conditioner	119			
Electric fan	120			
Electric room heater	121			
Electric lamp	122			
Kerosene lamp	123			
Electric Water Boiler	124			
Gas Water Boiler	125			
Microwave oven	126			
Electrical Sewing/knitting machine	127			
Colour television	128			
TV black & white	129			
Radio	130			
Stereo	131			
Video player	132			
Computer	133			
Satellite dish	134			
Tape player/CD player	135			
Video camera	136			
Motorcycle/scooter	137			
Car	138			
Truck	139			
Bicycle	140			

MODULE F. Household hunger scale

Household identification (*in data file, each module must be matched with the HH ID*)

Enumerator: Ask of the person responsible for Household Food Preparation.

No.	Question	Response	Response code
F01	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?		Yes = 1 2 = No >>F03
F02	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)
F03	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?		Yes = 1 2 = No>>F05
F04	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)
F05	In the past [4 weeks/30 days] did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?		Yes = 1 2 = No >>end of module
F06	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?		1 = Rarely (1-2 times) 2 = Sometimes (3-10 times) 3 = Often (more than 10 times)

MODULE G. Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index

NOTE: The information in Module G1 can be captured in different ways; however there must be a way to a) identify the proper individual within the household to be asked the survey, b) link this individual from the module to the household roster, c) code the outcome of the interview, especially if the individual is not available, to distinguish this from missing data, d) record who else in the household was present during the interview. This instrument must be adapted for country context including translations into local languages when appropriate.

Enumerator: This questionnaire should be administered separately to the primary and secondary respondents identified in the household roster (Section C) of the household level questionnaire. You should complete this coversheet for each individual identified in the “selection section” even if the individual is not available to be interviewed for reporting purposes.

Please double check to ensure:

- *You have completed the roster section of the household questionnaire to identify the correct primary and/ or secondary respondent(s);*
- *You have noted the household ID and individual ID correctly for the person you are about to interview;*
- *You have gained informed consent for the individual in the household questionnaire;*
- *You have sought to interview the individual in private or where other members of the household cannot overhear or contribute answers.*
- *Do not attempt to make responses between the primary and secondary respondent the same—it is ok for them to be different.*

MODULE G1. Individual identification

	Code		Code
G1.01. Household Identification:	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	G1.05. Outcome of interview	<input type="text"/>
G1.02. Name of respondent currently being interviewed (ID Code from roster in Section C Household Roster): Surname, First name:.....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	G1.06. Ability to be interviewed alone:	<input type="text"/>
G1.03. Sex of respondent: Male 1 Female 2	<input type="text"/>	G05 Completed 1 Incomplete 2 Absent 3 Refused 4 Could not locate 5	G06 Alone 1 With adult females present 2 With adult males present 3 With adults mixed sex present 4 With children present 5 With adults mixed sex and children present 6
G1.04. Type of household Male and female adult.....1 Female adult only 2	<input type="text"/>		

MODULE G2. Role in household decision making around production and income generation

Household identification (in data file, each submodule (G2-G6) must be linked with HH and respondent ID)
 Respondent ID Code

Activity		Did you (singular) participate in [ACTIVITY] in the past 12 months (that is during the last [one/two] cropping seasons)? Yes..... 1 No..... 2 >> next activity	How much input did you have in making decisions about [ACTIVITY]?	How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from [ACTIVITY]
Activity Code	Activity Description	G2.01	G2.02	G2.03
A	Food crop farming: crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption			
B	Cash crop farming: crops that are grown primary for sale in the market			
C	Livestock raising			
D	Non-farm economic activities: Small business, self-employment, buy-and-sell			
E	Wage and salary employment: in-kind or monetary work both agriculture and other wage work			
F	Fishing or fishpond culture			
			<u>G2.02/G2.03: Input into decision making</u>	
			No input.....1	
			Input into very few decisions2	
			Input into some decisions.....3	
			Input into most decisions4	
			Input into all decisions5	
			No decision made6	

MODULE G3. Access to productive capital

Productive Capital		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]? Yes 1 No.....2 >> next item	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]?	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time?	Who would you say can decide whether to give away [ITEM] most of the time?	Who would you say can decide to mortgage or rent out [ITEM] most of the time?	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]?
Productive Capital		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
A	Agricultural land (pieces/plots)							
B	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)							
C	Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)							
D	Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigeons							
E	Fish pond or fishing equipment							
F	Farm equipment (non-mechanized)							
G	Farm equipment (mechanized)							
H	Nonfarm business equipment							
I	House (and other structures)							
J	Large consumer durables (fridge, TV, sofa)							
K	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)							
L	Cell phone							
M	Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces, residential or commercial land)							
N	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)							
		G3.02-G3.06: Decision making and control over productive capital						
		Self and other household						
		Self 1 member(s)..... 5						
		Partner/Spouse 2 Partner/Spouse and other						
		Self and partner/spouse jointly 3 household member(s)..... 6						
		Other household member 4 Someone (or group of people) outside the household..... 7						
		Self and other outside people..... 8						
		Partner/Spouse and other outside people..... 9						
		Self, partner/spouse and other outside people..... 10						

MODULE G3. Access to credit (continued)

Lending sources		Has anyone in your household taken any loans or borrowed cash/in-kind from [SOURCE] in the past 12 months?	Who made the decision to borrow from [SOURCE]?	Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/ item borrow from [SOURCE]?
Lending source names		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A	Non-governmental organization (NGO)			
B	Informal lender			
C	Formal lender (bank/financial institution)			
D	Friends or relatives			
E	Group based micro-finance or lending including Finka, Humo, Imkoniyat			
		G3.07 Taken loans Yes, cash..... 1 Yes, in-kind..... 2 Yes, cash and in-kind..... 3 No 4 >> next source Don't know..... 5 >> next source	G3.08/G3.09: Decision-making and control over credit Self 1 Partner/Spouse 2 Self and partner/spouse jointly 3 Other household member 4 Self and other household member(s) 5 Partner/Spouse and other household member(s) 6 Someone (or group of people) outside the household 7 Self and other outside people 8 Partner/Spouse and other outside people 9 Self, partner/spouse and other outside people 10	

MODULE G4. Individual leadership and influence in the community

Q No.	Question	Response	Response codes
G4.01	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads, water supplies) to be built in your community?		No, not at all comfortable1 Yes, but with a great deal of difficulty2 Yes, but with a little difficulty3 Yes, fairly comfortable4 Yes, very comfortable5
G4.02	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to ensure proper payment of wages for public works or other similar programs?		
G4.03	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?		

MODULE G4. Group membership and influence in the group

Group membership		Is there a [GROUP] in your community?	Are you an active member of this [GROUP]?
		Yes1 No2 >> next group Do not know3 >> next group Refused to respond.....99 >> next group	Yes1 No2
	Group Categories	G4.04	G4.05
A	Agricultural / livestock/ fisheries producer's group (including marketing groups)		
B	Water users' group		
C	Forest users' group		
D	Credit or microfinance group (including SACCOs/Merry –go-round/VSLAs (Finka, Humo, Imkoniyat)		
E	Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies)		
F	Trade and business association		
G	Civic groups (improving community) or charitable group (helping others)		
H	Local government		
I	Religious group		
J	Other women's group (only if it does not fit into one of the other categories)		
K	Other (specify)		

MODULE G5. Decision making

<p><i>ENUMERATOR: Ask G5.01 for all categories of activities before asking G5.02. Do <u>not</u> ask G5.02 if G5.01 response is 1 and respondent is male OR G5.01 response is 2 and respondent is female.</i></p> <p><i>If household does not engage in that particular activity, enter 98 and proceed to next activity.</i></p>		When decisions are made regarding the following aspects of household life, who is it that normally takes the decision?	To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to?
		G5.01	G5.02
A	Getting inputs for agricultural production?		
B	The types of crops to grow for agricultural production?		
C	taking crops to the market?		
D	Livestock raising?		
E	Your own (singular) wage or salary employment?		
F	Major household expenditures? (such as a large appliance for the house like refrigerator)		
G	Minor household expenditures? (such food for daily consumption or other household needs)		
		G5.01: Who makes decision Main male or husband 1 Main female or wife 2 Husband and wife jointly 3 Someone else in the household 4 Jointly with someone else inside the household 5 Jointly with someone else outside the household 6 Someone outside the household/other 7 Household does not engage in activity/Decision not made 8 	G5.02: Extent of participation in decision making Not at all 1 Small extent 2 Medium extent 3 To a high extent 4

MODULE G5. Motivation for decision making

<p>ENUMERATOR: This set of questions is very important. I am going to give you some reasons why you act as you do in the aspects of household life I just mentioned. You might have several reasons for doing what you do and there is no right or wrong answer. Please tell me how true it would be to say: <i>[If household does not engage in that particular activity, enter 98 and proceed to next activity.]</i></p>		<p>My actions in [ASPECT] are determined by the situation. I don't really have an option.</p> <p>Always true, Somewhat True, Not Very true, or Never True]</p>	<p>My actions in [ASPECT] are partly because I will get in trouble with someone if I act differently.</p> <p>Always true, Somewhat True, Not Very true, or Never True]</p>	<p>Regarding [ASPECT] I do what I do so others don't think poorly of me.</p> <p>Always true, Somewhat True, Not Very true, or Never True]</p>
G5.03	G5.04	G5.05		
A Getting inputs for agricultural production				
B The types of crops to grow for agricultural production				
C Taking crops to the market (or not)				
D Livestock raising				
	<p>G5.03/G5.04/G5.05: Motivation for activity</p> <p>Never true 1 Not very true 2 Somewhat true 3 Always true 4 Household does not engage in activity Decision not made 98</p>			

MODULE G6. Time allocation

Enumerator: G6.01: Please record a log of the activities for the individual in the last complete 24 hours (starting yesterday morning at 4 am, finishing 3:59 am of the current day). The time intervals are marked in 15 min intervals and one to two activities can be marked for each time period by drawing a line through that activity. If two activities are marked, they should be distinguished with a P for the primary activity and S for the secondary activity written next to the lines. Please administer using the protocol in the enumeration manual.

Activity	Night			Morning			Day							
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
A Sleeping and resting														
B Eating and drinking														
C Personal care														
D School (also homework)														
E Work as employed														
F Own business work														
G Farming/livestock/fishing														
J Shopping/getting service (incl health services)														
K Weaving, sewing, textile care														
L Cooking														
M Domestic work (incl fetching wood and water)														
N Care for children/adults/elderly														
P Travelling and commuting														
Q Watching TV/listening to radio/reading														
T Exercising														
U Social activities and hobbies														
W Religious activities														
X Other, specify...														

MODULE G6. Time allocation (continued)

		Evening				Night										1	2	3
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3	4	5			
	Activity																	
A	Sleeping and resting																	
B	Eating and drinking																	
C	Personal care																	
D	School (also homework)																	
E	Work as employed																	
F	Own business work																	
G	Farming/livestock/fishing																	
J	Shopping/getting service (incl health services)																	
K	Weaving, sewing, textile care																	
L	Cooking																	
M	Domestic work (incl fetching wood and water)																	
N	Care for children/adults/elderly																	
P	Travelling and commuting																	
Q	Watching TV/listening to radio/reading																	
T	Exercising																	
U	Social activities and hobbies																	
W	Religious activities																	
X	Other, specify																	

MODULE G6. Satisfaction with time allocation

Q No.	Question	Response	Response options/Instructions
G6.02	How satisfied are you with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to the radio, seeing movies or doing sports?		READ: Please give your opinion on a scale of 1 to 10. 1 means you are not satisfied and 10 means you are very satisfied. If you are neither satisfied or dissatisfied this would be in the middle or 5 on the scale.

MODULE H. Women's anthropometry, anemia and dietary diversity

Enumerator Instructions: Ask these questions of each woman of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the household. Check to see if EACH women has given consent to be interviewed in Module B. If Household identification (in data file, each respondent must be matched with the HH ID) []

a woman has not yet given consent, return to Module B and gain her consent before proceeding. You should carry duplicate copies of this module in case there are more than 5 women of reproductive age in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
H01	WOMAN'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		[] []				
H02	In what month and year were you born?	IF MONTH IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER '98' IF YEAR IS NOT KNOWN, ENTER '9998'	[] Month [] [] []				
H03	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04. IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE >> H05	[] Years []				
H04	Are you between the ages of 15 and 49 years old?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module 9 = Don't know >> end module					
H05	CHECK H02, H03 AND H04 (IF APPLICABLE): IS THE RESPONDENT BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 49 YEARS? IF THE INFORMATION IN H02, H03, AND H04 CONFLICTS, DETERMINE WHICH IS MOST ACCURATE.	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module					

MODULE H. Women's anthropometry, anemia and dietary diversity (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
	WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS						
H06	Are you currently pregnant? 1 = Yes >> skip to H14 2 = No 9=Don't know						
H07	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE WOMAN		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Kg				
H08	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE WOMAN		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Cm	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Cm	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Cm	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Cm	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Cm
	WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY						
	<p>Please describe everything that you ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.</p> <p>A) Think about when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time?</p> <p>IF YES: Please tell me everything you ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE, THEN CONTINUE TO PART B.</p> <p>IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B.</p> <p>B) What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time?</p> <p>IF YES: Please tell me everything you ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.</p> <p>REPEAT QUESTION B ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:</p> <p>C) What ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE.</p> <p>AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, UNDERLINE THE CORRESPONDING FOOD AND ENTER '1' IN THE COLUMN NEXT TO THE FOOD GROUP. IF THE FOOD IS NOT LISTED IN ANY OF THE FOOD GROUPS BELOW, WRITE THE FOOD IN THE BOX LABELED 'OTHER FOODS.' IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, INCLUDE THEM UNDER THE CONDIMENTS FOOD GROUP.</p> <p>ONCE THE RESPONDENT FINISHES RECALLING FOODS EATEN, READ EACH FOOD GROUP WHERE '1' WAS NOT ENTERED, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION AND ENTER '1' IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, '0' IF NO, AND '9' IF DON'T KNOW.</p> <p>Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink/eat any [food group items]?</p>						

MODULE H. Women's anthropometry, anemia and dietary diversity (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY							
	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONED BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SURVEY SUPERVISOR OR OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUAL TO CLASSIFY THE FOOD LATER.		WRITE FOODS EATEN HERE:				
H14	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other grain food	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H15	Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside or other local yellow/ orange foods	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H16	Potatoes or any other foods made from roots	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H17	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H18	Any other fruits or vegetables	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H19	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE H. Women's anthropometry, anemia and dietary diversity (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Woman 1	Woman 2	Woman 3	Woman 4	Woman 5
WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY							
H20	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H21	Eggs	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H22	Fresh or dried fish, any other seafood	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H23	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H24	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H25	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H26	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
H27	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding

Household identification (*in data file, each respondent must be matched with the HH ID*)

Enumerator Instructions: Ask these questions of the primary caregiver of each child aged 0–59 months in the household. Check to see if EACH caregiver has given consent to be interviewed in Module B. If a caregiver has not yet given consent, return to Module B and gain caregiver consent before proceeding. You should carry duplicate copies of this module in case there are more than 5 children 0–59 months old in the household.

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I01	CAREGIVER'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
I02	CHILD'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
I03	What is [child's name]'s sex?	0 = Male 1 = Female					
I04	<p>I would like to ask you some question about [child's name].</p> <p>In what month and year was [child's name] born?</p> <p>What is [his/her] birthday?</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT BIRTHDATE ASK:</p> <p>Does [child's name] have a health/vaccination card with the birth date recorded?</p> <p>IF THE HEALTH/VACCINATION CARD IS SHOWN AND THE RESPONDENT CONFIRMS THE INFORMATION IS CORRECT, RECORD THE DATE OF BIRTH AS DOCUMENTED ON THE CARD.</p>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Day <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I05	How old was [child's name] at [his/her] last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS		<input type="text"/>				
I06	How many months old is [child's name]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Months				
I07	CHECK I04, I05, AND I06 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY A) IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN I04 CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN I05? B) ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN I04 CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN I06? IF THE ANSWER TO A OR B IS 'NO,' RESOLVE ANY INCONSISTENCIES. IF THE BIRTHDATE WAS RECORDED ON A HEALTH CARD, THIS MAY BE USED AS THE CORRECT DATA SOURCE.	1 = Yes 2 = No 1 = Yes 2 = No					
I08	CHECK I06. IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS? Note for all children	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module if no child is under 60 months 9 = Don't know >> end module					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I09	DOES CHILD HAVE EDEMA? (OBSERVE SWELLING ON THE FEET)	1 = Yes 2 = No					
I10	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE CHILD		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Kg				
	STUNTING						
I11	CHILDREN UNDER 24 MONTHS SHOULD BE MEASURED LYING DOWN; CHILDREN 24 MONTHS OR OLDER SHOULD BE MEASURED STANDING UP. HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE CHILD		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> cm				
	EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET for children 6–23 months						
I15	CHECK QUESTION I05. IS THE CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> end module					
I16	Has [child's name] ever been breastfed?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> skip to I18 9 = Don't Know >> skip to I18					
I17	Was [child's name] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	1 = Yes >> skip to I19 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I18	<p>Sometimes babies are fed breast milk in different ways, for example by spoon, cup, or bottle. This can happen when the mother cannot always be with her baby. Sometimes babies are breastfed by another woman or given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, or some other way. This can happen if a mother cannot breastfeed her own baby.</p> <p>Did [child's name] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I19	<p>Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants.</p> <p>Was [child's name] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I20	Was [child's name] given rehydron yesterday during the day or at night?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
<p>READ THE QUESTIONS BELOW. READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS ONE BY ONE AND MARK YES OR NO, ACCORDINGLY.</p> <p>Next I would like to ask you about some liquids that [child's name] may have had yesterday during the day or at night.</p> <p>Did [child's name] have any [item from list]? READ THE LIST OF LIQUIDS STARTING WITH 'PLAIN WATER.'</p>							

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I21	Plain water?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I22	Infant formula such as Baby, Malyutka	1 = Yes 2 = No >> skip to I24 9 = Don't Know>> skip to I24					
I23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any formula?	98 = Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Times				
I24	Did [child's name] have any milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> skip to I26 9 = Don't Know >> skip to I26					
I25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any milk?	98 = Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Times				
I26	Did [child's name] have any juice or juice drinks?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I27	Clear broth?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I28	Yogurt?	1 = Yes 2 = No >> skip to I30 9 = Don't Know>> skip to I30					
I29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [child's name] consume any yogurt?	98 = Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Times				
I30	Did [child's name] have any thin porridge?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I31	Any other liquids such as Manka, Прикормка?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I32	Any other liquids?	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
	<p>Please describe everything that [child's name] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.</p> <p>A) Think about when [child's name] first woke up yesterday. Did [child's name] eat anything at that time? IF YES: Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE. THEN CONTINUE TO PART B).</p> <p>IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B).</p> <p>B) What did [child's name] do after that? Did [child's name] eat anything at that time? IF YES: Please tell me everything [child's name] ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE. REPEAT QUESTION B) UNTIL THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE: C) What ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? PROBE: Anything else? UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE</p> <p>AS THE RESPONDENT RECALLS FOODS, UNDERLINE THE CORRESPONDING FOOD AND ENTER '1' IN THE RESPONSE BOX NEXT TO THE FOOD GROUP. IF THE FOOD IS NOT LISTED IN ANY OF THE FOOD GROUPS BELOW, WRITE THE FOOD IN THE BOX LABELED 'OTHER FOODS.' IF FOODS ARE USED IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR SEASONING OR AS A CONDIMENT, INCLUDE THEM UNDER THE CONDIMENTS FOOD GROUP.</p> <p>ONCE THE RESPONDENT FINISHES RECALLING FOODS EATEN, READ EACH FOOD GROUP WHERE '1' WAS NOT ENTERED IN THE RESPONSE BOX, ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTION AND ENTER '1' IF RESPONDENT SAYS YES, '0' IF NO, AND '9' IF DON'T KNOW: Yesterday, during the day or night, did [child's name] drink/eat any [food group items]?</p>						
	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS (TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX) THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONED BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW. THIS WILL ALLOW THE SURVEY SUPERVISOR OR OTHER KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUAL TO CLASSIFY THE FOOD LATER.		WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:				
133	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, or other grain food	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5
I34	Pumpkin, carrots, squash that are yellow or orange inside or other yellow/orange foods as pepper	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I35	Potatoes, or any other foods made from roots	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I36	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, lettuce	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I37	Any other fruits or vegetables	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I38	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I39	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I40	Eggs	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I41	Fresh or dried fish or seafood	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					
I42	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know					

MODULE I. Child anthropometry and anemia and infant and young child feeding (continued)

No.	Question	Response codes	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Child 4	Child 5										
I43	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know															
I44	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know															
I45	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know															
I46	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, or fish powder	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Don't Know															
	CHECK CATEGORIES 33-47	If all 'no' >> go to I50 If at least one 'yes' or all 'DK' >> I51															
I50	Did [child's name] eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did [child's name] eat?	1 = Yes >> go back to I33–I49 and record foods eaten. Then continue with I51. 2 = No >> end module 9 = Don't Know >> end module															
I51	How many times did [child's name] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?	98 = Don't Know	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td></tr></table> Times			<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td></tr></table> Times			<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td></tr></table> Times			<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td></tr></table> Times			<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 25px;"></td></tr></table> Times		

Annex C. Survey Instrument – Tajik

МОДУЛ А. Варакаи муайянкунии хонавода

Маълумоти хонавода	Рамзҳо	Маълумоти интервю А01. Рамзи муайянкундандаи хонавода А02. Раками гурӯҳ А03. Деха А04. Махалла А05. Ноҳия А06. Минтака А07. Раками телефони хонавода А08. Координатҳои GPS – и хонавода А09. Навъи хонавода: А10. Номи чавобдихандаи асосӣ ва ID (аз Модули С) А11. Номи чавобдихандаи эҳтиёти ва ID (аз Модули С)	Рамз	
A01. Рамзи муайянкундандаи хонавода	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A17. Ном/рамзи саволдиханда:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A02. Раками гурӯҳ	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A18. Санаси ташрифи якум (ruz/mox/сол):	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>
A03. Деха	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A19. Санаси ташрифи дуюм (ruz/mox/сол):	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>
A04. Махалла	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A20. Сабаби ташрифи дуюм:	
A05. Ноҳия	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A21. Натичаи хотимавии мусохиба (рамзро гузоред)	<input type="checkbox"/>
A06. Минтака	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		A22. Ном/рамзи назоратчи/супервайзер:	<input type="checkbox"/>
A07. Раками телефони хонавода	<input type="checkbox"/>		хх. Имзои назоратчи/супервайзер	
A08. Координатҳои GPS – и хонавода	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ° <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ' <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> "		A23. Ном/рамзи оператори воридкундандаи маълумот:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A09. Навъи хонавода:	<input type="checkbox"/>		A24. Санаси воридкардани маълумот(ruz/mox/сол:)	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>
A10. Номи чавобдихандаи асосӣ ва ID (аз Модули С)			A03-A06 Рамзҳо агар даркор бошанд эҷод кунед	А21 Натичаи хотимавии мусохиба Пурра..... 1 Нопурра..... 2 Хозир набудан..... 3 Рад кардан..... 4 Пайдо карда нашуд..... 5
A11. Номи чавобдихандаи эҳтиёти ва ID (аз Модули С)				

МОДУЛ А. Варакаи муайянкуни хонавода (когози)

A09 НАВЪИ ХОНАВОДА/ХОЧАГИ	
Мард ва зани калонсол – хонавода акалан аз як мард ва як зани болиг (аз 18 боло) иборат аст.....	1
Факат зани калонсол – хонавода акалан аз як зани болиг (аз 18 боло), бе марди калонсол иборат аст.....	2
Факат марди калонсол – хонавода акалан аз як марди болиг (аз 18 боло), бе зани калонсол иборат.....	3
Факат кудакон – хонавода ягон калонсолу болиги аз 18 боло надорад	4
Мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиёти - ҳамон мардон ё занҳои (ва ё факат зан) оила, ки вазифаи қабул кардани қарорҳои иқтисодӣ ва иҷтимоӣ дар оила доранд. Дар оилаҳо, ки Мард ва Зани калонсол доранд, ин шаҳсон одатан зану шавҳар ҳастанд, валекин аъзои дигари хонавода ки 18 сола ва аз он боло мебошад, мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиёти шуда метонанд. Дар оилаҳо ки Танҳо Зани Калонсол доранд, мусоҳиби асосӣ бояд зане шавад, ки 18 сола ё боло ҳаст ва вазифаи қабул кардани қарорҳоро дорад. Барои оилаҳо ки Факат Марди Калонсол ва Факат Кудакон дошта бошанд, мусоҳиби асосӣ ва эҳтиётиро нишон додан лозим нест, ва Модули G WEAI – ро барои ин навъи ҳочагиҳо пур кардан лозим нест.	

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МОДУЛ В. Розигии вокифи/ огохи

Розиги: Хонаводаро бо пурсиш шинос карда, розигии иштирок кардани хамаи аъзоенро дар ин пурсиш гиред. Агар мусохӣ (масалан зани болиг) дар оғози мусохиба ҳозир надошт, шумо бояд пеш аз бо он шахс сухбат кардан ба ин сахифа баргашта розигияшро гиред. Шҳахси масъули калонсоли хонаводаро барои мусохиба таклиф кунед.

Ташаккур барои имконияти сухбат бо шумо. Мо гурухи тадқикотии ташкилоти Зеркало мебошем, ки тадқикот оиди омузиши кишоварзи, бехатари ва истеъмоли озука, гизоноки ва бехбудии хонаводаҳоро дар ин минтака гузаронида истодаем. Хонаводаро шумо барои дар пурсиш иштирок кардан интихоб шудааст, ки мавзӯъҳои ба монанди хонавода ва аҳли хонаводаи шумо, шароити зист, ҳарачотҳо ва амволи хонавода, маҳсулот ва истеъмоли ҳурока ва ҳамчунин гизои зану кудаконро дар бар мегирад. Саволҳои пурсиш умуман ба хонаводаро шумо даҳл дорад, ва ҳамгоми мутобик будан, аъзоёни чудогонаи хонаводаи шуморо низ дар бар мегирад. Ин пурсиш, таҳминан 2 соати вакти шуморо мегирад, ва иштироки шумо дар ин мусохиба иҳтиёри аст. Агар шумо барои иштирок кардан рози бошед, шумо метонед мусохибаро ҳар соате тамом кардан, ё саволе ки ба он ҷавоб дода наҳоҳед рад кардан. Ҳамаи ҷавобҳои шумо комилан маҳфӣ мемонад; мо маълумотро дар бораи шумо ба ягон қас намедихем/ пешниҳод намекунем. Баъди ба базаи компьютери ворид кардани ин маълумот, мо ҳама маълумотро дар бораи шаҳсияти шумо несту нобуд мекунем.

Шумо дар бораи ин пурсиш ё дар бораи он ҷизе ки ман ба шумо гуфтам ягон савол доред? Агар дар оянда шумо ягон савол, ягон ташвиш ё шикоят дар бораи пурсиш дошта бошед, марҳамат шумо метонед ба ташкилоти «Зеркало», бо телефонҳои 935731016. Мо як нусҳаи ин дастурамалро бо шумо мемонем, ва шумо соҳиби маълумоти ба мо дар тамос будан мешавед.

Саволҳои зерини ризоятиро ба ҳама мусохибон дода имзои шаҳсони ба мусохиба мувофикро гиред Тафтиш кунед, ки мусохибони мувофик дар ҷадвали ризоятиро дар поён оварда шуда имзои (розигии) худро гузошта бошанд.

ШАРХ: МАМЛАКАТҲОИ ГУНОГУН ТАЛАБОТИ ҲАР ҲЕЛ СИНУ СОЛИ БАРОИ ДОДАНИ РОЗИГИИ БО АСОС ДОРАНД. ДАР ЯК ҲЕЛ МАМЛАКАТҲО НАВРАСИ АЗ 18 ПОЁН НАМЕТОНАД РОЗИГИИ ХУДАШРО БЕ ҲУЗУРИ КАЛОНСОЛ ДИХАД; ВА РОЗИГИИ КАЛОНСОЛРО НИЗ ГИРИФТАН ДАРКОР МЕБОШАД.

1. Дар хонаводаро шумо марди калонсол (аз 18 боло), ки вазифаи баровардани карорҳоро дорад, кист? (Бо пурсидани саволи минбаъда, розигии ин шахс ва имзои онро (барои ҷадвали дар поён оварда гиред)).
 - a. <НОМУ НАСАБ>, Шумо (умедворем) барои дар ин пурсиш иштирок кардан рози ҳастед?! (Марҳамат карда имзоятонро мегузоштед!?)
2. Дар хонаводаро шумо зани калонсол, ки вазифаи баровардани карор дорад, кист? (Бо пурсидани саволи минбаъда, розигии ин шахс ва имзои онро (барои ҷадвали дар поён оварда гиред))
 - a. <НОМУ НАСАБ>, Шумо (умедворем) барои дар ин пурсиш иштирок кардан рози ҳастед?! (Марҳамат карда имзоятонро мегузоштед!?)
 - b. Шумо аз 50 сола ҷавонтаред?
 - i. <Агар Ҳа>, шумо иҷозат медиҳед ки вазну қадатонро чен кунем?
 - ii. Шумо кудакони то 5 сола доред?
 - iii. <Агар Ҳа>, шумо (албатта) иҷозат медиҳед ки вазну қадашонро чен кунем?

МОДУЛ В. Розигии вокифи/ огохи (когози)

3. Дар хонаводаи шумо боз ягон занҳо ҳастанд ки аз 15 то 49 сола бошанд? (Розигии ин шахс ва имзои онро (барои ҷадвалӣ дар поён оварда гиреð)
 - a. <НОМУ НАСАБ>, шумо (умедворем) рози ҳастед, ки дар ин пурсиш иштирок қунед ва мо вазну қади шуморо чен қунем (Марҳамат карда имзоятонро мегузоштед!?)
 - b. Шумо қудакони аз 5 сол ҳурд дореð?
 - i. <Агар Ҳа>, шумо шумо (албатта) иҷозат медиҳед ки вазну қадашонро чен қунем?
4. Дар ҳочагии шумо ягон модар ва ё зани тифли аз 5 сола поён дорад, ки ман бо онҳо сухбат накардаам? (Розигии ин шахс ва имзои онро барои ҷадвалӣ дар поён оварда гиреð)
 - a. <НОМУНАСАБ>, шумо (умедворем) розигии ҳудро барои иштирок дар тадќикот медиҳед ва ҳамчунин вазну қади шумо ва қудакони шуморо чен қунем?

МОДУЛ В. Сахифаи имзои розиги

Ному насаб	Розигии иштирок дар пурсиш (дар як катак кайд гузоред)		Имзо ё кайдҳо
	XA	НЕ	

МОДУЛ В. Нусхай дуюми сахифаи имзои розиги

Нусхай дуюм бо сохиби хонавода мемонад

Ташаккур барои имконияти сухбат бо шумо. Мо гурухи тадқикотии ташкилоти Зеркало мебошем, ки тадқикот оиди омузиши кишоварзи, бехатари ва истеъмоли озука, гизоноки ва беҳбудии хонаводаҳоро дар ин минтака гузаронида истодаем. Хонаводай шумо барои дар пурсиш иштирок кардан интихоб шудааст, ки мавзӯъҳои ба монанди хонавода ва ахли хонавода шумо, шароити зист, ҳарачотҳо ва амволи хонавода, маҳсулот ва истеъмоли ҳурока ва ҳамчунин гизои зану қудаконро дар бар мегирад. Саволҳои пурсиш умуман ба хонаводай шумо даҳл дорад, ва ҳамгоми мутобик будан, аъзоёни чудогонаи хонаводай шуморо низ дар бар мегирад. Ин пурсиш, таҳминан 2 соати вакти шуморо мегирад, ва иштироки шумо дар ин мусохиба иҳтиёри аст. Агар шумо барои иштирок кардан рози бошед, шумо метонед мусохибаро ҳар соате тамом кардан, ё саволе ки ба он ҷавоб дода наҳоҳед рад кардан. Ҳамаи ҷавобҳои шумо комилан маҳфӣ мемонад; мо маълумотро дар бораи шумо ба ягон қас намедихем/ пешниҳод намекунем. Баъди ба базаи компьютери ворид кардани ин маълумот, мо ҳама маълумотро дар бораи шахсияти шумо несту нобуд мекунем.

Шумо дар бораи ин пурсиш ё дар бораи он ҷизе ки ман ба шумо гуфтам ягон савол доред? Агар дар оянда шумо ягон савол, ягон ташвиш ё шикоят дар бораи пурсиш дошта бошед, марҳамат шумо метонед ба ташкилоти «Зеркало», бо телефонҳои 935731016. Мо як нусхай ин дастурамалро бо шумо мемонем, ва шумо сохиби маълумоти ба мо дар тамос будан мешавед.

Ному насаб	Розигии иштирок дар тадқикот		Имзо ва ё кайдҳо
	ҲА	НЕ	

МОДУЛ С. **Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи**

Саволдиханда: Ин саволхоро нисбати хамаи аъзоёни хонавода пурсед. Аз мусоҳиби асоси ё эҳтиёти ва ё шахсоне пурсед, ки дар бораи аъзоёни оила маълумоти бештар доранд, ба монанди синну сол, маълумотноки ва гайра.

Аввалан, мо меҳостем шуморо дар бораи хамаи аъзоёни хонаводаатон пурсем. Рухсат дихед, ман ба шумо каме гуям, ки мо хонавода гуфта, чиро дар назар дорем. Барои мо, аъзоёни хонавода ин қалонсолон ва ё кудаконе мебошанд, ки якҷоя зиндаги дошта аз як дег хурок меҳуранд, бо назардошли пешхизматҳо, иҷорашињо, бобон ва дигар хизматчиёни хочаги. Аъзоёни хонавода, шахсоне ки дар хонаи шумо дар 12 моҳи охир ақаллан 6 моҳ зиндаги кардаанд, аммо шахсе, ки бо шумо зиндаги карда дар чои дигар хурок меҳурад ба назар гирифта намешавад. Кудакони нав таваллудшудаи то 6 моҳа ва шахсе, ки ба хонаводай шумо камтар аз 6 моҳ пеш омадааст ва нияти дар ин чо ба муҳлати дуру дароз зиндаги карданро дорад ҳам аъзои хонаводай шумо ба хисоб меравад. Илтимос, шахси ба наздики вафот кардаро, бигзор, ки он кас дар муддати 12 моҳи охир аз 6 моҳ зиед дар оилаи шумо зиндаги карда бошад, ва ҳамчунин шахсеро, ки хочагии шуморо камтар аз 6 моҳ пеш тарқ кардааст ва нияти дуру дароз дар чои дигар истикомат карданро дорад ва ё тамоман кучидааст (занхое ки бъди ба шавҳар буромада кучида рафтанд, пешхизматҳо, иҷорашињо, бобон, ки ба дигар чои истикомат рафтанд) ба назар нагиред.,

Илтимос хамаи аъзоёни хонаводаро дар ҷадвали фехристи хайати хонавода, ки дар поён оварда шудааст руйхат кунед, аз марди асоси ки вазифаи қабул кардани карорҳо дорад сар кунед (**ё зан, агар марди қалонсол набошад**): **РУЙХАТИ ХАМАИ АЪЗОЕНРО НАВИШТА БОЗ ТАҚРОРАН ПУРСЕД:**

Ягон каси дигар дар ин хонавода зиндаги мекунад, ки холо дар хона ҳозир нест?

Бо ин савол шумо метонед дар бораи кудаконе, ки дар мактабанд ё ягон шахсе ки дар чои кораш аст, маълумот гиред. **АГАР ЧАВОБ 'ҲА,' БОШАД РУЙХАТРО ДАВОМ ДОДА, МАЪЛУМОТ ДАР БОРАИ АЪЗОЕНИ БОКИМОНДАИ ХОНАВОДАРО БА ҶАДВАЛИ ДАРОРЕД.**

МОДУЛ С.

Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи (когози)

Муайянкуни хонавода (дар файлы ахбороти, ҳар як модул бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода мувофиқат кунад)

Р А М З И ID	Номи аъзои хонавода? [Аз мусохиби асоси (сардори хонавода?!) сар карда ба мусохиби эҳтиёти (ҳамсари у ?!) гузаред ва баъд аъзоёни дигари хонаводаро кайд кнед]	Чинси [HOM] -ро гуед? 1 = M 2 = 3	[HOM] ба мусохиби асоси чи гуна муносабати хешу табори дорад?	[HOM] чанд сол дорад? (соли пурра)* Агар <3, C05-08 – ро напурсед	[HOM] хондану навиштан метавонад?	Айни замон [HOM] дар мактаб таҳсил меқунад? 1 = Xa >>C08 2 = He	[HOM] дар мактаб таҳсил кардааст? 1= Xa 2= He	Маълумоти оқии баландтари ни [HOM]?
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								

МОДУЛ С. Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи (когози)

	C03: Хешигари ба мусохиби асоси/ сардори хонавода		C05: Саводноки		C08: Сатхи маълумотноки
Мусохиби	1 Чияни	9	Хондану навишта	1	Маълумот
асоси	2 хамсар	10	наметавонад	2	надорад
	3	11	3
Хамсар/шарик	4 Писар-	12	Факат имзо монда	4	Ибтидои (Синфи 1-4)
	5 амак/амма/таго/хола	метавонад
Писар/духтар	6	13	6
	7 Додар/хохар-	14	Факат хонда	Асоси (Синфи 1-8/9)
Домод/келин	8 арус	15	Метавонад
	16
Набера	Волидони	17	Хондану навишта	Миёнаи умуми (Синфи 9-10/1(1)
	хамсар	метавонад
Волидон	10
Дедор хөхар	Писар-амак/амма/таго/холаи	98
	хамсар

*Кайд бояд кард, ки синну соли кудакони то 5-соларо бо моҳ сабт кардан шарт нест. Синну соли хамаи кудакони то 6 сола бо моҳхояш дар Модули I аник карда мешавад, бо максади муайян карданি кудаконе, ки каду вазни онҳо чен карда мешавад. Хамаи кудакони то 6 солаи дар рӯйхати хонавода номбаршууда барои таъмини аниқии аҳбороти кудаконе, ки 60 моҳ доранду барои санчишҳои каду вазн мувоғиканд истифода бурда мешаад.

МОДУЛ D. Шароити зист

Муайянкунни хонавода (дар файлу ахбороти, хар як модул бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода мувофиқат кунад)

Саводиханда: Бо шахси масъули хуроки хонавода сухбат кунед

	Чавоб	Рамзҳои чавоб
D01. САВОЛДИХАНДА: МУШОХИДА КУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД) Масолехи боми хона (кабати беруни)::		D01: Намуди шифт ШИФЕР 1 ГИЛ 5 ТУНУКА 2 ТАХТАИ БЕТОНИ БО БИТУМ 6 ХАС/ПАХОЛ 3 ДИГАР (АНИК КУНЕД)) ЧЕРЕПИСА/САФОЛАК 4 7
D02. САВОЛДИХАНДА: МУШОХИДА КУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД) Масолехи фарши хона:		D02: Намуди фарш ПАРКЕТ 1 ФАРШИ АЛИБАСТРИ 5 ПОЛИ ТАХТАГИН 2 ФАРШИ ЛОИН 6 ЛИНОЛЕУМ 3 ДИГАР (АНИК КУНЕД) БЕТОН 4 7
D03. САВОЛДИХАНДА: МУШОХИДА КУНЕД (НАПУРСЕД) Девори беруни:		D03: Намуди деворҳо ХИШТИ ПУХТА 1 ЛОЙ/ ГИЛ 6 ХИШТИ ХОМ/ ПОХСА 2 ТАХТА, БОЛОР 7 САНГ 3 ТУНУКА 8 ХИШТИ ГИЛИН 4 ДИГАР (АНИК КУНЕД) БЕТОН (блоки сement) 5 8
D04. Дар ин манзили истикомати чандто хона хаст? (Хаммом, коридор, гараж, туалет, тагхона, ошхонаро хисоб накунед)		
D05. Хочатхонаи хонаводаи шумо истифода мебурда чигуна аст?		Code 05: Намуди хочатхона Бо об шусташаванда, умуми 1 Оддии махаллии чомеави 5 Бо об шусташаванда, шахси 2 Тагора / сатил 6 Оддии махаллии хавокашдор 3 Хочатхона нест/ сахро 7 Оддии махалли 4 Дигар 8
D06. Манбаи асосии оби нушокии хонавода кадом аст?		D06: Манбаи оби нушоки Бо кубур дар дохили хавли 1 Оби борон 7 Бо кубур дар бор/замини хавли 2 Чох ё ҷашмаи вайрона 8 Кубури чомеави ва ё шахси дигар 3 Оби дарё/хавз/чӯй 9 Чоҳ/скважина /бо кубур 4 Мошини обкаш 10 Чоҳи/скважинаи маҳсус 5 Оби зарфдор 11 Аз ҷашмаи маҳсус 6 Дигар (аник кунед) 12
D07. Хонавода неруи барк дорад?		Xa = 1 He = 2
D08. Манбаи асосии сузишвории хонавода барои хурокпази кадом аст?		D07: Сузишвори барои пухту паз Неруи барк 1 Хезум 5 Гази моеъ ё табии (биогаз) 2 Тапак 6

		Керосин..... Ангист.....	3 4	Гузапоя..... Дигар.....	7 8
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МОДУЛ Е. Харакотхо барои истеъмоли хонавода

Муайянкуни хонавода (дар маълумотнома, барои хар як суб-модул (*E1 – E6*) бояд рамзи ID-и хонавода мувофикат кунад)

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Саволдиханда: *Ин саволхоро дар бораи хамаи аъзоёни хонавода пурсед.* Пурсед кадом аъзои хонавода маълумоте бештар дошта бошад дар бораи хурду хуроки хонавода дар давоми хафт рузи охир ва дар бораи хариди дигар лавозимоти гайри хурока. Хамин аъзо бояд ба хамаи саволҳои *E1-E6* ҷаъоб дихад.

МОДУЛ Е1. Истеъмоли хурока/ харочот барои хӯрокворӣ дар муддати 7 рузи охир

МАХСУЛОТ РАМЗИ	(1)		(2) Лутфан, миқдори умумии (ХӮРОКА)- и аз ҷониби аъзоёни олпай Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон диҳед?		(3) Миқдор ва арзиши умумии (ХӮРОКА) -и аъзёёни хонавodatон дар 7 рӯзи охир харidarо, nombар kунed.	(4) Дар 7 рӯзи oхирin хonavodai Shumо kадom MIҚDORI (ХӮROKA)-i xarid karda shudaro isteъmol namuded	(5)				(6) Arzishii umumii (ХӮROKA) dar savoli (5) nombarshud aro az rӯi narxi xozirai bозor bāhō diҳed	
	ХА.....	1					Агар (ХӮРОКА) наҳarided >> 5	Хӯrokae, ki dar 7 rӯzi oхir isteъmol shud, az kadom sarchašmaҳo girifta shuda bud?				
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
РАМЗ	МАХСУЛОТИ ХӮРОКВОРӢ	Воҳиди ченак	РАМЗИ ҶАВОБ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОР	СОМОНӢ	МИҚДОР	1. Дар хочагӣ истеҳсол карда шуда буд	2. Ҳамчун туҳфа/éрӣ	3. Ҳамчун музди мехнат/бизнес	4. Аз захираҳои хонавода	СОМОНӢ
851	Нон ва маҳсулоти нонӣ	КГ.										
852	Нон	КГ.										
853	Орд ⁷⁶	КГ.										
854	Гандум	КГ.										
855	Ярма (крупа)	КГ.										
856	Биринч	КГ.										
857	Маҳсулотҳои макаронӣ	КГ.										
858	Лубиёи хушк (лӯбие, нахут, мош ва f.)	КГ.										
859	Растаниҳои дигари хӯшадор (чуворимакка, чав.)	КГ.										
860	Пиэз	КГ.										
861	Сирпиёз (чиснок)	КГ.										
862	Картошка	КГ.										
863	Помидор	КГ.										

⁷⁶ Танҳо миқдори орд ва гандуми истеъмолшудаero нависед, ки барои истеҳсоли хлеб ё нон истифода нашудааст.

МОДУЛ Е1. Истеъмоли хурока/ харочот барои хӯрокворӣ дар муддати 7 рузи охир (когози)

МАХСУЛОТ ПАКАМ	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)			(6)	
	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХЎРОКА)? ХАР ЯК НАМУДИ ХЎРОКАРО НОМБАР КУНЕД ЧАВОБҲОРО БАРОИ ХАР ЯК НАМУД ХУРОКА НАВИСЕД		ХА.....1 НЕ.....2 >> хӯроки дигар	Лутфан, миқдори умумии (ХЎРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?		Микдор ва арзиши умумии (ХЎРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед.	Агар (ХЎРОКА) наҳаридед >> 5		Хӯроке, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд?	Арзишни умумии (ХЎРОКА) дар саволи (5) номбаршуд аро аз рӯи наҳки хозираи бозор баҳо дихед	
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
864	Сабзӣ	КГ.									
865	Карам	КГ.									
866	Гулқарам	КГ.									
867	Бодиринг	КГ.									
868	Замбуруғ (тоза, намакин, хушк ва ф.)	КГ.									
869	Сабзавоти консервонидашуда	КГ.									
870	Дигар сабзавот	КГ.									
871	Себ	КГ.									
872	Мевави ситрусӣ	КГ.									
873	Ангур	КГ.									
874	Тарбазӯз, ҳарбӯза	КГ.									
875	Каду	КГ.									
876	Дигар меваҳои тару тоза	КГ.									
877	Хушкмева	КГ.									
878	Мевавот консервонидашуда	КГ.									
879	Чормагзи хушк	КГ.									
880	Гӯшти ғов	КГ.									
881	Мурғ (парранда)	КГ.									

МОДУЛ Е1. Истеъмоли хурока/ харочот барои хӯрокворӣ дар муддати 7 рузи охир (когози)

МАҲСУЛОТ ПАҚАВИМ	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)			(6)	
	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХӮРОКА)? ХАР ЯК НАМУДИ ХӮРОКАРО НОМБАР КУНЕД ЧАВОБҲОРО БАРОИ ХАР ЯК НАМУД ХУРОКА НАВИСЕД		ХА.....1 НЕ.....2 >> хӯроки дигар	Лутфан, миқдори умумии (ХӮРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?		Микдор ва арзиши умумии (ХӮРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед.	Агар (ХӮРОКА) наҳаридед >> 5		Хӯроке, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд?	МИҚДОРРО БО ВОҲИДИ ЧЕНАКИ ХӮРОКА НАВИСЕД	
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
882	Гӯшти гӯсфанд	КГ.									
883	Гӯшти хук	КГ.									
884	Колбаса (ҳасиб)	КГ.									
885	Консерваҳои гӯштӣ	КГ.									
886	Маҳсулоти дигари гӯштӣ	КГ.									
887	Моҳии тару тоза	КГ.									
888	Моҳии консервагӣ	КГ.									
889	Моҳии намакин (шӯр)	КГ.									
890	Тухм	дона									
891	Шир	Л.									
892	Панир	КГ.									
893	Шири хушк	КГ.									
894	Дигар маҳсулоти ширӣ	Л.									
895	Равғани маска	КГ.									
896	Равғани растани	Л.									
897	Равғани зард	КГ.									
898	Равғани хайвонот	КГ.									
899	Нӯшокиҳо (кока-кола ва ф.)	Л.									

МОДУЛ Е1. Истеъмоли хурока/ харочот барои хӯрокворӣ дар муддати 7 рузи охир (когози)

МАХСУЛОТ ПАКАМ	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)				(6)
	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХЎРОКА)?	ХА 1 НЕ 2 >> хӯроки дигар	Лутфан, миқдори умумии (ХЎРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Миқдор ва арзиши умумии (ХЎРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед.	Агар (ХЎРОКА) наҳаридед >> 5	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо қадом МИҚДОРИ (ХЎРОКА)-и харид карда шударо истеъмол намудед	Хӯроке, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд?	МИҚДОРРО БО ВОҲИДИ ЧЕНАКИ ХЎРОКА НАВИСЕД		Арзиши умумии (ХЎРОКА) дар саволи (5) номбаршуд аро аз рӯи наҳиҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед	
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
900	Оби минералӣ	Л.									
901	Шарбати мева	Л.									
902	Қаҳва	КГ.									
903	Чой	КГ.									
904	Намак	КГ.									
905	Шакар	КГ.									
906	Конфет, шириниҳои шарқ	КГ.									
907	Мураббо	КГ.									
908	Яхнис	КГ.									
909	Шоколад	КГ.									
910	Махсулоти қанноди (торт, пирожки, рулет, кулчаи қанди ва ф.)	КГ.									
911	Пиво	Л.									
912	Шароб	Л.									
913	Нӯшокиҳои спиртӣ	Л.									
914	Хӯрокхӯрӣ дар қаҳваҳонаҳо, ошхонаҳо, тараҳхонаҳо ва ф.										
915	Нӯшокиҳои гайриспиртӣ, ки берун аз хона истеъмол карда мешаванд	Л.									

МОДУЛ Е1. Истеъмоли хурока/ харочот барои хӯрокворӣ дар муддати 7 рузи охир (когози)

МАКСАДӢ ПАҚӢӢМ	(1)		(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)				(6)
	Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХӮРОКА)?	ХА 1 НЕ 2 >> хӯрокои дигар	Лутфан, миқдори умумии (ХӮРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон дихед?	Микдор ва арзиши умумии (ХӮРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед.	Агар (ХӮРОКА) наҳаридед >> 5	Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо қадом МИҚДОРИ (ХӮРОКА)-и харид карда шударо истеъмол намудед	Хӯроко, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд?	МИҚДОРРО БО ВОҲИДИ ЧЕНАКИ ХӮРОКА НАВИСЕД			Арзиши умумии (ХӮРОКА) дар саволи (5) номбаршуд аро аз рӯи наҳки хозираи бозор баҳо дихед
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
916	Нӯшокиҳои спиртие, ки берун аз хона истеъмол карда мешаванд	Л.									

МОДУЛ Е2. Харакоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми як моҳи гузашта/ ҳарид дар 30 рӯзи охир

ПАРМН НАҲОЛОИ	(1) Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХЎРОКА)? ХАР ЯК НАМУДИ ХЎРОКАРО НОМБАР КУНЕД ЧАВОБҲОРО БАРОИ ХАР ЯК НАМУД ХЎРОКА НАВИСЕД ҲА..... 1 НЕ 2 >> хўрокай дигар	(2) Лутфан, микдори умумии (ХЎРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон диҳед?	(3) Микдор ва арзиши умумии (ХЎРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед. Агар (ХЎРОКА) наҳариded >> 5	(4) Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо қадом МИКДОРИ (ХЎРОКА)-и ҳарид карда шударо истеъмол намудед	(5) Хўрокае, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд? МИКДОРРО БО ВОҲИДИ ЧЕНАКИ ХЎРОКА НАВИСЕД	(6) Арзишии умумии (ХЎРОКА) дар саволи (5) номбаршударо аз рӯи наҳиҳи ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед
E2.01	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи ҳариди хонаводаи Шумо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои хонавода он ҳаридро кардааст	Аз хонаводаи Шумо қасе ягон чиз аз руйхати зер дар 30 рӯзи охир ҳарид кард? Ҳоҳишмандам аз ҷавобатон (МАҲСУЛОТИ) барои коркард ё ҳариду фурӯш дар корхонаи хурди оилави ё барои бизнес ба дастомадаро ҳорич кунед. ҲА 1 НЕ 2>> БАНДИ ДИГАР	E2.02	Хонаводаи Шумо дар 30 рӯзи охир чанд пул ҳарочот кард?	E2.03	
РАМЗ					СОМОНИ	
1	Косметика ва лавозимоти зарурии шахси (собун, шампун, ҳамираи дандон, когази ташноб ва г.)					
2	Хизматрасонии инфириоди (шахси) (толори ҳусн, сартарошхона ва г.)					
3	Молҳо барои хона ва васоити тозакуни (собун, ҳокай чомашуи, васоити тозакуни, когазхалта барои аҳлот, дастпоккуни когазин, фолгаи алюмини, гугирд, шамъ, пилта ва г.)					
4	Васоитаҳои рубу чуй (чоруб, чутка, ҳокандози аҳлот, исфанд (губка), латаи фаршшуи ва г.)					
5	Хизматрасони дар хона (музди хизматрасонии сектори ҳусуси масалан, доя, ошпаз, фаррош, ронанда, бобон ва г.)					

МОДУЛ Е2. Харочоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми як моҳи гузашта/ ҳарид дар 30 рӯзи охир (когози)

ПАРМН НАҲОИ	(1) Оё хонаводаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол кард (ХЎРОКА)? ХАР ЯК НАМУДИ ХЎРОКАРО НОМБАР КУНЕД ЧАВОБҲОРО БАРОИ ХАР ЯК НАМУД ХЎРОКА НАВИСЕД ХА..... 1 НЕ 2 >> хўрокай дигар	(2) Лутфан, микдори умумии (ХЎРОКА)-и аз ҷониби аъзоёни оилаи Шумо дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шударо нишон диҳед?	(3) Микдор ва арзиши умумии (ХЎРОКА) -и аъзоёни хонаводаатон дар 7 рӯзи охир харидаро, номбар кунед. Агар (ХЎРОКА) наҳариded >> 5	(4) Дар 7 рӯзи охирин хонаводаи Шумо қадом МИКДОРИ (ХЎРОКА)-и ҳарид карда шударо истеъмол намудед	(5) Хўрокае, ки дар 7 рӯзи охир истеъмол шуд, аз қадом сарчашмаҳо гирифта шуда буд?	(6) Арзишии умумии (ХЎРОКА) дар саволи (5) номбаршударо аз рӯи наҳиҳи ҳозираи бозор баҳо дихед
	E2.01	E2.02	E2.03			
6	Чомашуйхона ва хушкашуйхона					
7	Сузишвори ва равганҳои молидани барои мошини шахси (солярка, бензин, омехтаҳои спирти ва зуд тайёркунанда; равганҳои молидани, моеъҳои тормози ва гидровлики ва г.)					
8	Наклиёти мусоғирбари замини (автобус, маршрутка, такси ва г.) ва роҳи оҳан (ҳарочоти роҳ то мактаб ва муассисаи тиббиро ДОХИЛ нақунед).					
9	Интернет (пардоҳт барои пайваст кардан ё ба интернет-каҳвахона) ва ҳарочоти почта (пошта).					
10	Хурок барои ҳайвоноти хонаги, лавозимот ва нигоҳубини онҳо					
11	Вактҳушию тамошо (кино, театр, опера ва толорҳои концерти, сирк, бодҳои истироҳати, мусобиқаҳои варзиши, пардоҳт барои толорҳои варзиши ё фитнес-клубҳо ва г.)					
12	Сигарет, папирос, тамоку ва сигор					
13	Рузнома ва мачалаҳо					
14	Дигар (нишон диҳед)					

МОДУЛ Е3. Харакоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми шаш моҳи гузашта/харид дар 6 моҳи охир

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
РАМЗ	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи ҳариди ҳонаводаи Шумо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои ҳонавода он ҳаридро кардааст	Аз ҳонаводаи Шумо қасе ягон чиз аз рӯйхати зер дар 6 моҳи охир ҳарид кард? Ҳоҳишмандам аз ҷавобатон (МАҲСУЛОТИ) барои коркард ё ҳариду фурӯш дар корхонаи ҳурди оилави ё барои бизнес ба дастомадаро ҳорич кунед ХА..1	Ҳонаводаи Шумо дар 6 моҳи охир ҷандиду пул ҳарочот кард?
ЛИБОС, ПОЙАФЗОЛ			
15	Либоси занона		
16	Либоси мардона		
17	Либос барои бачаҳо		
18	Пойафзоли занона		
19	Пойафзоли мардона		
20	Пойафзол барои бачаҳо		
21	Ҳарочот барои дуҳти либос, таъмири пойафзол		
22	Газвор ва дузандаги /лавозимоти боғандаги		
МОЛҲО БАРОИ ХОНА			
23	Зарф (гили, ҳомчини, зарфҳои керамики ва шишаги, корд, ҷангол, кошук)		
24	Чойпушӣ ҳонаги (малофа (простин), сачок, кампал, дастархон ва г.)		
25	Лавозимоти гайрибаркӣ ошхона (дегча (каструл), тоба (сковород), контейнер, сабади ахлотпартроӣ, сабад ва г.)		
26	Асбобу анҷоми дастии ҳона (болга, винтобак (отвёртка), калиди гайкатоби, амбури пахннул ва аксесуарҳо (ошику машику дар, дастаи дар, кулф, парда ва г.)		

МОДУЛ Е3. Харакоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми шаш моҳи гузашта/ҳарид дар 6 моҳи охир (когози)

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
27	Лавозимоти хурдҳачми барки (васлаки барки (розетка), пайвасттагийрдиҳанда (переключател), лампочкаи барки, сими баркгузар, чарог, лампаи дасти, батарейкаи баркии истифодаи умуми ва г.)		
КИТОБХО, НАВОРХО, ХОББИ, ХИЗМАТРАСОНИ			
28	Китобҳо ва лавозимотҳои ҳатнависи, аз ҷумла лугатҳо, энсиклопедия ва г. (китобҳои дарси ва лавозимоти мактабиро ДОҲИЛ накунед).		
29	Наворҳо, камера ва баровардани навор		
30	Асбобу анҷом ва таҷхизоти варзиши, хобби, ҳамаи намудҳои бозичаҳо ва таъмири онҳо (аз ҷумла, асбобҳои мусики, видеобозизҳо, касетаҳо ва дисқҳо, асбобҳои бодгорӣ ва лавозимот барои оришӯ зиннат додани бодғоҳо ва балканҳо ва г.)		
31	Хизматрасони (Пардоҳт барои хизмати нотариали ва ҳукуки, амалиёти молияви, ҳуҷҷатҳои идентификатсиони (ҳаммонанд), шаҳодатномаи таваллуд, суратнусха ва г.)		
32	Пардоҳт барои хизмати бонк ва интиқоли пул (варакаи пардоҳт ва г.)		

МОДУЛ Е4. Арачоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми 12 моҳи гузашта / ҳарид дар 12 моҳи охир

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
	Дар саволҳои минбаъда ман меҳоҳам дар бораи ҳариди ҳонаводаи Шумо кардаги пурсам, новобаста аз он, ки қадом аъзои ҳонавода он ҳаридро кардааст	Аз ҳонаводаи Шумо қасе ягон чиз аз рӯйхати зер дар 12 моҳи охир ҳарид кард? Ҳоҳишмандам аз ҷавобатон (МАХСУЛОТИ) барои коркард ё ҳариду фурӯш дар корхонаи ҳурди оилави ё барои бизнес ба дастомадаро ҳорич кунед ҲА 1 НЕ 2>> БАНДИ ДИГАР	Ҳонаводаи Шумо дар 12 моҳи охир ҷондӯши ҳарочот кард?
РАМЗ			СОМОНИ
33	Хизматрасони оид ба таъмин ва таъмири наклиёти автомобилии шахси, қисмҳои эҳтиёти ва лавозимот.		
34	Хизматрасони оид ба таъмин ва таъмири хонаи истикомати (дурдегар, сантехник, корманди барк, рангмол, ороишгарони хона ва г.).		
35	Таъмириасоси ва соҳтмони манзил		
36	Лавозимоти ҳурди барки ва абзори он (радио, аудиоплейр, соати будилник (бедоркунак), қаҳвачушонак, омехтакунанда, миксер ва г.)		
37	Дигар лавозимоти шахси (чавоҳирот, айнак, соати дастӣ, чатр ва г.)		
38	Лавозимоти шахсии сафари (чомадон, сумкаи сафари, сумкаи дастӣ, нессесор ва г.)		
39	Экскурсия, руҳсати (аз ҷумла ҳарочоти роҳ ва истикомат). Экскурсияи мактабиро САРФИ НАЗАР кунед.		
40	Сафарҳо тавассути ҳаво ва баҳр (ба гайр аз ҳарочот барои руҳсати/экскурсияҳои зикршуда)		

МОДУЛ Е4. Арачоти молҳои гайри хурока дар давоми 12 моҳи гузашта / ҳарид дар 12 моҳи охир (когози)

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
41	Пардоҳт барои курсҳо (компьютери, забономузи, такмили ихтинос) ҳарочоти муаллими хонагиро, ки дар модули МАОРИФ нишон дода шудааст, ХОРИЧ КУНЕД.		
42	Сугурта (манзил, наклиёт ё амволи шахси)		
43	Андоҳои дигар (барои наклиёт, радио ва ТВ ва г.)		
44	Тухфахои (анъанави)-и туёна		
45	Ҳарочоти маъракаҳо (тӯй, рузӣ таваллуд, маросими азо ва г.)		
46	Боҳт дар кимор		
47	Ҳарочоти дигар (аник кунед____)		

МОДУЛ Е5. Арачот барои манзил/ хона

Шумо сохигӣ ва ё ҳаридори ин хона астед, ё ин хонаро аз чои коратон ба ихтиёри шумо гузоштан, шумо дар ин хона бепул истикомат мекунед, ё шумо ин хонаро ба ичора гирифтед?	Агар шумо <u>ин амволро</u> ҳамин руз фуруshed, ҷанд пул фурухтаниед?	Ин хона ҷанд сол пеш сохта шудааст? Ва ҷанд сола аст?	Агар шумо ин хонаро ба аренда супоред, ҷанд пул ичора доданиед?	Шумо барои ичора ва ё истифодаи ⁷⁷ ин хона ҷанд пул медихед?
E5.01	E5.02 Сомони	E5.03 Сол	E5.04a Сомони	E5.04 Воҳиди ҷен
E5.01 ШАХСИ/ХУСУСИ 1 >>E5.02 ҲАРИДОР/ МИСОЛ ИПОТЕКА 2 >>E5.02 КОРХОНА БА ИХТИЁРИ МАН ДОД 3 >>E5.04 БЕПУЛ, РАСМИ РУХСАТДОДА/ХУСУСИ НОКАРДА 4>>E5.04 БЕПУЛ, ГАЙРИРАСМИ РУХСАТДОДА/СОХИБАШ ДИГАР ШАХС 5>>E5.04 ИЧОРА АРЕНДА 6>>E5.05 ЧДММ 98.	E5.02/03 ЧДММ 98.	E5.04b/05b РУЗ 1 ХАФТА 2 МОХ 3 СОЛ 4 ЧДММ 98		

⁷⁷ Андози хона/амвол ва замини иморат

МОДУЛЬ Е6. Харачот барои молҳои истифодаашон дарозмуддат

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
Аз ҷизҳои дар поён нишондодашуда хонаводаи Шумо кадомҳояшро дорад ва истифода мебарад?		(АГАР НАДОШТА БОШАД Ё ИСТИФОДА НАБАРАД, “0” ГУЗОРЕД ВА БА АШЬЁИ ДТГАР ГУЗАРЕД)	Дар қадом сол ҳаридед (НОМГҮЙ) Агар аз як то змёд бошад аз хама навашро номгӯй гуед	Агар Шумо ин номгӯи ашъёро медфурхуд, чи қадар маблағ ба даст меовардед?
Манкали (плита) газ	101	ШУМОРА	СОЛ	СОМОНИ
Манкали (плита) барки	102			
Манкали (плита) газии яккомфоркадор	103			
Манкали (плита) баркии яккомфоркадор	104			
Бухории барки (Печкаи барки)	105			
Обгармкунақи барки	106			
Бухории (печкаи) оҳани (барои гармкуги ва ҳурокпази)	107			
Бухории (печкаи) керосини	108			
Бухории (печкаи) бо ангишт ва ҳезум гармкунанда	109			
Тандур/бухории (печкаи) гили (хишт, алаф, тапак, кум)	110			
Сандали	111			
Генератор	112			
Радиатори барки	113			
Яҳдон (холодилник)	114			
Сармодон (морозильник)	115			
Мошинаи чомашуи	116			
Утуки барки	117			
Чангкашак (пылесос)	118			
Кондитсионер	119			
Вентилятори барки	120			
Гармкунандаи баркии бино	121			
Лампаи барки	122			
Лампаи керосини	123			
Обгармкунақи барки (колонка)	124			
Обгармкунақи гази	125			
Бухории микромавчи (Микроволновая печь)	126			
Мошинаи баркии дузандаги/боғандаги	127			
Телевизори ранга	128			
Телевизори сиёҳу сафед	129			
Радио	130			
Системаи стерео	131			

МОДУЛЬ Е6. Харакот барои молҳои истифодаашон дарозмуддат (когози)

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
Аз ҷизҳои дар поён нишондодашуда хонаводаи Шумо кадомҳояшро дорад ва истифода мебарад?		(АГАР НАДОШТА БОШАД Ё ИСТИФОДА НАБАРАД, “0” ГУЗОРЕД ВА БА АШЬЕИ ДТГАР ГУЗАРЕД)	Дар қадом сол ҳаридед (НОМГҮЙ) Агар аз як то змёд бошад аз ҳама навашро номгүй гуед	Агар Шумо ин номгӯи ашъёро мефурӯхтед, чи қадар маблағ ба даст меовардед?
Видеопроигрыватель	132			
Компьютер	133			
Табакчай радифи спутники (як навъи антенна)	134			
Магнитофон/CD плеер	135			
Камераи видеои	136			
Мотосикл/мотороллер	137			
Мошин (сабукрав)	138			
Мошини боркаш	139			
Велосипед	140			

МОДУЛЬ F. Меъёр/нишондихандай норасои гизо дар хонавода

Муайянкунини хонавода (дар файлы ахбороти, хар як модул бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода мувофиқат кунад)

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Enumerator: Шахсеро пурсед, ки ба тайёр карданни хурока мутасадди аст.

No.	Савол	Чавоб	Рамзи чавоб
F01	Дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 рузи сипаришуда дар оилаи шумо, бо сабаби набудани захираи дарёфти хурока, танкисии хурока (нахурдани хурока) вучуд дошт?		Ха = 1 2 = Не >>F03
F02	Фосилаи вучуд доштани танкисии мазкур дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 руз чигуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F03	Дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 рузи сипаришуда, оё шумо ё ягон аъзои оилаатон, бо сабаби нарасидани хурока, шабе гурусна хобида будед?		1 = Ха 2 = Не>>5
F04	Фосилаи рух додани ин холат дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 руз чигуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)
F05	Дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 рузи сипаришуда, оё шумо ё ягон аъзои оилаатон, бо сабаби камбудии хурока як шабонаруз гуруснагиро аз сар гузаронида будед?		Ха = 1 2 = Не >> охири модул
F06	Фосилаи рух додани ин холат дар давоми 4 хафта, яъне 30 руз чигуна буд?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 бор) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 бор) 3 = Тез-тез (беш аз 10 бор)

МОДУЛИ G. Салохияти занҳо дар индекси кишоварзи

Эзоҳ: маълумоти дар модули G овардашуда метавонад пахлухои гуногунро дар бар гирад; валекин бояд, ки масъалаҳои зеринро дар бар гирифта бошад а) аз байни хонавода муайян кардани шахси мувофик барои пурсиш, б) мувофиқат кардани мусоҳиби ин баҳш бо ҳайати дар феҳристи хонавода омада, с) рамзгузори кардани натиҷаи пурсиш, маҳсусан агар шахси мувофик дастнорас бошад, барои чудо кардан аз вазъяти набудани аҳборот д) кайд кардани боз он шахсоне, ки дар хонавода дар давоми пурсиш ҳузур доштанд. Ин мавод бояд барои давлати муносаби мувофик карда шавад бо назардоши тарҷума ба забони маҳали ҳангоми пайдо шудани зарурӣт.

Саволдигҳанда: Ин саволнома бояд алоҳида барои мусоҳибони асоси ва эҳтиёти, ки дар рӯйхати хонавода (Кисми С) муайян карда шудааст, дароварда шавад. Ин варакаи интиҳобиро барои ҳар як мусоҳиби интиҳобушуда бояд пур кард, агарчи шахси интиҳобушуда барои мусоҳиба ҳозир шуда натавонист.

Илтимос дубора тафтиш кунед барои бовари ҳосил кардан:

- Шумо қисми рӯйхати саволномаи хонаводаҳоро барои муайян кардани мусоҳиби асоси ва эҳтиётии мувофик пур кардед;
- Шумо ID-ии хонавода ва шахсиро барои мусоҳиби потенсиалии дуруст кайд кардед;
- Шумо маълумоти розигидиҳиро аз шахс дар саволномаи хонавода гирифтед;
- Шумо ҳаракат кардед, ки пурсишро алоҳида ва ё дар ҷоё, ки дигар аъзои хонавода гуш карда ё ҳамроҳ шуда натавонад гузаронед
- Ҳаракат нақунед, ки ҷаҷуби мусоҳиби асоси ва эҳтиёти якхела шавад – ҳуб мешавад агар ҷаҷуби онҳо гуногун шавад.

МОДУЛИ G1. МУАЙЯНКУНИИ ШАҲС

	Рамз		Рамз
G1.01. Муайянкунии хонавода:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	G1.05. Натиҷаи мусоҳиба	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1.02. Номи мусоҳибе, ки айни ҳол пурсиш карда шуда истодааст (Рамзи ID аз рӯйхате, ки дар Кисми С – рӯйхати хонавода оварда шудааст): Насаб, ном:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	G1.06. Имконияти гузаронидани мусоҳиба бе иштироқи дигар шахсон:	<input type="checkbox"/>
G1.03. Чинси мусоҳиб: Мард.....1 Зан.....2	<input type="checkbox"/>	G05 Ба анҷом расонида шуд	G06 Танҳо 1 Бо иштироқи занӣ болиг 2 Бо иштироқи марди болиг
G1.04. Намуди хонавода Мард ва занӣ болиг1 Танҳо занӣ болиг2	<input type="checkbox"/>		

		Хузур надошт 3 Чавоб надод 4 Розиги надод 5	3 Бо иштироки болигони чинсашон гуногун 4 Бо иштироки кудакон 5 Бо иштироки болигони чинсашон гуногун ва кудакон 6
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МОДУЛИ G2. Накш дар кабули карор дар хонавода оиди ташкили истехсолот ва даромад

Муайянкунии хонавода (аз файлы маълумоти, хар як суб-модул (G2-G6) бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода ва мусохб пайвастаги дошта бошад)
Рамзи ID-и мусохб

Фаъолият		Оё шахсан Шумо дар [ФАЪОЛИЯТИ] дар 12 мохи охир (яъне дар давоми мавсими кишту чамъоварии хосили охир (1/2) иштирок кардаед?	То чи андоза Шумо дар кабули карор оиди [ФАЪОЛИЯТ] хисси худро гузоштед?	То чи андоза Шумо дар кабули карор оиди истифода бурдан даромад аз [ФАЪОЛИЯТ] хисси худро гузоштед?
Рамзи фаъолият	Тасвири фаъолият	G2.01	G2.02	G2.03
A	Парвариши махсулоти кишоварзи, ки барои истеъмоли хонаводай худ (хамчун озукавори) истехсол мешавад			
B	Парвариши махсулоти кишоварзи, ки барои фурӯш истехсол мешавад			
C	Чорводори			
D	Фаъолияти гайрикишоварзии иқтисоди: бизнеси хурд, соҳибкори/ худмашгул, хариду фурӯш			
E	Шуглманди бар ивази маош: кор бар ивази маблаги накудаи пули ва ё моли дар соҳаи кишоварзи ва ё дигар кори кироя			
F	Моҳидори ва ё ҳавзи моҳипарвари			
			G2.02/G2.03: Сахм дар кабули карор Ягон хиссагузори нест 1 Хиссагузори ноҷиз дар кабули карор 2 Хиссагузори дар баъзе карорҳо 3 Хиссагузори дар бештар карорҳо 4 Хиссагузори дар ҳамаи карорҳо 5 Ягон карор кабул нашудааст 6	

МОДУЛИ G3. Дастраси ба сармояи истехсоли

Сармояи истехсоли		Оё ягон нафар дар хонаводаи Шумо айни хол [МОЛ] дорад? Ха 1 Не..... 2 >> моли дигар	Айни хол хонаводаи Шумо чанд микдор [МОЛ] дорад?	Ба акдаи Шумо ки соҳиби кисми зиёди [МОЛ] ба хисоб меравад?	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди фурухтани кисми зиёди [МОЛ] карор кабул карда метавонад?	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди тухфа кардан [МОЛ] бисёри вакт /одатан карор кабул карда метавонад?	Ба фикри Шумо ки оиди ба гарав ё ичора додани [МОЛ] бисёри вакт карор кабул карда метавонад?	Ки бисёртар барои кабули карор кишиди [МОЛ] – нав мусоидат меқунад?
Сармояи истехсоли		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
A	Замини кишоварзи (порча/кисм)							
B	Чорвои калон(говмеш, чорвои калони шохдор)							
C	Чорвои майда (бузҳо, хуқҳо, гусфанд)							
D	Чучахо, мургоби, мурги марҷон, қабутар							
E	Хавз барои парвариши моҳи ва асбобҳои моҳидори							
F	Таҷхизоти кишоварзи (механизация нашуда)							
G	Таҷхизоти кишоварзи (механизацияшуда)							
H	Таҷхизоти гайрикишоварзи барои бизнес							
I	Хона (ва дигар соҳторҳо)							
J	Асбобҳои истифодаи дуру дарози истеъмолии калон (яҳдон, телевизор, диван)							
K	Асбобҳои истифодаи дуру дарози истеъмолии ҳурд (радио, асбоби ошхона)							
L	Телефони мобили							
M	Дигар замин, ки барои максадҳои кишоварзи истифода намешавад (порчахо, замини истикомати ва ё саноати)							
N	Воситахои наклиёти (велосипед, мотосикл, мөшин)							
				G3.02-G3.06: Кабули карор ва назорати сармояи истехсоли				
				Худам..... 1	Худам ва дигар аъзои хонавода..... 5	Худам ва дигар одамони беруна... 8		
				Шарик/Ҳамсар 2	Шарик/Ҳамсар ва дигар одамони беруна 9	Шарик/Ҳамсар ва дигар одамони беруна 9		
				Худам якҷоя бо шарикам/ҳамсарам 3	Шарик/Ҳамсар ва дигар аъзои хонавода..... 6	Худам, шарик/ҳамсар ва дигар одамони беруна 10		
				Дигар аъзои хонавода 4	Ягон каси (ё гурӯҳи) берун аз хонавода..... 7			

МОДУЛИ G3. Дастраси ба карз

Сарчашма/ манбаъи карзгири		Оё ягон нафар аз хонаводаи Шумо карзи пулию (накда) моли аз [САРЧАШМА] дар 12 моҳи охир гирифтааст?	Ки оиди аз [САРЧАШМА] гирифтани карз қарор қабул кардааст?	Ки оиди чи кор қардан бо маблаги пули ва ашёи бо карз гирифташуда аз [САРЧАШМА] қарор қабул мекунад?	Агар ин сарчашма имконияти боз ҳам бисёртар гирифтани карзро пайдо/ пешниҳод мекард, Шумо аз ин имконият истифода мебурдед?	Барои чи Шумо аз [САРЧАШМА] зиёдтар карз нагирифтед?	Оё Шумо дар давоми 12 моҳи охир меҳостед аз [САРЧАШМА] карз гиред аммо нагиритед?	Барои чи Шумо аз [САРЧАШМА] карз гирифта натавонистед?
		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09	G3.10A	G3.10B	G3.11A	G3.11B
A	Ташкилоти гайридавлати(НПО)							
B	Карздиҳандай гайрирасми							
C	Карздиҳандай расми (банк/ташкилоти молияви)							
D	Дустон ва хешовандон							
E	Гурухи ташкилоти ҳурди молияви ё карздиҳи, мисоли «Имконият» ташкил кардаанд							
		G3.07 Карзҳои гирифташуда Ха, пули нақд 1 Ха, шакли мол 2 Ха, пулию моли 3 Не.....4 >> G3.11A Намедонам5 >> G3.11A	G3.08/G3.09: Қабули қарор ва назорати карз Худам 1 Шарик/Ҳамсар 2 Худам ва шарикам/бо ҳамсарам 3 Дигар аъзои хонавода 4 Худам ва дигар аъзои хонавода 5 Шарик/Ҳамсар ва дигар аъзои хонавода 6 Ягон қаси (ё гурухи одамони) берун аз хонавода 7 Худам ва дигар одамони беруна 8 Шарик/Ҳамсар ва дигар одамони беруна 9 Худам, шарик/ҳамсар ва дигар одамони беруна 10	G3.10B/G311B: Қарзгири Пулам кифоя аст 1 Аз ба гарав мондан метарсам 2 Гарави кифояни надорам/барои гирифтани карз мувофик наомадам 3 Метарсам ки пулро гардонда наметавонам 4 Физиз пардоҳт /дигар ҳарочотҳо баланд ҳастанд 5 Иҷозат нест/дар оила барои гирифтани карз рози нестанд 6 Идораи карздиҳанда дур ҷойгир шудааст 7 Дигар, муайян қунед 8				

МОДУЛИ G4. Сарвари/пешсафии шахси ва нуфуз дар чамъият

QNo.	Савол	Чавоб	Рамзи чавобҳо
G4.01	Оё Шумо хангоми сухан рондан дар байни омма оиди ёри додан ба ҳалли мушкилоти инфраструктурни чамъияти худ (ба монанди соҳтани чоҳ, роҳ, таъминоти оби) худро озоду бароҳат хис меқунед?		
G4.02	Оё Шумо хангоми сухан рондан дар байни омма оиди таъминоти дурустӣ пардоҳти маош барои корҳои чамъияти ё дигар барномаҳои монанди ин худро озоду бароҳат хис меқунед?		Не, тамоман бароҳат хис намекунам 1 Ха, аммо бо мушкилии калон 2 Ха, аммо бо каме мушкили 3 Ха, нисбатан бароҳат хис меқунам 4 Ха, комилан бароҳат хис меқунам 5
G4.03	Оё Шумо хангоми сухан рондан дар байни омма оиди эътиroz баён кардан нисбати рафтори носазони шахсони соҳибмартаба ва ё кормандони хукумати худро озод/бароҳат хис меқунед?		

МОДУЛИ G4. Аъзоги ба гурух ва нуфуз дар гурух (когози)

Аъзоги ба гурух		Оё дар чамъияти Шумо [ГУРУХИ] хаст?	Оё Шумо аъзои фаъоли ин [ГУРУХ] хастед?	То чи андоза Шумо барои кабули карор дар [ГУРУХ] хисси худро мегузоред?	Барои чи Шумо аъзои ин [ГУРУХ] нестед?
		Ха 1 Не 2 >> дигар гурух	Ха 1 Не 2 >> G4.07	(>> гурухи дигар)	
	Категорияи гуруҳҳо	G4.04	G4.05	G4.06	G4.07
A	Гурухи истехсолкунандагони махсулоти кишоварзи/чорводори/ моҳидори/ (хамчунин гуруҳҳои маркетинги (истехсолу ҳариду фурӯш))				
B	Гурухи истифодабарандагони об				
C	Гурухи истифодабарандагони ҷангал				
D	Гурухи қарзи ва ё молияни хурд (Имконият)				
E	Ёрии ҳамдигари ва ё гурухи сугартави (аз ҷумла ҷамъиятҳои гузаронидани дағъун)				
F	Ассоцияси савдо ва тиҷорат/бизнес				
G	Гурухи шаҳрванди (бехтаркунии ҷамъият) ё гурухи ҳайрияви (ёри ба шаҳсони дигар)				
H	Макомоти иҷроияи маҳалли				
I	Гуруҳҳои дини				
J	Дигар гуруҳҳои занона (танҳо агар ин бо дигар категорияҳо мувоғикат накунад)				
K	Дигар (муайян кунед)				
		G4.06: Ҳиссагузори дар кабули карор		G4.07: Барои чи аъзои гурух нестед	
		Ҳиссагузори нест 1		Шавк надорам 1	
		Ҳиссагузори дар қисми қами карорҳо 2		Вакт надорам 2	
		Ҳиссагузори дар баъзе карор 3		Дарёфи маблаг барои дохилшави гайриимкон 3	
		Ҳиссагузори дар бисёрии карорҳо 4		Дарёфи маблагҳои тақрори/ аъзоҳакки гайриимкон 4	
		Ҳиссагузори дар ҳамаи карорҳо 5		Ҷойи ҷамъомади гуруҳ нокулий аст 5	
				Баҳс дар оила/ба аъзо шудан рози не 6	
				Иҷозат нест аз барои ҷинсият 7	
				Иҷозат нест бо дигар сабабҳо 8	
				Дигар (муайян кунед) 9	

МОДУЛИ G5. Кабули карор

<p>САВОЛДИХАНДА: Саволи G5.01-ро пеш аз пурсидани саволи G5.02 барои хамаи категорияҳои фаъолият пурсед. Саволи G5.02-ро напурсед агар ҷавоб ба саволи G5.01 рамзи 1 бошад ва агар мусоҳиб мард бошад, ё ки агар ҷавоби саволи G5.01 рамзи 2 бошад ва мусоҳиб зан бошад.</p> <p>Агар хонавода бо фаъолияти мазкур машгул набошад, он гоҳ рамзи 98-ро ворид кунед ва ба фаъолияти оянда гузаред.</p>		<p>Ҳангоми қабул кардани карор оиди ҷанба/аспектҳои зерини ҳаёти хонавода, одатан шахси карор қабулкунанда ки аст?</p>	<p>То чи андоза Шумо фикр мекунед, ки карори шахсии худро бароварда метавонед оиди аспектҳои зерини ҳаёти хонавода?</p> <p>Ин саволро танҳо хамон вакт пурсед, ки агар ҷавоби G5.01 1 ва мусоҳиб зан бошад, ва ё ҷавоби G5.01 2 ва мусоҳиб мард бошад, ва ё ҷавоби G5.01 3-7 бошад.</p>
A	Махсулоти қишоварзи?	G5.01	G5.02
B	Қадом масолех/таҷхизотро барои истехсоли махсулоти қишоварзи бояд ҳарид?		
C	Қадом намуди зироатро бояд парвариш кард барои махсулоти қишоварзи?		
D	Кай ва ки зироатро бояд ба бозор барорад?		
E	Парвариши чорво?		
F	Фаъолияти тичорати/бизнесии гайриқишоварзи?		
G	Маоши шахсии шумо?		
H	Ҳарочотҳои асосии хонавода? (ба монанди таҷхизоти қалон барои хона, масалан яҳдан)		
I	Ҳарочотҳои хурди хонавода? (ба монанди ҳурокони рузмара ё дигар эҳтиёҷоти хонавода)		
		<p>G5.01: Қи карор қабул мекунад</p> <p>Асосан мардҳо ва шавҳар 1 Асосан занҳо ва завҷа 2 Зану шавҳар яқчоя 3 Қаси дигар аз хонавода 4 Яқчоя бо ягон қас аз аъзои хонавода 5 Яқчоя бо ягон қас берун аз хонавода 6 Ягон қас берун аз хонавода/дигар 7 Хонавода бо ин фаъолият машгул нест/карор қабул нашудааст 98</p>	<p>G5.02: Дарачаи иштирок дар қабули карор</p> <p>Умуман наметавонам 1 То дарачае метавонам 2 То дарачаи миёна метавонам 3 Пурра метавонам 4</p>

МОДУЛИ G5. Авасманди барои кабули карор (когози)

<p>САВОЛДИХАНДА: Ин гурӯҳи саволҳо хеле мухим мебошанд. Ман ба Шумо якчанд сабабҳоро меорам, ки барои чи Шумо бояд ҷунин амалро иҷро қунед дар қисмати аспектҳои ҳаётӣ ҳонаёфда, ки ман дар боло хотиррасон шудам. Шояд Шумо якчанд сабабҳо дошта бошед барои иҷроши кор, дар ин ҷо ҷавоби дуруст ё ҳато вучуд надорад. Лутған ба ман гуед, ки то ҷо ҷондоз ҷунин гуфтаниҳо дуруст аст:</p> <p>Агар ҳонавода бо ягон фаъолияти маҳсус машгул набошад, он ғоҳ рамзи 98-ро ворид қунед ва ба фаъолияти оянда гузаред.</p>		<p>Рафтори ман оиди [АСПЕКТ] аз вазъияти ба миён омада муйайн мешавад. Ман интихоби дигар надорам.</p> <p>[ЧАВОБХОРО ХОНЕД]</p>	<p>Ҳаракати ман оиди [АСПЕКТ] қисман аст барои он ки агар ман аз диди ҳудам рафтор қунам, он ғоҳ ман ба дигар қисми мушкили меорам (бо дигар қисми зиддият пайдо мешавад?).</p> <p>[ЧАВОБХОРО ХОНЕД]</p>	<p>Оиди [АСПЕКТ] ман чи хеле ки зарур донам ҳамон тавр, рафтор мекунам, новобаста аз он ки дигарон дар бораи ман чи хел фикр накунанд.</p> <p>[ЧАВОБХОРО ХОНЕД]</p>	<p>Оиди [АСПЕКТ] ман чи хеле ки зарур донам ҳамон тавр рафтор мекунам, барои он ки шахсан фикр мекунам, ки ман дуруст рафтор мекунам.</p> <p>[ЧАВОБХОРО ХОНЕД]</p>										
G5.03		G5.04		G5.05	G5.06										
A	Маҳсулоти кишоварзи														
B	Гирифтани масолех/тажизот барои истехсоли маҳсулоти кишоварзи														
C	Намудҳои зироат барои парвариши маҳсулоти кишоварзи														
D	Баровардани (ё набаровардани) зироат ба бозор														
E	Парвариши чорво														
F	Фаъолияти тичоратӣ/ бизнесии гайрикишварзи														
G	Маоши шаҳсии шумо														
H	Ҳарочоти асосии ҳонавода? (ба монанди тажизоти калон барои ҳона, масалан яҳдан)														
I	Ҳарочотҳои хурди ҳонавода? (ба монанди ҳурокон рузмара ё дигар эҳтиёҷоти ҳонавода)														
		<p>G5.03/G5.04/G5.05/G5.06: Ҳавасманди барои фаъолият</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Ҳеч ғоҳ рост нест.....</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td>На он қадар дуруст аст</td><td style="text-align: right;">2</td></tr> <tr> <td>То андозае дуруст аст</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ҳамавакт дуруст аст</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ҳонавода бо ин фаъолият машгул нест/карор қабул нашудааст</td><td style="text-align: right;">98</td></tr> </table>				Ҳеч ғоҳ рост нест.....	1	На он қадар дуруст аст	2	То андозае дуруст аст	3	Ҳамавакт дуруст аст	4	Ҳонавода бо ин фаъолият машгул нест/карор қабул нашудааст	98
Ҳеч ғоҳ рост нест.....	1														
На он қадар дуруст аст	2														
То андозае дуруст аст	3														
Ҳамавакт дуруст аст	4														
Ҳонавода бо ин фаъолият машгул нест/карор қабул нашудааст	98														

МОДУЛИ G6. Таксимоти вакт

Саводиханада: G6.01: Лутфун фаъолияти шахсро дар давоми 24 соати пурраи гузашта кайд кунёд (аз рузи гузашта соати 4 сахар сар карда то соати 3:59-и имрӯз). Мухлати вакт барои хар 15 дакика чудо карда шудааст ва барои хар як фосила аз як то ду фаъолият бо гузаштани аломати тире (-) кайд карда мешавад. Агар якбора 2 фаъолият иҷро шуда бошад, он гоҳ онҳо бояд аниқ карда шаванд бо воситаи рамзи «1» барои фаъолияти аввалиндарача ва «2» барои фаъолияти дуюминдарача (дар пахлуи аломати (-)). Як бори дигар дар дастурамали саводиханда истифодабарии ин протоколро фахмонда дихёд.

Фаъолият	Шаб	Рузона													
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
A Хоб рафтани ва истироҳат кардан															
B Ҳурдан ва нушидан															
C Ба ҳуд нигоҳубин кардан															
D Мактаб (инчунин чойи кор)															
E Ҳамчун коргари кироя кор кардан															
F Бизнеси шахсии ҳуд															
G Чангандори/чорвандори/моҳидори															
J Ҳаридкуни/гирифтани хизматрасони (ҳамчунин гирифтани хизматрасонии тибби)															
K Ҷофандаги, дузандаги, нигоҳубини текстиль															
L Пухту лаз															
M Корҳои хонаги (ҳамчунин таъмини ҳезум ва об)															
N Нигоҳубини кудакон/калонсолон/пирон															
P Сафаркуни ва мулоқоткуни															
Q Тамошои телевизор/гуш кардани радио/хондани китоб															
T Вазифаҳо															
U Фаъолияти чамъияти ва машгулияти дустдошта															
W Фаъолияти дини															
X Дигар кайд кунёд															

МОДУЛИ G6. Аксимоти вакт (когози)

	Бегохи				Шаб									
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	1	2	3		
Фаъолият														
A Хоб рафттан ва истироҳат кардан														
B Ҳурдан ва нушидан														
C Ба худ нигоҳубин кардан														
D Мактаб (инчунин чой кор)														
E Ҳамҷун коргари кироя кор кардан														
F Бизнеси шахсии худ														
G Чангандори/чорводори/моҳидори														
J Ҳаридкуни/гирифтани хизматрасони (ҳамчунин гирифтани хизматрасони тибби)														
K Боғандаги, дузандаги, нигоҳубини текстиль														
L Пухту паз														
M Корхони хонаги (ҳамчунин таъмини ҳезум ва об)														
N Нигоҳубини кудакон/калонсолон/пирон														
P Сафаркуни ва мулоқоткуни														
Q Тамошои телевизор/гушкардани радио/хондани китоб														
T Вазифаҳо														
U Фаъолияти ҷамъияти ва машгулият и дустдошта														
W Фаъолияти дини														
X Дигар кайд кунед														

МОДУЛИ G6. Каноатманди аз таксимоти вакт

QNo.	Question	Чавоб	Варианти чавоб/Дастурал
G6.02	То чи андоза шумо аз дастрасии вакти худ барои вакти холиги ба монанди хабар гирифтани хамсоях, тамошои телевизор, гуш кардани радио, тамошои фильмҳо ва машгулияти варзиши каноатманд хастед?		ХОНЕД: Лутфан фикри худро мувофики шкалаи аз 1 то 10 пешниҳод кунед кунед. 1 дар ин чо маънои онро дорад, ки Шумо каноатманд нестед ва 10 Шумо хеле каноатманд хастед. Агар на ину на он, яъне, ки Шумо аз дастрасии вакт на рози хастеду ва на норози, он гоҳ чавоби 5-ро аз мобайни ҷадвал бояд қайд кунед.

МОДУЛЬ Н. Каду бости занҳо ва гуногуни гизои

Раками хонавода (дар файлӣ аҳбороти, ҳар як мусохӣ бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода мувоғикат қунад)

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Дастурамал барои саволдигарӣ: Саволҳоро аз ҳар як зани аз 15 то 49 солаи хонавода пурсед. Тафтиш кунед, ки занҳо барои дар сухбат иштирок кардан розигии ҳудашонро дар Модули В додаанд. Агар розигии зан гирифта нашуда бошад, пас ба Модули В баргашта, пеш аз сухбатро давом додан, розигияшонро гиреб. Агар дар хонавода зиёда аз 5 зани синну соли репродуктиви (15-49 сола) бошанд, шумо бояд нусхаи иловагии ин баҳшро дошта бошед..

No.	Саволҳо	Рамзи чавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5																														
H01	РАМЗИ ЗАН АЗ РУЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА		<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																						
H02	Mox ва соли таваллуд?	АГАР МОҲ МАҶЛУМ НЕСТ, 98-ро ГУЗОРЕД АГАР СОЛ МА҆ЛУМ НЕСТ, '9998' ГУЗОРЕД	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Mox <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Сол							<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Mox <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Сол							<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Mox <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Сол							<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Mox <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Сол							<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Mox <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Сол						
H03	Шумо ҷанд солаед. Дар охирин ҷашни рузӣ таваллудатон ҷанд сола будед? СИННУ СОЛАШОНРО БО СОЛХОИ ПУРРА НАВИСЕД	АГАР МУСОХИБ СИННУ СОЛАШРО ДАР ЁД НАДОРАД '98-ро ГУЗОРЕД ВА САВОЛИ H04-ро ПУРСЕД. АГАР МУСОХИБ СИННУ СОЛАШРО ДОНАД >>H05	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Синну сол			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Синну сол			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Синну сол			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Синну сол			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Синну сол																						
H04	Синну соли шумо дар байни 15 ва 49 аст?	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не >> анҷоми модуль 9 = Намедонам >> анҷоми модуль																																			
H05	H02, H03 ВА H04-РО САНЧЕД (АГАР МУТОБИК ОЯД): МУСОХИБ СИННУ СОЛАШ БАЙНИ 15-49 СОЛАСТ? АГАР ЧАВОБҲО ДАР H02, H03, ВА H04 НОМУТОБИК ҲАСТАНД, ЧАВОБӢ ДУРУСТРО МУАЙЯН КУНЕД.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не>>анҷоми модуль																																			

МОДУЛЬ Н. Каду бasti занҳо ва гуногуни гизои (когози)

No.	Саволҳо	Рамзи чавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
ВАЗЪИ ГИЗОИ ЗАН							
H06	Шумо хозир ҳомиладоред?	1 = Xa >> ба H14 гузаред 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H07	ВАЗН БО КИЛОГРАММ: ВАЗНРО БАР КАШЕД/ ЧЕН КУНЕД		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Кг				
H08	КАД БО САНТИМЕТР: КАДРО ЧЕН КУНЕД		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> См				
ГУНОГУНИ ГИЗОИ ЗАН							
	<p>Илтимос, ҳамаи ҳуроқи дирузаи дар хона ё берун аз хона хурдаатонро дар давоми рузу шаб мегуфтед</p> <p>А) Агар дируз вакти аз хоб ҳезтанатонро ба ёд биёред. Он вакт Шумо ягон чиз хурдед?</p> <p>АГАР «ХА»: Илтимос, ҳамаи он чизе, ки шумо хурдед ба ман гуед. ПУРСЕД: Боз ягон чиз хурдед? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД, ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГУЯД, КИ «НЕ ЯГОН ЧИЗИ ДИГАРРО НАХУРДАМ», БАЪД АЗ ОН ГУЗАРЕД БА САВОЛИ ОЯНДАИ В.</p> <p>АГАР НЕ: БО САВОЛИ В ГУЗАРЕД.</p> <p>В) Баъд аз он Шумо чи кор кардед? Дар вакти он кор шумо ягон чиз хурдед?</p> <p>АГАР «ХА»: Илтимос, ҳамаи он чизе, ки шумо хурдед ба ман гуед. ПУРСЕД: Боз ягон чиз хурдед? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД, ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГУЯД, КИ «НЕ ЯГОН ЧИЗИ ДИГАРРО НАХУРДАМ».</p> <p>САВОЛИ В -РО ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД, ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГУЯД КИ У ХОБ РАФТААСТ ТО РУЗИ ДИГАР.</p> <p>АГАР ЧАВОБДИХАНДА ГУЯД КИ МАН ҲУРОКИ ОМЕХТА/АРАЛАШ КАРДАШУДАРРО ҲУРДАМ, МАСАЛАН ОТАЛА, СОУС Ё ГУШТИ ДАМПУХТА, ПУРСЕД:</p> <p>С) Ин таом аз қадом маҳсулот тайёр карда шуда буд? ПУРСЕД: Боз қадом маҳсулот? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ҲАМАИ МАҲСУЛОТРО НОМБАР КУНАД.</p> <p>ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГИЗОХОРО НОМБАР МЕКУНАД, ГИЗОХОРО ХАТ ҚАШИДА БАРОИ ОНХО ДАР СУТУНИ НАЗДИ ХАР ҚАДОМ НАМУДИ ГИЗО ЧОЙГИР БУДА РАМЗИ '1' -РО ГУЗОРЕД. АГАР НАМУДИ ГИЗО ДАР ЯГОН СУТУН НОМГИР НАШУДА БОШАД, ИН ГИЗОРО ДАР СУТУНИ «ДИГАР ГИЗОХО» НАВИСЕД. АГАР ДАР ГИЗО ЯГОН МАҲСУЛОТИ КАМ ИСТИФОДА БУРДА ШУДААСТ МИСЛИ ТЕЗИО ТУНДИ, ОНХОРО БА ГУРУХИ ХУРИШ/ПРИПРАВА ГУЗОРЕД.</p> <p>ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ НОМГИРИИ ГИЗОХОРО ТАМОМ МЕКУНАД, ГИЗОХОЕРО КИ БА ОНХО РАМЗ ГУЗОШТА НАШУД, БО ПУРСИДАНИ САВОЛИ ЗЕРИН НОМБАР КУНЕД ВА ҲАНГОМИ АЗ МУСОХИБ ЧАВОБИ «ХА» ГИРИФТАН БО РАМЗИ «1» КАЙД КУНЕД, ВА АГАР «НЕ» БО РАМЗИ «0», ВА АГАР НАМЕДОНАМ «9» ГУЗОРЕД.</p> <p>Оё дируз Шумо дар давоми руз ва шаб [НОМИ ҲУРОКАИ КАЙДШУДА] истеъмол кардед?</p>						

МОДУЛЬ Н. Каду басти занҳо ва гуногуни гизои (когози)

No.	Саволҳо	Рамзи чавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
	ДИГАР ГИЗОХО: ГИЗОХОЕ КИ МУСОХИБ НОМБАР КАРДААСТУ ВАЛЕ ДАР ИН РУЙХАТ НЕСТАНД, ОНХОРО АЗ ТАРАФИ РОСТИ ИН СУТУН НАВИСЕД. БАЪД СУПЕРВАЙЗЕР ВА Ё ДИГАР ШАҲСИ МУТАҲАССИС ИН ГИЗОХОРО БА ЧОИХОИ МУВОФИК МЕГУЗАРОНАД.		ГИЗОИ ХУРДАГИРО ДАР ИН ЧО НАВИСЕД:				
H14	Гизоҳо ки аз галладона тайер шудаанд, мисли нон, биринч, макарон, шула ё [дигар гизои аз галладона тайёршуда]	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H15	Каду, сабзи, тарак (навъикаду), [дигар намуд зироати рангаш зард/норанҷ]	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H16	Картошка ё ягон хуроки аз бехмевахо тайер шудаги	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H17	Ягон намуди сабзавоти барги[]	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H18	Ягон мева ё сабзавоти дигар	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H19	Чигар, гурда, дил ё ягон узви гушти	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H20	Намудҳои гушт, гуштиғов, гушти гуспанд, гуштихук, гуштибуз, гушти мурғ ё коз	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H21	Тухмҳо	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
H22	Моҳии тару тоза ё хушк, ва дигар гизои баҳри	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛЬ Н. Каду бости занҳо ва гуногуни гизои (когози)

No.	Саволҳо	Рамзи чавобҳо	Зан 1	Зан 2	Зан 3	Зан 4	Зан 5
H23	Ягон хурокхое ки аз лубиё, нахуд, наск, чормагз ё офтобпараст тайер карда шуданд	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
H24	Панир, чургот ё ягон маҳсулоти шири	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
H25	Ягон равган, думба ё гизохое ки аз онҳо тайер шудаанд	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
H26	Ягон гизои ширин, шоколад, қандҳо, кулчаҳои қандин, пирожни ё бисквит	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
H27	Хуришҳо/ приправы-барои мазаю хушбуи ба монанди тундю тези/ занчабил, кетчуп/чили, қабуди	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон

Раками хонавода (дар файлы ахбороти, хар як мусохиб бояд бо рамзи ID-и хонавода мувофиқат кунад)

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Дастурамал барои саволҳоҳо аз соҳибони кудаконе ки синну солаш аз 0-59 моҳа астанд, пурсед. Тафтши кунед, ки соҳибони хар кудак розигии худашонро барои мусохиба дар Модули В доданд. Дар акси хол, ба Модули В баргашта, пеш аз мусохибаро давом додан, розигияшонро гиред. Агар дар хонавода зиёда аз 5 кудакони солашон 0-59 моҳа бошанд, шумо бояд нусхаи иловаги ин баҳшро дошта бошед.

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	кудак 5
I01	РАКАМИ СОХИБИ КУДАК АЗ РУЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
I02	РАКАМИ КУДАК АЗ РУЙХАТИ ХОНАВОДА		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
I03	Чинси [НОМИ КУДАК] қадом аст?	0 = Мард/писар 1 = Зан/духтар					
I04	Ман меҳостам ба шумо якчанд саволҳо дар бораи [НОМИ КУДАК] дихам: [НОМИ КУДАК] қадом моҳ ва қадом сол таваллуд шудааст? Рузи таваллуди [НОМИ КУДАК] кай? АГАР ЧАВОБДИҲАНДА РУЗИ ТАВВАЛУДРО АНИК НАДОНАД, ПУРСЕД: [НОМИ КУДАК] китобҷаи тибби/вакцинагузарони ки дар он рузи таваллудаш сабт шудааст, дорад?		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Руз <input type="checkbox"/> Mox <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Сол				
I05	АГАР КИТОБЧАИ ТИББИ/ВАКЦИНАГУЗАРОНИ САБТИ РУЗИ ТАВАЛЛУДИ КУДАК ДОШТА БОШАД ВА СОХИБИ КУДАК МЕГУЯД, КИ ИН МАЪЛУМОТ ДУРУСТ АСТ, ОН ГОХ ХАМИН РУЗИ ТАВАЛЛУДИ КУДАКРО НАВИСЕД.						
I05	Дар охирин ҷашни таваллуд [НОМИ КУДАК] ҷанд сола шуд? СИННУ СОЛИ КУДАКРО БО СОЛХОИ ПУРРА НАВИСЕД		<input type="checkbox"/>				

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
I06	[НОМИ КУДАК] чанд мoha ast? BO MOXXOI PURRA NAVISED		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Moxa				
I07	Санҷед I04, I05 ва I06 БАРОИ САНЧИДАНИ МУТОБИКАТ A) СОЛИ ДАР I04 БА СИННУ СОЛИ ДАР I05 КАЙД КАРДА МУТОБИК ХАСТАНД? B) MOХУ СОЛИ ТАВАЛЛУД ДАР I04 БА ЧАНД MOХАГИИ ДАР I06 ОВАРДА МУТОБИК МЕКУНАНД? АГАР МУТОБИК НАБОШАНД, ГАЛАТРО ДУРУСТ КУНЕД, БАРОИ ГАЛАТРО ДУРУСТ КАРДАН МЕТОНЕД МАЪЛУМОТРО АЗ КИТОБЧАИ ВАКЦИНАГУЗАРОНИ ИСТИФОДА БАРЕД	1 = Xa 2 = He 1 = Xa 2 = He					
I08	САНЧЕД I06. СИННУ СОЛИ КУДАК АЗ 60 MOXA KAM AST?	1 = Xa 2 = He >> анчоми модуль 9 = Намедонам >> анчоми модуль					
I09	КУДАК ВАРАМ/ОТЁК ДОРАД?	1 = Xa 2 = He					
I10	ВАЗН BO КИЛОГРАММ: ВАЗНРО БАР КАШЕД		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> Kr				
I11	КАДПАСТИ/НОРАСОГИИ КАД КАДИ КУДАКОНИ TO 24 MOXA - RO BOYD XOBONDA CHEN KUNED; КАДИ КУДАКОНИ 24 MOXA VA AZ IN KALONRO XANGOMI ROST ISTODAN CHEN KUNED. КАД BO САНТИМЕТР: КАДРО CHEN KUNED		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> CM	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> CM	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> CM	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> CM	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/> CM

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
СИНАМАКОНИ ВА ГИЗОИ КАМТАРИНИ ЛОЗИМА							
I14	САВОЛИ I05 – РО САНЧЕД. КУДАК АЗ 2 СОЛ МАЙДА АСТ?	1 = Xa 2 = He >> анчоми модуль					
I15	Умуман [НОМИ КУДАК] –ро ширі сина макондаед?	1 = Xa 2 = He >> ба I18 гузаред 9 = Намедонам >> ба I18 гузаред					
I16	АЙНИ ЗАМОН МЕМАКОНЕД?	1 = XA 2 = HE >> ба I18 гузаред					
I17	[НОМИ КУДАК] дируз рузона ё шабона ширі сина макида буд ?	1 = Xa >> гузаред ба I19 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
I18	Баъзан кудакон ширі синаро хар хел мемаканд, масалан бо кошук, бо шишаши ширі. Ин сабаби он аст ки модари кудак хамавакт наметонад бо кудакаш бошад. Баъзан мешавад ки кудак синаи ягон зани дигарро мемакад ё ягон зани дигар ба у ширро бо кошук ё ба шиша медихад. Ин мешавад вакте ки модари кудак наметонад кудаки худашро маконда. [НОМИ КУДАК] дируз рузона ё шабона бо ягон аз ин роҳро ширро макидааст?	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					
СИНАМАКОНИ ВА ГИЗОИ КАМТАРИНИ ЛОЗИМА							
I19	Акнун ман меҳоҳам шуморо дар бораи доруҳо ё витаминҳое ки ба тифли синамак медиҳанд пурсам. [НОМИ КУДАК] ягон витаминҳоро ё ягон доруҳоро дируз рузона ё шабона қабул кард?	1 = Xa 2 = He 9 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
I20	Дируз рузона ё шабона [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ягон [ягон доруи махлули оби ба монанди регидрон, махлули шакару намак] кабул кард?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
	САВОЛХОИ ДАР ПОЕН НОМБАРШУДАГИРО ХОНЕД. ЯКТО БО ЯКТО МУХЛУЛХОРО ХОНДА МУВОФИКАН ХА Ё НЕ - РО КАЙД КУНЕД. Акнун ман меҳостам шуморо дар бораи махлулҳои обие, ки [НОМИ КУДАҚ] метонист дируз рузона ё шабона кабул кунад, пурсам. [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ягон махлулҳои дар поён номбар шудаги хурдааст?: ХАМАИ МАХЛУЛҲОИ ОБИРО ГҮЕД, АЗ ОБИ СОФ САР КУНЕД.'						
No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
I21	Оби одди/соғ?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I22	Шимр сунъии хушк барои тифл [Малютка, Baby]?	1 = Ха 2 = Не >> гузаред ба I24 9 = Намедонам>> гузаред ба I24					
I23	Дируз [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ин ва дигар махлулро чанд бор рузона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Намедонам	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Бор				
I24	[НОМИ КУДАҚ] дируз ягон ширӣ чуҳондаги/кутти, ё ширӣ тозаи ягон мол, ё ширӣ хушк хурдааст?	1 = Ха 2 = Не >>гузаред ба I26 9 = Намедонам >> гузаред ба I26					
I25	Дируз [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ин ширро чанд бор рузона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Бор				
I26	[НОМИ КУДАҚ] ягон шарбат ё нушокии шарбатиро нушидааст	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5										
I27	Оби шурбо/бульон?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам															
I28	Чургот/ёгурт?	1 = Ха 2 = Не >>гузаред ба I30 9 = Намедонам>> гузаред ба I30															
I29	Дируз [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ЧУРГОТ/ЁГУРТ-РО чанд бор рузона ва шабона нушидааст?	98 = Намедонам	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Бор			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Бор			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Бор			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Бор			<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Бор		
I30	[НОМИ КУДАҚ] шула/КАШАИ ба монанди ПРИКОРМКА/МАНКА хурдааст?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам															
I31	Ягон гизои аз маҳлули оби [номбар кунед гизоҳои аз маҳлули оби ки дар ин деха тайер карда мешаванд] атола?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам															
I32	Ягон маҳлулҳои обии дигар?	1 = Ха 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам															
	Илтимос, ҳамаи хуроқе, ки [НОМИ КУДАҚ] дируз дар хона ё берун аз хона дар давоми рузу шаб хурда буд, номбар мекардед А) Аввал дируз вакти [НОМИ КУДАҚ] аз хоб ҳезтанашро ба ёд биёред. Он вакт [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ягон чиз хурд? АГАР "ХА". Ба ман гуед ки [НОМИ КУДАҚ] дар он вакт чихо хурд. ПУРСЕД: Боз чи хурд? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГУЯД НЕ ЯГОН ЧИЗИ ДИГАРРО НАХУРД. БАЪД АЗ ОН ГУЗАРЕД БА САВОЛИ ОЯНДАИ В). АГАР НЕ, БА САВОЛИ В) ГУЗАРЕД. В) Баъд аз он [НОМИ КУДАҚ] чи кор кард? Дар ин вакт/хангом [НОМИ КУДАҚ] ягон чиз хурда буд? АГАР ХА: Илтимос ба ман гуед ҳамаи чизе ки кудак хурдааст. ПУРСЕД: Боз ягон чиз хурд? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД ТО ВАКТЕ КИ ЧАВОБ НЕ ДИГАР ХЕЧ ЧИЗРО НАХУРДААСТ НАШАВАД. САВОЛИ В) -РО ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГУЯД КИ КУДАКАШ ХОБ РАФТААСТ ТО РУЗИ ОЯНДА.																

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавобҳо	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
	<p>АГАР МУСОХИБ ГУЯД КИ ХУРОКИ ОМЕХТА/АРАЛАШРО КУДАКАШ ХУРДААСТ МАСАЛАН ОТАЛА, СОУС Ё ГУШТИ ДАМПУХТА, ПУРСЕД:</p> <p>С) Ин таом аз қадом махсулот тайёр карда шуд? ПУРСЕД: Боз қадом махсулот? ПУРСИДАН ГИРЕД ТО ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ҲАМАИ МАХСУЛОТРО НОМБАР КУНАД ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ ГИЗОХОРО НОМБАР МЕКУНАД, ГИЗОХОРО ҲАТ ҚАШИДА, БАРОИ ОНХО ДАР СУТУНИ НАЗДИ ҲАР ҚАДОМ НАМУДИ ГИЗО БУДА. РАМЗИ '1' –РО ГУЗОРЕД. АГАР НАМУДИ ГИЗО ДАР ЯГОН СУТУН НОМГИР НАШУДА БОШАД, ИН ГИЗОРО ДАР СУТУНИ «ДИГАР ГИЗОХО» НАВИСЕД. АГАР ДАР ГИЗО ЯГОН МАХСУЛОТИ КАМ ИСТИФОДА БУРДА ШУДААСТ МИСЛИ ТУРШИ Ё ТҮНДИ, ОНХОРО БА ГУРУХИ ХУРИШ/ПРИПРАВА ГУЗОРЕД.</p> <p>ВАКТЕ КИ МУСОХИБ НОМГИРИИ ГИЗОХОРО ТАМОМ МЕКУНАД, ГИЗОХОЕРо КИ БА ОНХО РАМЗ ГУЗОШТА НАШУД, БО ПУРСИДАНИ САВОЛИ ЗЕРИН НОМБАР КУНЕД ВА ҲАНГОМИ АЗ МУСОХИБ ЧАВОБИ «ҲА» ГИРИФТАН БО РАМЗИ «1» КАЙД КУНЕД, ВА АГАР «НЕ» БО РАМЗИ «0», ВА АГАР НАМЕДОНАМ «9» ГУЗОРЕД.</p> <p>Оё дируз [НОМИ КУДАК] дар давоми руз ва шаб [НОМИ ХУРОКАИ КАЙДШУДА] истеъмол кард?</p>						
	ДИГАР ГИЗОХО: ГИЗОХОЕ КИ МУСОХИБ НОМБАР КАРДААСТУ ВАЛЕ ДАР ИН РУЙХАТ НЕСТАНД, ОНХОРО АЗ ТАРАФИ РОСТИ ИН СУТУН НАВИСЕД. БАЪД СУПЕРВАЙЗЕР ВА Ё ДИГАР ШАХСИ МУТАХАССИС ИН ГИЗОХОРО БА ЧОИХОИ МУВОФИК МЕГУЗАРОНАД.		ГИЗОИ НОМБАРШУДАРО ДАР ИН ЧО НАВИСЕД:				
I33	Гизохое ки аз галладона тайер шудаанд, мисли нон, биринч, макарон, шула ё [дигар гизои аз галладона тайёр шуда]	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I34	Каду, сабзи, тарак(навъи каду) [дигар намуд зироати рангаш зард/норанҷ аст]	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I35	Картошка ё ягон хуроки аз бехмеваҳо тайер шудаги	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I36	Ягон намуди сабзавоти барги []	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I37	Ягон мевави ё сабзавоти дигар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I38	Чигар, гурда, дил ё ягон узви гушти	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					
I39	Намудҳои гушт, гушти гов, гушти гуспанд, гушти хук, гушти буз, гушти мурғ ё коз	1 = Ҳа 2 = Не 9 = Намедонам					

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавоб	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
I40	Тухмҳо	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I41	Моҳии тару тоза ё хушк, ё дигар гизои баҳри	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I42	Ягон ҳурокхое ки аз лубиё, нахуд, наск, ҷормазӣ ё офтобпараст тайер карда шуданд	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I43	Панир, чургот ё ягон маҳсулоти шири	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I44	Ягон равган, думба ё гизохое ки аз онҳо тайер шудаанд	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I45	Ягон гизои ширин, шоколад, қандҳо, кулчаҳои қандин, пирожни ё бисквит	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
I46	Хуришҳо/ приправы- барои мазаю ҳушбуи ба монанди тундю тези/ занчабил, кетчуп/чили, қабуди	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ҳе 9 = Намедонам					
	КАТЕГОРИЯХОИ 33-47 - РО САНЧЕД	Агар ҳамаш 'не' >> гузаред ба I50 Агар ягон 'ҳа' ё ҳама 'Намедонам' >> I51					

МОДУЛИ I.

Каду баст ва гизои кудакон (когози)

No.	Савол	Рамзи чавоб	Кудак 1	Кудак 2	Кудак 3	Кудак 4	Кудак 5
I50	Дируз [Номи кудак] ягон хуроки саҳт, нимсаҳт ё мулоим хурдааст рузона ё шабона? АГАР 'ХА' ПУРСЕД: Кадом намуд хуроки саҳт, нимсаҳт ё мулоим [номи кудак] хурдааст?	1 = Ха >> баргардед ба I33–I49 ва гизои хурдагиро нависед. Баъд гузаред ба I51. 2 = Не >> анҷоми модуль 9 = Намедонам >> анҷоми модуль					
I51	Дируз, гайри маҳлули оби [Номи кудак] чанд бор хуроки саҳт, нимсаҳт ё мулоим хурдааст ruzona ё шабona?	98 = Намедонам	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
			Бор	Бор	Бор	Бор	Бор

Annex D. Survey Instrument – Uzbek

МОДУЛЬ А. Хонадонларни тасдикловчи мукова (когози)

Хонадонларни тасдиклаш	Коди
A01. Хонадонларни тасдиклаш	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A02. Гурӯҳ раками	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A03. Кишлӯк	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A04. Махала	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A05. Ноҳия	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A06. Минтака	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A07. Хонадон телефон раками:	<input type="text"/>
A08. Хонадон координати GPS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> ' <input type="text"/> "
A09. Хонадон типи:	<input type="text"/>

МОДУЛЬ А. Хонадонларни тасдикловчи мукова (когози)

A10. Биринчи Сурокланувчининг исми ва ID раками (Модул С-дан олинг))	
A11. Иккинчи сурокланувчининг исми ва ID раками (Модул С-дан олинг)	
A09 ХОНАДОН ТУРИ	
Балогат ёшидаги эркак ва аёл – оилада камида битта балогат ≥ 18 ёшидаги эркак ва аёл бор..... 1	
Факат балогат ёшидаги аёл – оилада камида битта балогат \geq ёшидаги аёл бор ва хеч кандай балогат ёшидаги эркак йук..... 2	
Факат балогат ёшидаги эркак – оилада камида битта балогат \geq ёшидаги эркак бор ва хеч кандай балогат ёшидаги аёл йук 3	
Факат ёш болалар – Оилада хеч кандай балогат ≥ 18 ёшидаги бола йук 4	
Биринчи ва иккинчи сурокланувчилар, улар узаро-тасдикланган биринчи эркак ва аёл сингари (ёки факат аёл) оилада ижтимоий ва иктиносий масалаларни хал килишда карор кабул килиш учун жавобгар шахсдирлар. Балогат Ёшидаги Эркак ва Аёл туридаги хонадонларда эса бундай шахслар одатан эр ва хотиндир; холбуки, улар хам 18 ёшдан ва ундан утсалар бошка оила аъзолари була оладилар. Факат Балогат Ёшидаги Аёллар туридаги хонадонда эса факат биринчи сурокланувчи булиши мумкин—аёл бошлиқ карор кабул килувчи 18 ёшда ва ундан ортик. Биринчи ва иккинчи сурокланувчиларни Факат Балогат Ёшидаги Эркаклар туридаги оиласлар учун курсатиш шарт эмас ва Модул G WEAI Балогат Ёшидаги Эркаклар ва Факат Ёш болалар туридаги оиласларга тааллукли эмас.	

МОДУЛЬ А. Хонадонларни тасдиқловчи мукова (когозИ)

Сұхбат указиш маълумотлари	Коди
A17. Ракамловчининг номи/коди	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A18. Биринчи ташрифнинг санаси (кун/ой/йил):	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>
A19. Иккинчи ташриф санаси (кун/ой/йил):	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>
A20.. Иккинчи ташриф сабаби:	
A21. Сұхбатнинг охирги натижаси (кодни киритинг)	<input type="checkbox"/>
A22. Исми/бошкарувчининг коди.	<input type="checkbox"/>
xx. Бошкарувчининг имзоси:	
A23. Операторнинг маълумотлар китирган санаси/коди:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
A24. Маълумотлар киристилган сана (кун/ой/йил):	<input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/> / <input type="checkbox"/>

МОДУЛЬ А. Хонадонларни тасдикловчи мукова (когози)

A25. Сухбат вакти (соат. дакика)	Огози 										
A03-A06 Агар кодлар керак булса, тузинг	Анчоми A21 СУХБАТ НАТИЖАСИ <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Тула утказилди</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Чала утказилди</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Уйида йук</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Бош тортди/рад этди</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Жойида топиб булмади.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5</td> </tr> </table>	Тула утказилди	1	Чала утказилди	2	Уйида йук	3	Бош тортди/рад этди	4	Жойида топиб булмади.....	5
Тула утказилди	1										
Чала утказилди	2										
Уйида йук	3										
Бош тортди/рад этди	4										
Жойида топиб булмади.....	5										

МОДУЛ В. Маълум килингандар розилик

Маълум килингандар розилик: Хонадонларни саволнома билан таништириш керак ва барча сурокланувчиларни саволномада катнашишлари учун розиликларини олиш зарур. Агар мулжалланган сурокланувчи (масалан: репродуктив ёшидаги аёл) сухбатнинг бошида уйида булмаса, бу хонадонга кайтиб келиб албатта сухбатдан олдин унинг розилигини олинг. Хонадондаги балогат ёшидаги жавобгар шахс билан сухбатлашингизни суранг. Менга сиз билан сухбат утказиш имкониятни берганингизга раҳмат. Биз тадқикот ишлари утказадиган гурух булиб (Зеркало социологии ташкилоти) данмиз. Биз, кишлек хужалик, озиқ-овқат бехатарлиги, овкатланиш ва яхши яшаш түгрисидаги мавзуларда тадқикот ишлари олиб боряпмиз. Сизнинг хонадонингиз бу тадқикот ишларини утказишидаги сухбатда катнашишга танланган булиб, сухбат мавзулари куйидаги саволларни уз ичига олади: яъни, оиласнгиз тарихи, яшаш жойингиз хусусиятлари, оиласа сарфланадиган харажатлар ва мулк, ва яна аёл, болаларнинг овкатланишлару ва озиқланишларидир. Саволнома умуман олганда оила тууми түгрисидадир, ва саволлар хам, агар иложи булса, оиласнгиздаги шахслар түгрисидадир. Бу саволномани саволларини тулдириш хаммаси булиб 2-3 соат вактни олади ва сизнинг иштирокингиз узингизни истагингизга хавола. Агар сиз катнашишга рози булсангиз, сухбатни истаган вактингизда тухташингиз мумкин ва ёки бирон хил саволга жавоб бермай кейингисига утказишингиз мумкин. Сизнинг жавобларингиз жуда маҳфий сакланади; биз булаар түгрисида хеч кимга маълумот бермаймиз. Саволнома маълумотлар тупламига киритилгандан сунг, сизнинг исмингиз эслатилган бу саволномадаги маълумотларни бутунлай йўқ килиб ташлаймиз.

Мен айтганиларимга бирон хил саволингиз йўкми? Агар келажақда шу саволномага ва сухбатга тааллукли савол, шикоят пайдо булиб колгудай булса, биз билан (Зеркало социология ташкилоти) куйидаги ракамга (ракам) чиқиб уланишингиз мумкин. Биз сизга ушбу формани бир нусхасини маълумотлар ва урганган нарсаларнинг түгрисида ёзиб олишингиз учун ташлаб кетамиз.

Ушбу саволларни барча назарда туттилган сурокланувчиларга беринг. Агар мумкин булса, шахсларни текшириш ва имзо учун куйида келтирилган розилик түгрисидаги жадвални олиб олинг.

ЭСЛАТМА: ТУРЛИ ХИЛ МАМЛАКАТЛАРДА АЛОХИДА ШАХСЛАР ТҮГРИСИДА ТУРЛИ ХИЛ ЁШ НАЗАРДА ТУТИЛИБ, УНДА БУ ХИЛДАГИ ШАХСЛАР УЗЛАРИНИ БУ ХИЛДАГИ САВОЛНОМАДА КАТНАШИШГА РОЗИЛКЛАРИНИ БЕРА ОЛАДИЛАР.

1. Оиласда карор кабул килувчи асосий (18 ёш ва ундан баланд) эркак ким? <ИСМИ>, бу саволномада катнашишга розимисиз?
2. Оиласда карор кабул килувчи асосий (18 ёш ва ундан баланд) аёл ким? <ИСМИ>, бу саволномада катнашишга розимисиз? Сиз 50 ёшлардамисиз? Агар шундай булса, сизни вазнингизни ва буйингизни улчашга розимисиз? 5 ёшларда булган фарзандларингиз борми? Агар бор булса, уларни хам вазнини ва буйларини улчашга розимисиз?
3. 15 ёшдан 49 ёшгача булган бошка аёллар хам борми оиласнгизда? <ИСМИ> бу саволномада катнашиб, вазнингиз ва буйингизни улчашига розимисиз? 5 ёшларда булган фарзандларингиз борми? Агар бор булса, уларни хам вазнини ва буйларини улчашга розимисиз?
4. Яна оиласнгизда мен сухбатлашмаган 5 ёшдаги бола ва ёки оила бокувчи оналар борми? <ИСМИ> бу саволномада катнашиб, вазнингиз ва буйингизни улчашига розимисизлар?

МОДУЛ В. Маълум килинган розиликнинг имзоланиш варакаси

Исм	Тадқикотда катнашиш розилик (катақчани биронтасига белгиланг)		Имзо ёки белги
	Ҳа	Йук	

МОДУЛ В. Оила учун колдириладиган маълум килинганди имзоланиш варакасининг нусхаси

Менга сиз билан сухбат утказиш имконини берганингизга раҳмат. Биз социология ишлари утказадиган гурух булиб (Зеркало социология ташкилотиданмиз). Биз, кишлок хужалик, озиқ-овкат бехатарлиги, овкатланиш ва яхши яшаш түгрисидаги мавзуларда тадқикот ишлари олиб борамиз. Сизнинг хонадонингиз бу тадқикот ишларини утказишдаги сухбатда катнашишга танланган булиб, сухбат мавзулари куйидаги саволларни уз ичига олади: яъни, оилангиз тарихи, яшаш жойингиз хусусиятлари, оиласа сарфланадиган харажатлар ва мулк, ва яна аёл, болаларнинг овкатланишлару ва озиқланишларидир. Саволнома умуман олганда оила тутуми түгрисидадир, ва саволлар хам, агар иложи булса, оилангиздаги шахслар түгрисидадир. Бу саволномани саволларини тулдириш хаммаси булиб 2-3 соат вактни олади ва сизнинг иштирокингиз узингизни истагингизга хавола. Агар сиз катнашишга рози булсангиз, сухбатни истаган вактингизда тухташингиз мумкин ва ёки бирон хил саволга жавоб бермай кейингисига утказишингиз мумкин. Сизнинг жавобларингиз жуда маҳфий сакланади; биз булар түгрисида хеч кимга маълумот бермаймиз. Саволнома маълумотлар тупламига киритилгандан сунг, сизнинг исмингиз эслатилган бу саволномадаги маълумотларни бутунлай йўқ килиб ташлаймиз

Агар келажакда шу саволномага ва сухбатга тааллукли савол, шикоят пайдо булиб колгудай булса, биз билан (ташкилот номи) куйидаги ракамга (ракам) чиқиб уланишингиз мумкин. Биз сизга ушбу формани бир нусхасини маълумотлар ва урганган нарсаларни түгрисида ёзиб олишингиз учун ташлаб кетамиз

МОДУЛ В. Оила учун колдириладиган маълум килингган розиликни имзоланиш варакасининг нусхаси

МОДУЛ С. Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи

Саволберувчи: Оила аъзолари тугрисида суранг. Асосий сухбатчидан ёки кушимча оила аъзоларининг ёши тугрисида ва олий маълумотга эга булса суранг.

Даставвал биз оилангизнинг хар бир аъзолари тугрисида сурамокчимиз. Сизга хонадонлар деганда нималарни назарда туваётганимни айтиб берай. Бугунги максадимиз оилада бирга истикомат килаётган ва бир коzonдан озикланётган балогат ёшидаги аъзолар ёки фарзадлар, хамда хизматкору, ижарада турувчилар ва кишлок хужалиги ичшиларидир. Хонадон аъзоларига шу оилада камида 6 ойдан 12 ойгача булган муддатда яшаётган хар ким хам кириши мумкин, лекин шу ерда яшаб козони булак кишилардан ташкари. 6 ойликкача булган янги тугулган чакалоклар ва 6 ойдан кам булмаган муддатда оиласа келиб күшилган ва узок муддатда колайдиган биронта аъзо булса, у хам оила аъзоси хисобланади. Лекин шу 12 ой давомида 6 ойгача яшаб якинда оламдан утган ва ёки 6 ой илгари оилани тарк этиб узок муддатга ёки вактинча келмайдиган аъзоларни киритманг (бундай кишиларга турмушга чиккан, ёки хизматкор, ижарада турувчилар ва кишлок хужалиги ишчилари киради)

Марҳамат килиб оиладаги карор кабул кипувчи асосий эркақдан бошлаб (**агар балогат ёшидаги эркак булмаса аёлдан бошлаб**) оила аъзолигига кирадиган кишиларни рўйхатланг. **ОИЛА АЪЗОЛАРНИНГ БАРЧАСИНИ НОМЛАРИНИ ЁЗИНГ. ВА СУРАНГ:**

яна бошка биронта киши бу ерда яшайдими хозир?

Бунга мактабда ва ёки ишда булган оила аъзолари кириши мумкин. **АГАР «ХА» ДЕСАЛАР РУЙХАТНИ ТУЛДИРИНГ ВА БОШКА БУШ КАТАКЛАРГА ХАР БИР АЪЗО ХАКИДА МАЪЛУМОТНИ ТУЛДИРИНГ**

МОДУЛ С. Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир кичик модуллар (G2-G6) НН белгилари билан ва сурокланувчи ID коди билан бириктирилиши керак)

I D K o d i	<p>Оила аъзоларининг исмлари киритинг [биринчи даражали сурокланувчидан бошланг, ва иккичи даражали сурокланувчи билан давом этириб колган азъоларни ёзинг]</p>	<p>Исми нима? [ИСМИ] Жинсичи? 1 = эркак 2 = аёл</p>	<p>[ИСМИ] биринчи даражали сурокланувчиг нинг кими булади?</p>	<p>[ИСМИ] ёши нечида? (Тулик ёшини ёзинг) Агар <3, C05-08-га утинг</p>	<p>[ИСМИ] укишни ва ёзишни билидими?</p>	<p>[ИСМИ] хозир мактабга боряптими? 1 = Xa >>C08 2 = Йук 3 = Билмайман 4 = Жавоб йук</p>	<p>[ИСМИ] бирон марта мактабга борганими? 1= Xa 2 = Йук 3 = Билмайман 4 = Жавоб йук</p>								
								C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08
								1							
								2							
								3							
								4							
								5							
								6							
								7							
								8							
								9							
								10							
								11							
								12							
								13							
								14							

МОДУЛ С.

Фехристи/ хайати оила ва маълумоти демографи

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир кичик модуллар (G2-G6) НН белгилари билан ва сурокланувчи ID коди билан биритирилиши керак)

I	Оила аъзоларининг исмлари киритинг [биринчи даражали сурокланувчидан бошланг, ва иккинчи даражали сурокланувчи билан давом эттириб колган аъзоларни ёзинг]	Исми нима? [ИСМИ] Жинсичи? 1 = эркак 2 = аёл	[ИСМИ] биринчи даражали сурокланувчигининг кими булади? Агар <3, C05-08-га утинг	[ИСМИ] ёши нечида? (Тулик ёшини ёзинг) [ИСМИ] укишни ва ёзишни биладими?	[ИСМИ] хозир мактабга боряптими? 1 = Xa >>C08 2 = Йук 3 = Билмайман 4 = Жавоб йук	[ИСМИ] бирон марта мактабга борганими? 1= Xa 2 = Йук 3 = Билмайман 4 = Жавоб йук	[ИСМИ] нинг олган маълумотнинг даражаси
D	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07
K о д и	C08						
	C03: Биринчи даражали сухбатланувчининг кими булади Асоси сухбатлановчи 1 Умр йулдошининг жияни 9 Умр йулдоши 2 Амакиси/аммаси/холоаси/тагоси 10 Кизи/угли 3 Укаси/синглиси/келини 11 Келини/куёви 4 Умр йулдошини ота-онаси 12 Набираси 5 Умр йулдошини Амакиси/ аммаси/ холоаси/ Онаси/дадаси 6 тагоси 13 Ака-укаси/опа-синглиси 7 Башка кариндоши 14 Жияни 8 Хизматчи 15 Ёрдамчи 16 Башка кариндошлар 17	C05: Билими Укишни, ёзишни билмайди 1 Факат имзо куйишни билади 2 Факат укишни билади 3 Укишни, ёзишни билади 4	C08: Маълумотнинг даражаси Маълумоти йук 1 Бошлангичда укиган1-4 2 Урта бошлангич маълумот 5-8-9 3 Урта маълумот(10-11) 4 Урта маҳсус маълумот 5 Урта Техник 6 Олий Маълумот 7 Аспирантура 8 Катталарни саводли килиш (расми хужжати йук) 9 Диний маълумот (расмий эмас) 10 Билмайман/Жавоб йук/Номаълум 98				

*Эслатма, 5 ёшгача булган болаларнинг ёшини ойигача аниклаш шарт эмас. 6 ёшда булган болаларнинг барчасининг ёшлари ойигача аникланиб бола кимнинг карамогида эканлининг аниклашиб Модул I-да курсатиласида ва модулдаги антропометрияга тааллуклидир. Оилаларда булган 6 ёшдаги болаларнинг барчаси руйхатланади ва иложи булса 60 ой булган болаларни тулик ахборот олиш учун буй ва оғирлигини улчаш керак.

МОДУЛ D. Яшаш жойининг хусусиятлари

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир кичик модуллар (G2-G6) НН белгилари билан ва сурокланувчи ID коди билан бириктирилиши керак)

Рўйхатлоевчи: Овқат тайёрлашга маъсул булган биринчى суроклануучини суранд

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	Жавоб	Жавоблар коди		
D01. РУЙХАТЛОВЧИ: КУЗАТИНГ (СУРАМАНГ) том/шифт канака материалдан килинган (бошпана):		D01: Ташки куриниш томи ШИФЕР 1 ТУНУКА 2 ХАС/ПАХОЛ 3 ЧЕРЕПИСА/САФОЛАК 4	1 ЛОЙ 2 ТАХТАИ БЕТОНИ БО БИТУМ 3 Бошка (АНИК КИЛИНГ) 4	5 6 5 6
D02. РУЙХАТЛОВЧИ: КУЗАТИНГ (СУРАМАНГ) пол кандай материалдан килинган:		D02: Ташки куриниш ер кавати ПАРКЕТ ПОЛИ ТАХТАГИН ЛИНОЛЕУМ БЕТОН	1 АЛИБАСТИРЛИК ПОЛ 2 ЛОЙЛЙК ПОЛ 3 БОШКА (АНИК КИЛИНГ) 4	5 6 5 6
D03. РУЙХАТЛОВЧИ: КУЗАТИНГ (СУРАМАНГ) Ташки Деворнинг тури:		D03: Ташки куриниш девори ГИШТ ХОМ ГИШТИ /ПОХСА..... ТОШ ЛОЙ ГИШТИ БЕТОН (семент блок).....	1 ТАХТА, БОЛОР 2 ТУНУКА 3 БОШКА (АНИК КИЛИНГ) 4 5	6 7 8 6 7
D04. Уйингиз неча хоналик? (ванна, айвон, гараж, туалет, ертула, ошхонани санаманг)				
D05. Оилангиз фойдаланадиган асосий хожатхонангиз кандака?		D05: Хожатхонан тури Сув билн ювиб кетадиган, умумий .. Сув билан ювиб кетадиган, шахсий Замонийлатирилган яхши вентиляция килинадиган чукурли хожатхона Чукурлик хожатхона	1 Умумий хожатхона 2 Челак/тогора 3 Хожатхона йук 4 Бошка хили	5 6 7

МОДУЛ D. Яшаш жойининг хусусиятлари

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир кичик модуллар (G2-G6) НН белгилари билан ва сурокланувчи ID коди билан биритирилиши керак)

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Рўйхатлоевчи: Овкат тайёрлашга маъсул булган биринчи сурокланувчини суранг

			Жавоб	Жавоблар коди	
D06. Оиласиз ичимлик сувни каердан олади? (сув манбаъси)	D06: Ичимлик сувни манбаъси	Уйдаги кудук	1	Тупланган ёмгир сувлари	7
		Хавлидаги кудук	2	Химояланмаган кудук/булок Дарё/кул сувлари	8
		Умумий водопровод (бирон кишининг шахсий водопроводи)	3	Сув ташув машинасидан	9
		Трубалик/скважина кудук.....	4	Бутилкадаги сув	10
		Химояланган кудук	5	Бошка (аникланг)	11
		Химояланган булок	6		
D07. Уйингизда электр токи борми?	Xa = 1 Йук = 2				
D08. Овкат пиширишнинг асосий ёкилгиси нимадан иборат?	D07: Овкат пишириш учун ёкилги	Электр энергия	1	Утин	5
		Табиий ёки суюк газ (био-газ)	2	Тезак.....	6
		Керосин.....	3	Томоркадан чиккан хар хил чикнидилар	7
		Утин кумири.....	4	Бошка	

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган (Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биректирилиши/мос тушиши керак													
ПАММИН МАҲСУЛОТ	<p>-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [МАҲСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими?</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАҲСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ</p> <p>ХА 1</p> <p>Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсул</p>			<p>-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАҲСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин</p>		<p>-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАҲСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАҲСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5</p>		<p>-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАҲСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИҚДОРи истеъмол килнган?</p>		<p>-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат куйида келтирилган манбаълардаги [МАҲСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган?</p> <p>МАҲСУЛОТНИНГ МИҚДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ</p>			-6
	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАҲСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОРИ	СОМОН И	МИҚДОРИ	а. Уйда етиштир илган	б. Ёрдамто ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги маҳсулот	СОМОНИ	
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04 а	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07	
851	Нон ва дон-галла маҳсулотлари	КГ.											
852	Нон	КГ.											
853	Ун *	КГ.											
854	Бугдои*	КГ.											
855	Крупа	КГ.											
856	Гуруч	КГ.											
857	Макарон маҳсулотлари	КГ.											
858	Курук дуккакли усимиликлар маҳсулотлари (ловия, нухот, чечевица ва хакозо)	КГ.											

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан бириқтирилиши/мос тушиши керак

РАММЕЗИЮЛ	<p>-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила оилангиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими?</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ</p> <p>ХАР БИР МА҂СУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК ЧУЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ</p> <p>ХА 1</p> <p>Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсулол</p>			<p>-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин</p>		<p>-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларнгиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5</p>		<p>-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оила оилангиз томонидан канча МИҚДОРи истеъмол килинган?</p>		<p>-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат қўйида кептирилган манбъалардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган?</p> <p>МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИҚДОРНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ</p>				<p>[МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйича бозор нарида баҳоланг</p>
	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОРИ	СОМОН И	МИҚДОРИ	a. Уйда етиштир илган	б. Ёрдам\то ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги маҳсулот	СОМОНИ		
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07			
859	Бошка галла-дон турлари (макка жухори, сули,арпа)	КГ.												
860	Пиёз	КГ.												
861	Саримсок (чеснок)	КГ.												
862	Картошка	КГ.												
863	Помидор	КГ.												
864	Сабзи	КГ.												
865	Карам	КГ.												
866	Гул карам	КГ.												

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

МАХСУЛОТ	-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими? ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ ХА 1 Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсуло	-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин	-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5	-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИКДОРи истеъмол килинган?	-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат куида келтирилган манбаълардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган? МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИКДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ	-6 [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйича бозор нархида баҳоланг					
E1.01	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИКДОР	МИКДОРИ	СОМОНИ	а. Уйда этиштир илган	б. Ёрдамто ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги махсулот	СОМОНИ
867	Бодиринг	КГ.		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c
868	Кузикорин (янги узилган барра кузикорин, шурланган, куритилган ва хакозо)	КГ.									
869	Консерваланга н сабзавотлар	КГ.									
870	Сабзавотларни нг бошкадурлари	КГ.									
871	Яблоки	КГ.									
872	Цитрус мевалари	КГ.									

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

PAKMUN MAXSULOT	<p>-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [MAXСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими?</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ</p> <p>ХАР БИР МА҂СУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ</p> <p>ХА 1</p> <p>Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсуло</p>			<p>-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин</p>			<p>-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5</p>			<p>-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИКДОРи истеъмол килинган?</p>			<p>-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат куида келтирилган манбаълардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган? МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИКДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ</p>			<p>-6 [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйича бозор нархида баҳоланг</p>		
	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИКДОР	МИКД ОРИ	СОМОН И	МИКДОРИ	а. Уйда етиштир илган	б. Ёрдамто ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги маҳсулот	СОМОНИ						
E1.01				E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07					
873	Узум	КГ.																
874	Ковун-тарвуз	КГ.																
875	(Ош) ковок	КГ.																
876	Бошка янги узилтган мевалар	КГ.																
877	Куритилган мевалар	КГ.																
878	Консерваланга н мевалар	КГ.																
879	Куритилган ёнгок	КГ.																
880	Мол гушти	КГ.																
881	Товук, күш гуштлари	КГ.																

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

PAKMUN MAXSULOT	<p>-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими?</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ</p> <p>ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ</p> <p>ХА 1</p> <p>Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсуло</p>			-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин	-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5	-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИКДОРи истеъмол килинган?	<p>-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат куида келтирилган маъбаълардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган?</p> <p>МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИКДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ</p>			-6 [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйича бозор нархида баҳоланг		
	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИКДОР	МИКДОРИ	а. Уйда этиштир илган	б. Ёрдамто ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги маҳсулот	СОМОНИ		
E1.01			E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
882	Куй гушти	КГ.										
883	Чучка гушти	КГ.										
884	Колбаса маҳсулотлари	КГ.										
885	Гушт консервалари	КГ.										
886	Бошка гушт маҳсулотлари	КГ.										
887	Яхна балик	КГ.										
888	Консерваланга н балик	КГ.										
889	Шурланган балик	КГ.										
890	Тухум	ШТ.										
891	Янги согилган сут	Л.										

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

ПАМЯТ МАХСУЛОТ	-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими? ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ		-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин		-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5		-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИҚДОРИ истеъмол килинган?		-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат кўйида кептирилган маңбаълардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган? МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИҚДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ		-6 [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйича бозор нархida баҳоланг		
	ХА 1	Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсулпо											
E1.01	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОРИ	СОМОНИ	МИҚДОРИ	а. Уйда етиштир илган	б. Ёрдамлатортик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги маҳсулот	СОМОНИ	
892	Пишлок (Сыр)	КГ.		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
893	Курук сут (сут кукуни)	КГ.											
894	Бошка сут маъсулотлари	Л.											
895	Сарёг	КГ.											
896	Усимилик мойи/ёги	Л.											
897	Кўйдирилган ёг (топленное)	КГ.											
898	Жониворлар ёги	КГ.											
899	Ичимликлар (кока-кола ва хакозо)	Л.											
900	Минерал суви	Л.											

901	Мева шарбати	Л.										
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МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган (Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

ПАМЯТКА ПОДРОБНОСТИ	-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оиласиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими? ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ ХА 1 Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсуло	-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оиласиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин	-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларнгиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5	-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оиласиз томонидан канча МИҚДОРи истеъмол килинган?	-5 Охирги 7 кун давомида ейилган озик – овкат куйида келтирилган манбаълардаги [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг кайси бири олинган? МАХСУЛОТНИНГ МИҚДОРИНИ УЛЧАШ БИРЛИГИДА ЁЗИНГ	-6 [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг нархини 5-чи савол буйча бозор нарида баҳоланг							
E1.01	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИҚДОР	МИҚДОРИ	СОМОНИ							
902	Кахва	КГ.		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b	E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d	E1.07
903	Чой	КГ.											
904	Туз	КГ.											
905	Шакар	КГ.											
906	Кандолат, шарк ширинликлари	КГ.											
907	Мураббо	КГ.											
908	Музкаймок	КГ.											
909	Шоколад	КГ.											
910	Кандолат махсулотлари (торт, пирожное,	КГ.											

рулет, печенье
ва хакозо)

МОДУЛ Е1. ОЗИК-ОВКАТ УЧУН САРФЛАНГАН ХАРАЖАТЛАР, ОХИРГИ ЕТТИ КУН ДАВОМИДА

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кичик кисмларга булинган
(Е1-дан Е7-гача) модул НН ID билан биритирилиши/мос тушиши керак

MAXIMUM PAYOUT	-1 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз [МАХСУЛОТ] истеъмол килдими? ХАР БИР МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИКНИ НОМЛАНГ ХАР БИР МАЪСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК УЧУН ЖАВОБ ЁЗИНГ ХА 1 Йук 2 >> кейинги маъсуло	-2 Охирги 7 кун давомида оилангиз канча миқдорда [МАХСУЛОТ МАСАЛЛИК] истеъмол килган булса марҳамат килиб курсатин	-3 Охирги 7 кун давомида оила аъзоларингиз томонидан сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг умумий миқдори ва унинг нархини курсатинг Агар бу [МАХСУЛОТ]ни сотиб олинган килмаган булсалар >> 5	-4 Охирги етти кун давомида умумий сотиб олинган килинган [МАХСУЛОТ]нинг оилангиз томонидан канча МИКДОРи истеъмол килинган?							
	ОЗИК-ОВКАТ МАХСУЛОТЛАРИ	Улчаш бирл.	ЖАВОБ КОДИ	МИКДОР	МИКДОРИ	СОМОНИ	МИКДОРИ	а. Уйда етиштир илган	б. Ёрдамто ртик сифатида олинган	в. Маош урнига ва бизнесга олинган	г. Оила жамгармаси даги махсулот
E1.01		E1.02	E1.03	E1.04a	E1.04b		E1.05	E1.06a	E1.06b	E1.06c	E1.06d
911	Пиво	Л.									
912	Вино	Л.									
913	Алкоголь ичимликлари	Л.									
914	Уйдан ташкарида истеъмол килинган егулик										
915	Уйдан ташкари ичиладиган алкогольсиз ичимликлари										
916	Уйдан ташкари ичиладиган алкоголь ичимликлари										

МОДУЛ Е2. Бир ой охирида озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги 30 кун давомида килинган сотиб олинганлар

E2.01		E2.02	E2.03
КОД			
	Хозирги саволимни, уйингизда ким булишдан катъий назар оила учун нималар сотиб олинган килганликлари хакида сурмокчиман.	Охирги 30 кун давомида куйидаги руйхатда келтирилган оила учун керакли воситалари бирон киши сотиб олинган килдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олинган килинган [ВОСИТА]ларни киритманг. XA..1	Охирги 30 кун давомида хонадонингизни сотиб олишга канча пул сарфлади?
1	Пардоз буюмлари/косметика ва шахсий гигиена анжомлари (совун, шампунь, тиш пастиси, туалет когози, косметика ва хакозо)	ЙУК.2 >>КЕЙИНГИ ПУНКТ	СОМОНИ
2	Шахсан узи учун олинган хизматлар (гузаллик салони, соч турмаклаш салони ва хакозо)		
3	Үй саришталиги ва озодалиги учун фойдаланиладиган буюмлар (совун, кир ювиш кукуни/айна, тозалаш воситалари, чикинди учун идиш, когоз сочиликлар, алъюмин фольгаси, гутурт, шам, шамчикор пилтаси ва хакозо)		
4	Үй тозалаш учун ишлатиладиган буюмлар (супурги, чутка, пол-лассета, мусор олиш куракаси ва хакозо)		
5	Үйда курсатилган хизматлар учун сарфланадиган харажатлар (шахсий сектор хизматига туланадиган хак, масалан келиб-кетиб ишлайдиган энагага, ошпазга, хизматкорга, хайдовчига, бобгонга ва хакозо)		
6	Кир ювиш ва кимиёвий усуlda кир ювиш хизматлари (химчистка)		
7	Шахсий машина учун ишлатиладиган ёкилги маҳсулотлари (ГСМ) (солярка, бензин, спирт ва иккитактили коришма; мойлаш ёғи, тормоз ва гидравли суюклиги ва хакозо)		
8	Йоловчилар наклиётига сарфланадиган харажатлар (автобус, маршрут, такси ва хакозо) (мактабга ва ёки касалхонага бориладиган наклиётга сарфланадиган чикимларни КИРИТМАНГ)		

**МОДУЛ Е2. Бир ой охирида озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги
30 кун давомида килинган сотиб олингандар**

E2.01		E2.02	E2.03
9	Умумжон тармогига (Интернет)га уланиш учун ва поча хизматига сарфланадиган чикимлар (интернерга уланиш ва интернет хизмати курсатадиган қахвахона хизматлари)		
10	Үй жониворлари учун емиш ва уларга керакли жиҳозларга сарфланадиган харажатлар		
11	Хордик чикариш (кино, театр, опера ва концерт зали, цирк, спорт муштарииси ёки фитнес клуби аъзоси ва ҳакозолар)		
12	Папироs/сигарет, табак ва чекиш маҳсулотлари		
13	Газета ва журналлар		
14	Бошқа нарсалар (аникланг)		

МОДУЛ Е3. Озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги 6 ой давомида килинган сотиб олингандар)

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03			
	Хозирги саволимни, уйингизда ким булишдан катъий назар оила учун нималар сотиб олингандар килганликлари хакида сурмокчиман.	Охирги 6 ой давомида куйидаги рўйхатда келтирилган, оила учун керакли воситаларни бирон киши сотиб олингандар килдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олингандар [ВОСИТА]ларни киритманг.	Охирги 6 ой давомида хонадонингиз канча пул сарфлади?			
КОД	ХА..1 ЙУК 2>>КЕЙИНГИ ПУНКТ					
СОМОНИ						
КИЙИМ, ПОЙАФЗАЛ						
15	Аёллар кийими/буюми					
16	Эркаклар кийими/буюми					
17	Болалар кийими/буюми					
18	Аёллар пойафзали					
19	Эркаклар пойафзали					
20	Болалар пойафзали					
21	Кийим тикич-бичишга, пойафзал таъмирлашга сарфланадиган харажатлар					
22	Матоҳ/газмол ва тикув/тукув буюмлар					
УЙ УЧУН ЗАРУР БУЛГАН МОЛЛАР/БУЮМЛАР						
23	Идиш-товок (лойдан, сополдан, керамикадан, шишадан ясалган идишлар, кошик, пичок, санчик ва хакозо)					
24	Уй анжомлари (чойшаб, сочик, одеяло, дастурхон ва хакозо)					
25	Электр токига тааллукли булмаган ошхона буюмлар (кастрюля, сковородка/това, чикинди учун челак, сават ва хакозо)					
26	Уй асбоблари (болгача, отвертка, гайка ключлари, омбур, дастак, кулфлар, ва шунга ухшаш буюм аслахалар)					
27	Унчалик катта хажмда булмаган электр токига тааллукли буюмлар (розетка, переключатель, лампочка, электропровод, светильник, фонарик, кул лампаси, умумий фойдаланиладиган электробатарейка ва хакозо)					

МОДУЛ Е3. Озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги 6 ой давомида килинган сотиб олингандар)

E3.01		E3.02	E3.03
	Хозирги саволимни, уйингизда ким булишдан катъий назар оила учун нималар сотиб олинган килганликлари хакида сурмокчиман.	Охирги 6 ой давомида куйидаги рўйхатда келтирилган, оила учун керакли воситаларни бирон киши сотиб олинган килдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олинган килинган [ВОСИТА]ларни киритманг.	Охирги 6 ой давомида хонадонингиз канча пул сарфлади?
КОД	КИТОБЛАР, СУРАТ ЛЕНТАСИ, ХОББИ ВА ХИЗМАТ КУРСАТИШ	ХА.1	СОМОНИ
28	Китоб ва укув куроллари ва шу жумладан лугатлар, энциклопедия ва хақозолар (мактаб укув куроллари ва китобларини КИРИТМАНГ)		
29	Сурат лентаси, камера ва сурат чикариш хизмати		
30	Спорт анжомлари ва хобби, ҳар кандай турдаги уйинчоклар ва уларнинг таъмири (шу жумладан мусика асбоблари, видео уйинлар, кассета дисклар, айвонни ботни безашга усимлик ва томорка учун ишлатиладиган асбоблар)		
31	Хизмат курсатиш (нотариал юридик хизмат курсатиш ишлари, маблаг/финанс масаласи ишлари, идентификация хужжатлари, метерка, сурат нусхалари ва хакозо)		
32	Банк ишлари учун сарфланадиган хак ёки пул утказиш/олиш буйича (тулов ишлари ва хакозо)		

МОДУЛ Е4. Озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги 12 ой давомида килинган сотиб олингандар)

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
	Хозирги саволимни, уйингизда ким булишдан катъий назар оила учун нималар сотиб олингандар килганларни хакида сурмокчиман.	Охирги 12 ой давомида кўйидаги руйхатда келтирилган, оила учун керакли воситаларни бирон киши сотиб олинган килдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олингандар килинган [ВОСИТА]ларни киритманг.	Охирги 12 ой давомида хонадонингиз канча пул сарфлади?
КОД		ХА.1 ЙУК 2>> КЕЙИНГИ ПУНКТ	Сомони
33	Транспорт хизматлари, таъмирлаш ва эҳтиёт кисмлари.		
34	Ўйни таъмирлаш учун (дурадгор, сантехник, электрик, бўёқчи ва безовчилар хизматидан) фойдаланишга сарфланадиган харажат		
35	Ўй куриш ва мукаммал таъмирлаш (капитальный ремонт) хизматлари		
36	Унчали катта хажмда булмаган электр асбоблари ва мосламалари (радио, аудиоплейр, соат, кахва кайнатиш мосламаси, блендер, миксер ва хакозо)		
37	Ва бошка шахсий буюмлар (такинчок безак буюмлари, куз ойнак, кул соати, соябон/зонтик ва хакозо)		
38	Йулга керакли буюмлар (чемодан, йул сумкаси, кул сумкаси, энг куп зарур буладиган буюмлар ва хакозо)		
39	Сайёхат, дам олиш (бу ерга йул харажатларию ва вактинча бирон жода яшашга сарфланадиган харажат) Мактаб сайёхатларини КИРИТМАНГ		
40	Денгиз йули ва ёки хаво йуллари (самолет) оркали килинган сайёхатлар чикими (юкорида келтирилган дам олиш/экскурсияга киритлигандардан ташкари)		
41	Укиш курсларига (компьютер, малака оширишга) сарфланадиган харажат. Билим олиш модулидаги репититорга сарфланган харажатларни КИРИТМАНГ		
42	Сугурта харажатлари (яшаш жойга, наклиётга ва ёки шахсий мулкка)		

МОДУЛ Е4. Озик-овкатга тааллукли булмаган харажатлар (охирги 12 ой давомида килинган сотиб олингандар)

E4.01		E4.02	E4.03
	Хозирги саволимни, уйингизда ким булишдан катъий назар оила учун нималар сотиб олингандар килганларни хакида сурмокчиман.	Охирги 12 ой давомида кўйидаги руйхатда келтирилган, оила учун керакли воситаларни бирон киши сотиб олинган килдими? Кичик бизнес учун ва ёки оила кичик корхонасига кайта ишлаш учун сотиб олингандар [ВОСИТА]ларни киритманг.	Охирги 12 ой давомида хонадонингиз канча пул сарфлади?
КОД		ХА.1 ЙУК 2>> КЕЙИНГИ ПУНКТ	Сомони
43	Бошка турдаги соликлар (наклиётга, радио телевизорга ва хакозо)		
44	Тўй харажатлари (совга, анъанавий чикимлар)		
45	Оила тадбирларга сарфланадиган харажатлар (тўй-маросим, тугулган кун, дафн маросимлари ва хакозо)		
46	АЗарт уйинларида маглубиятга учраб, сарфланган чикимлар		
47	Бошка харажатлар (аникланг)		

МОДУЛ Е5. Хужалик (оила) харажатлари

Сиз бу уйнинг эгасимиз ё уни сотиб олганмисиз, бу уй сизга иш жойингиз томонидан берилганми, бу уйдан сиз белул фойдаланасизми ёки ижарага олганмисиз/берганмисиз?	Агар сиз бугун <u>бу яшаш жойингизни</u> сотсангиз, унга канча пул олган булардингиз?	Бу уй неча йил илгар курилган? Уйнинг ёши нечада?	Агар сиз бу яшаш жойингизни <u>ижарага берган</u> булсангиз, унинг учун канча хак оласиз?	Бу яшаш жойига сиз канча ижара ёки ишлатасиз ¹ хаки тулайсиз?
E5.01	E5.02 Сомони	E5.03 Йил	E5.04a Сомони	E6.04 Улчов бирлиги
E5.01 ШАХСИЙ 1 >>E5.02 СОТИБ ОЛМОКЧИМАН 2 >>E5.02 ИШ ЖОЙИДАН БЕРИЛГАН 3 >>E5.04 БЕПУЛ, РАСМИЙ РУХСАТ БЕРИЛГАН 4 >>E5.04 БЕПУЛ, РАСМИЙЛАШТИРИЛМАГАН 5>>E05.04 ИЖАРА 6 >>E5.05 Билмайман/Жавоб йук/Номаълум 98	E5.02/03 Билмайман/Жавоб йук/Номаълум 98			E5.04b/05b КУН 1 ХАФТА 2 ОЙ 3 ЙИЛ 4 Билмайман/Жавоб йук/Номаълум 98

¹ - Уй налоги.

МОДУЛ Е6. Узок муддатга фойдаланиладиган воситалар харажатлари

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
(1). Куйида келтирилган воситалардан кайси бирига оилангиз эга ва улардан фойдаланади?		(АГАР ЭГА БУЛМАСА ВА ФОЙДАЛАНМАСА "0" РАКАМИНИ КУЙИНГ)	Кайси йили сотиб олгандингиз? [НОМЛАРИ]? Агар биттадан ортик буюм булса, у сотиб олинган йили ва хаммадан янгиси качон олинганини курсатинг	Агар сиз бу буюмларни сотмокчи булсангиз у учун канча сураган булардингиз?
		МИКДОРИ	ЙИЛИ	СОМОНИ
Газ плитаси	101			
Электр плитаси	102			
Бир комфоралик газ плитаси	103			
Электр токли, бир комфоралик плита	104			
Электр печкаси	105			
Электр сув иситиш мосламаси	106			
Металдан килинган печка (ўй иситиш ва овкат тайёрлаш учун)	107			
Керосинли печка	108			
Утин-кумир ёкиладиган печка	109			
Тандир/Лойдан (гиштдан, хашақдан, кумдан ясалган нон пишириш учун)	110			
Сандал	111			
Генератор/Двикок	112			
Электр токида ишлайдиган радиатор	113			
Музлатгич (холодильник)	114			
Музлатгич (Морозильник)	115			
Кир ювиш машинаси	116			
Электр токида ишлайдиган дазмол	117			
Чанг ютар	118			
Кондиционер	119			
Электр токида ишлайдиган вентилятор	120			
Хонани иситадиган электр токида ишлайдиган иситиш мосламаси	121			
Электр-лампаси	122			
Керосин лампаси	123			
Сув иситиш учун электр токида ишлайдиган мослама	124			

МОДУЛ Е6. Узок муддатга фойдаланиладиган воситалар харажатлари

	E6.01	E6.02	E6.03	E6.04
(1). Куйида келтирилган воситалардан кайси бирига оилангиз эга ва улардан фойдаланади?		(АГАР ЭГА БУЛМАСА ВА ФОЙДАЛАНМАСА "0" РАКАМИНИ КУЙИНГ)	Кайси йили сотиб олгандингиз? [НОМЛАРИ]? Агар биттадан ортик буюм булса, у сотиб олинган йили ва хаммадан янгиси качон олинганини курсатинг	Агар сиз бу буюмларни сотмокчи булсангиз у учун канча сураган булардингиз?
Сув иситиш учун газли колонка	125	МИКДОРИ	ЙИЛИ	СОМОНИ
Микро-түлкинли печка (печь)	126			
Токда ишлайдиган тикув/тукув машинаси	127			
Рангли телевизор	128			
Оқ-корали телевизор	129			
Радио	130			
Стереосистема	131			
Видеопроигрыватель	132			
Компьютер	133			
Антена тарелка	134			
Магнитофон/CD плейер	135			
Видеокамера	136			
Мотоцикл/мотороллер	137			
Мошина/Автомобиль	138			
Грузовик	139			
Велосипед	140			

МОДУЛ F. Хонадондаги очликни улчайдиган курсаткич

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир модул НН ID билан биректирилиши/мос тушиши керак)

Рўйхатловчи: Уйдаги Овкат Пиширишга жавобгар шахс билан саволномани утказинг

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No.	Савол	Жавоб	Жавоблар коди
F01	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) уйингизда овкатнинг етишмовчилигидан/танкислигидан егулик нарса булмаган холат булганми?		Xa Yes = 1 2 = Йук No >>F03
F02	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) бундай холат канчалик куп такрорланган?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 марта) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 марта) 3 = Тез-тез (10 мартадан куп)
F03	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) оиласизнинг бирон аъзоси овкатнинг етишмочилиги/танкислиги туфайли очлигича кечки уйкуга кетганми?		Xa = 1 2 = Йук>>F05
F04	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) бундай холат канчалик тез такрорланиб турган?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 марта) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 марта) 3 = Тез-тез (10 мартадан купрок)
F05	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) оиласизнинг бирон аъзоси овкатнинг етишмовчилиги/танкислиги туфайли куну-тун овкатосиз юрган холатлари булганми?		Xa = 1 2 = Йук >>модулни тугатинг
F06	Охирги (4 хафта/30 кун давомида) бундай холат канчалик тез такрорланиб туган?		1 = Кам-кам (1-2 марта) 2 = Баъзан (3-10 марта) 3 = Тез-тез (10 мартадан купрок)

МОДУЛ G. Кишлок хужалик соҳаси ишларида аёллар урни ва ваколатлиги

Тушинтиrmok: Модулда келтирилган маълумот бир неча йуллардан иборатdir; яъни сиз учда куйидаги йулларни кузатишингиз мумкин; а) саволномани утказиш учун узингизга керак булган оиласдаги шахсни/кишини аникланг; б) бу шахсни/кишини модулдаги хонадонлар рўйхати кисмiga киритинг; в) сухбат натижасини кодланг, асосийси агар сизга керак булган шахс уша пайт уйда булмаган тақдирда хам уша кунги санани белгилант; г) сурокни утказиш пайтда хонадондаги бор булган бошқа бир шахсни кайд килиб у билан сухбат-саволномани утказинг. Бу дастур-кулланма мамлакат контексти учун, зарур булган ерда, уша жойнинг маҳаллий тилига таржима килдирилган холда мослаштирилиши зарур

Рўйхатловчи/ракамловчи: Бу саволнома алоҳида утказилиши зарур булиб, саволномадаги хонадонлар рўйхатида биринчи ва иккинчи сурокланувчилар шахси аникланади (С кисми). Сиз бу муковани, «танлов кисми» деган жойига, сизга керак булган сурокланувчини тополмаган тақдирингизда хам, хар бир сурокланувчи учун алоҳида тупдиришингиз зарур.

Хотиржамлироқ булишингиз учун, яна бир бор төкиширинг:

Диз биринчи ва иккинчи сурокланувчи(лар)ни шахсини туғри аниклаш учун, саволномадаги хонадонлар рўйхати кисмини тупдиридингиз

Диз сухбат утказишингиз керак булган ID хонадонлар ва алоҳида шахс ID-ни белгиладингиз

Диз хонадонлар саволномасидаги сухбат-саволнома утказишингиз керак булган шахсни розилигини олдингиз

Диз, сизга керак булган алоҳида шахс билан холи колиб савол-сухбат утказишга ёки уша хонадон ахлларини сизларнинг сухбатингизни эшишиб унга арапашаслиги, ва узларини жавобларини күшмаслиги учун харакат килдингиз

Биринчи ва иккинчи сурокланувчиларни жавобларини бир хил килишига урунманг – уларнинг жавобари хар хил булгани маъқулроқ

МОДУЛ G1. Ахсни аниклаш

Код				Код	
G1.01. Хонадонларни аниклаш:		<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>		G1.05. Сухбат натижалари	
G1.02. Сухбат утказмокчи булган сурокланувчингизни номини ёзинг (Саволномани С кисмидаги Хонадонлар рўйхатинингID коди): Насаб, ном:		<input type="text"/>		G1.06.Холи/ёлгиз колиб сухбат утказиш имокнияти:	
G1.03. Сурокланувчинининг жинси:		<input type="checkbox"/>	Эркак Аёл	1 2	G05 Тулдирилди Тулдирилмади Гойиб/жойида йук Рад этиди Жойи аникланмади
G1.04. Хонадон типи		<input type="checkbox"/>	Балогат ёшидаги эркак ва аёл Факат балогат ёшидаги аёл	1 2	G06 Ёлгиз Балогат ёшдаги аёллар хузурида Балогат ёшдаги эркаклар хузурида Балогат ёшдаги аёл ва эркаклар хузурида Болалар хузурида Угил ва киз фарзандлар хузурида

МОДУЛ G2. Оилада карор кабул килиш жараёни ва умуман оила даромади тугрисидаги ишларда аёлларнинг тутган урни ва роли

Хонадонни аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида хар бир кичик модуллар (G2-G6) НН белгилари билан ва сурокланувчи ID коди билан биректирилиши керак)	Сурокланувчи ID Коди																
Фаъолият		Сиз (факат бирлиқда) охирги 12 ой давомида (яъни сунгти биринчى ёки иккинчى хосил олиш даври) (ФАОЛИЯТИ)да катнашдингизми? Ха 1 Йук 2 >> кейинги фаолият	Карор кабул килиш жараёни (ФАОЛИЯТИ)да сиз канчалик уз хиссангизни күшдингиз? (Оилангиздаги карорни кабул килишдаги хиссангиз)	Сиз даромаддан фойдаланиш (ФАОЛИЯТИ)нинг карор кабул килиши жараёнида канчалик уз хиссангизни күшдингиз? (Оилангиз даромадини таксимлаш кароридаги хиссангиз)													
Фаолият коди	Фаолият турлари ёки номпари	G2.01	G2.02		G2.03												
A	Истеъмол килиш учун етиштириладиган маҳсулотлар: биринчى уринда оила истеъмол киладиган экин-маҳсулотини етиштириш																
B	Сотиш учун етиштириладиган экин маҳсулот: бозор ва четга чикарилиб сотилиш учун етиштирилган экин маҳсулот																
C	Чорвачиликни йулга қўйиш (Ўй хайвонлари сонини куплайтириш)																
D	Кишлоқ хужалигидан озод булган фаолият: (Кичик бизнес, уз-узини таъминлаш учун шахсий машгулот, олди-сотти ишлари)																
E	Ойлик ва маош туландиган иш: пул ёки хак билан туландиган хар кандай кишлоқ хужалик ва ёки бошка хилдаги маошли иш																
F	Балик овлаш ёки баликчилик машгулоти																
		<p>G2.02/G2.03: Аёлнинг карор кабул килишида күшган хиссаси</p> <table> <tr> <td>Хеч кандай хисса күшмаган</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Жуда хам кичик кароррга хисса күшган</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Баъзи бир карорларга хисса күшган</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Кўп карорларга хисси күшган</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Барча карорларга хисса күшган</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Хеч кандай карор кабул килинмади</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>				Хеч кандай хисса күшмаган	1	Жуда хам кичик кароррга хисса күшган	2	Баъзи бир карорларга хисса күшган	3	Кўп карорларга хисси күшган	4	Барча карорларга хисса күшган	5	Хеч кандай карор кабул килинмади	6
Хеч кандай хисса күшмаган	1																
Жуда хам кичик кароррга хисса күшган	2																
Баъзи бир карорларга хисса күшган	3																
Кўп карорларга хисси күшган	4																
Барча карорларга хисса күшган	5																
Хеч кандай карор кабул килинмади	6																

МОДУЛ G. Кредит/карз ишларида аёлларнинг хаклилиги

Карз берадиган манбалар		Оилангизда бирон киши бу сунгги 12 ой давомида бирон жойдан (МАНБА) бирон хил карз, кредит ва ёки маблаг олганми?	Ким у ёки бу (МАНБА)дан карз олиш карорини кабул килган?	Ким у ёки бу (МАНБА)дан олинган маблагдан фойдаланиш ва нимага ишлатиш карорини кабул килади?
Карз берадиган манба номлари		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A	Нодавлат ташкилотлар			
B	Расмийлаштирилмаган карз бериш манбаси Informal lender			
C	Расмийлаштирган карз бериш манбаси			
D	Дустлар ёки кариндош уруглар			
E	Гурӯхли кичик карз олиш			
G3.07 Олинган заёмлар Taken loans Xa, пул тарикасида 1 Xa, натура тарикасида..... 2 Xa, маблаг ва натура тарикасида ... 3 Йук..... 4 >> G3.11A Билмайман..... 5 >> G3.11A		G3.08/G3.09: Карор кабул килиш жараёни ва кредит/карз устидан назорат Узи..... 1 Умр йулдоши/ 2 Узи ва умр йулдоши билан биркалиқда 3 Бошка оиласалар аъзо(лар)и 4 Узи ва бошка оиласалар аъзо(лар)и 5 Умр йулдоши ва бошка оила аъзо(лар)и 6 Оиладан ташкари булган (ёки гурӯхда булган шахс) 7 Узи ва четдан булган бошка шахслар 8 Умр йулдоши ва четдан булган бошк waxspar. 9 Узи, умр йулдоши ва четдан булган бошка шахслар 10		

МОДУЛ G4. Рахбарлик килиш кобиляти ва жамоага утказадиган таъсири

QNo.	Савол	Жавоб	Жавоблар коди
G4.01	Сиз жамоа жойларида инфраструктура масалалари (яъни кичик кудук кавлаш, йул, сув таъминлаш иншоотлари масалалари) хал булаётган жамомадларда карор кабул килиш жараёнига уз хиссангизни кушиш максадида эркин нутк сузлай оласизми?		Йук, унчлалик хам эркин сузлай олмайман.... 1 Ха, факат катта кийинчилик билан..... 2 Ха, аммо баъзи бир кийинчиликлар билан 3
G4.02	Сиз жамоа жойларида одамларни жамоа ишларига ва ёки бошка шунга ухшаш тадбирларда фаол катнашиб, керакли маблагни тулашларига ишонитиришга ундаб, эркин нутк сузлай оласизми?		Ха, деярли эркин сузлай оламан..... 4
G4.03	Сиз жамоа жойларида давлат ишчисини ва ёки расмий равишда сайланган шахсни нотугри килаётган амалларига одамларни карши туришга ундаб озодона нутк сузлай оласизми? ?		Ха, бутунлай озодона сузлай оламан..... 5

МОДУЛ G4. Гурух аъзолиги ва гурухга утказадиган таъсири

Аъзоги ба гурух		Жамоангизда (ГУРУХ) /мавжудми?	Сиз (ГУРУХ)нинг фаол аъзосимисиз?
		Ха.....1 Йук 2 >> кейинги гурух Билмайман...3>>кейинги гурух Жавоб йук.....4>> кейинги гурух	Ха 1 Йук 2 >> G4.07
Категорияи гурухҳо		G4.04	G4.05
A	Кишлоқ хужалик соҳаси/чорвачилик/балик маҳсулотлари чикарадиган гурух (бозор маҳсулотларини хам киритган холда)		
B	Сувдан фойдаланувчилар гурухи		
C	Урмончилик гурухи		
D	Кичик карз ва ёки кредит олувчилар гурухи		
E	Бир-бирига ёрдам курсатиш ёки сугурта килиш гурухи (дафн этиш маросимини ташкил киладиган жамоани хам киритган холда)		
F	Савдо-сотик ва бизнес кушма уюшмаси		
G	Фукаролар гурухи (яъни жамоа ахволини яхшилайдиган) ёки хайрия гурухи (яъни бошкаларга ёрдам бериш тарикасида)		
H	Махаллий хокимият		
I	Дин(ий) гурух		
J	Бошка аёллар гурухи (факат агар бу курсатилган турларга тааллукли булмаса)		
K	Бошка турлари булса курсатинг		

МОДУЛ G5. Карор кабул килиш жараёни

<p>РУЙХАТЛОВЧИ: G5.02-дан олдин G5.01-дан барча фаолиятлар категориялари/турлари тургисида суранг. Агар G5.01нинг жавоби биринчидан турган булса, ва сурокланувчи/респондент эркак булса G5.02-ни сурокламанг ЁКИ агар G5.01-нинг жаоби иккинчидан турган булса-ю сурокланувчи/респондент аёл булса G5.01-ни сурокламанг.</p> <p>Агар оила соҳиби бу курсатилган фаолиятларга тургидан-тугри тааллукли булмаса, саволномани 98-ига утинг ва фаолиятни кейингисига баҳаринг.</p>		<p>Оилада курсатилган аспектлар борасида агар карор кабул килиш масалалари хал килинаётган булса ким одатан карорни кабул килади?</p>	<p>Агар сиз истасангиз, узингизни кай даражада шахсий карорингизни курсатилган аспектлар борасида кабул килишга кодирман деб айта оласиз?</p>
		G5.01	G5.02
A	Кишлек хужалик махсулотларини сотиб олишга нималари бор?		
B	Канаканги кишлек хужалик махсулотларини етишиди, устиради?		
C	Качон етиширилган махсулотни бозорга олиб чикади?		
D	Чорвачиликни йулга куядиларми?		
E	Факат узингиз оладиган маош ёки хак канча?		
F	Оиласа сарфланадиган катта харожатлар миқдори (ўй учун керакли булган каттарок жихоз, масалан музлатгич) канча?		
G	Оиласа сарфланадиган кичик харожатлар миқдори (хар кунги истеъмол килинадиган озука ва шунга ухшаш ўйга керакли булган харожотлар) канча?		
		<p>G5.01: Ким карор кабул килади?</p> <p>Асосан эркак ёки эр 1 Асосан ааёл ёки хотин 2 Эр хотин биргаликда 3</p>	<p>G5.02: Карор кабул килиш жараёнида аёллар иштирокининг муддати</p> <p>Хеч канча 1 Камгина 2 Урта муддатда 3</p>

Оиладаги бошка бирон киши	4	Узок муддатда.....	4
Оиладаги бошка бирон киши билан биргаликда	5		
Четдан бирон киши билан биргаликда	6		
Четдан бирон киши/бегона.....	7		
Оила курсатилган фаолият турлари билан шугулланмайди/Карор кабул килинмади	98		

МОДУЛ G6. Вактни белгилаш

Рубҳамончи ГБ 01: Марҳомат килиб сунгао 24 солни нишҳар бироҷа алоҳидо (кечави кунинка саҳар соат 4:00н то бузуминча саҳар соат 3:59:00нчада) булсан замт давомидави фасолиятини кадд килиб тааблицига киритин. Вакти оралиги 15 дакика муддатиде курсатилган ва бор ёки иккӣ фасолият турлари хар бир замт унун ишта фасолият каторига бир чилик чизишкаб курсатилиши зарур. Агар иккӣ фасолият курсатилса унтар Р харфи билан биринчи дарражадаи фасолият ва 5 иккимини дарражадаи фасолият курсинишида курсатилсин. Куданнабағи рӯйхат асосида протоколдан фойдаланина.

		Тун	Саҳар	Кун (кунду зи)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	Фасолият												
B	Ухвали ва дам чиши доши												
C	Онаглониш ва чой имчизашни												
D	Шакарӣ санкорусик												
E	Монгоб (ӯй азифаси ҳам)												
F	Ишчи сифтида ишпаш												
G	Шакарӣ санкорос машгулотиҳи												
H	Дарозон-ишиғӣ/иҷро ҷонбузинчилик												
I	Хорд, ялиништарон жизмат курсатиш ништиридан фойдаланини (самаватни жизмат курсатиш санкоригон хонд)												
J	Тӯши, тоши ва тезтири машгулоти												
K	Пиштириш (секат тажӯппаш)												
L	Ӯй ишпари [ғарн ва ҷӯв тағирӣ таш ҳамкоригонди]												
M	Фарозандар учун такхирлий болот даги фарозандар уқибкоригондор учун												
N													

МОДУЛ G6. Вактни белгилаш

	Тун	Секунд	Кун (кундури)											
P	Сабзот ва зонинг													
	Телевизор таъсир иҷтиҳади													
	ти машинаси (автобуси ва ҳавози)													
Q	Бадалтарбон-иҷтиҳади													
	иҷтиҳад ExtraSurp													
U	Исломий фарзандиган ва хобби (иссанги ишгулат)													
V	Дарниёй фарзанд													
W	Бошиға фарзанд, бурсамент													
X	...													

МОДУЛ G6. Вактни белгилаш

Фарзлик	Шом				Тун										Саро
	1 б	1 т	1 в	1 з	2 д	2 и	2 к	2 л	2 п	2 р	2 с	2 т	2 у	2 з	
A Услуга садим оғлии (тароне)															
B Овагизинчи из (ней) инчи															
C Шахсий тақирижик															
D Манзуб юнайтед консалтинг ком															
E Ишчи сифатидар ишлари															
F Шахсий бирнес макулумоти															
G Даромадчилик көрсеткин мөбапланоти															
H Харид келишкенинде куралыши нұтаппаздан берілгенниш (жетекшін салыш жасаудың көрсеткіштіктері)															
I Тұрақтылық, тәжілдеп машиналық															
K Озектілік шаралығы															
L Уй калыптану түрни за сүбтәйблесілдер көрсеткіші															
M Фарздуор үчнебапкөзіт фарздуор үчнебапкөзіт															
N Гайдар															
P Сабактар за жемшын															
Q Телекоммуникациялық инфраструктура таралып, узак (жетекшілік)															
T Елдин тарбиялық инфраструктура															

МОДУЛ G6. Вактни белгилаш

		Шои	Тун	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Аз созидашада, якъон мактуба тараби маводу, якъон мактуба			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Даринадан мактуба тараби маводу, якъон мактуба			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Боз оғизлият, мактуба			

МОДУЛ G6. Таксимланган вактдан коникарлилик

Q№.	Савол	Жавоб	Жавоблар оғизасштурм бурсатувалар (Инструкция)
G6.02	Сиз ойдерсанда буш калинишга үзүннөөнде чоғиши, төлеакыр томоша келиш редио телевизия ва сено буриш ёки баден тарбии билан шүтүпганишта көрсетишнега эчен коникасиз?		УМИ-Г. Марказот келим үзүннөөн жаоб көрсөтүлгөнди 1-дан 10-кча разам соосиди курсанттың 1-үччалик коникарти, курсант-дәмбекчи, за 10 жуда хам коникарти, курсандору. Авер сиз хам коникарти, за хам коникарти булсанда у хотча урталашы разам 5-нэ бешитайсыз.

МОДУЛ Н. Аёллар антропометрияси ва аёлларнинг овкатланишлари

(антропометрия – инсон баданинг вазни, узгариб туриши ва тузилишини урганадиган фан)

Сипанихонадинин аниклаш (маълумотлар тупламида кар бир сурʼоненуви НН ID коди билан бириттирилиши керак)



Рўйхатнавчига кулланман: Кўйилган симонлари кар бир лоқалдиган репродукция симидаги булсан (1бдан – 48дан) кар бир симон берилга. Модул Вдан ХАР БИР зонални саволномадеб ютилор эканнага резолюция берсанчи таҳсилтире. Ако аёл розилик бермасен булсе, Модул В-е кейдига, юни рошилдини олиб, саволномадеб эканни этилдириш. Онапарда репродукция симидаги аёллар сочи 5-тадан кул булса, бу модудун мусобасини кучириб олишни же муаммалан.

No.	Саволни	Жавоблар коди	Aёл 1	Aёл 2	Aёл 3	Aёл 4	Aёл 5
Н01	ОИЛАЛАР РУЙХАТДАГИ АЕЛНИГ ПО КОДИ		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Н02	Сиз кайсан йўл ва сўнгу тутубсансан?	Агар тутулган сўннага симласа «98+чи розимига кирганин» Агар тутулган йўлнинг булиаса «99990+ -рекамига оғиртни»	<input type="checkbox"/> О н				
			<input type="checkbox"/> Ин				
Н03	Марказмет вилиб айинни, хамр нека амаласиз? (АБЛ ЎШИНИ ТУЛДИК ВИЛЬГИ ЎШИНИ КУРСАТТАН ХОЛДА БЭИНГ)	Агар сурʼоненуви чечага ёшда эколити-ни эслай олмаса «98+ чига утиб Н04 саволини беринг». Агар сурʼоненуви бинин аниқ бўлса >> Н06га утиг	<input type="checkbox"/> Е ши				
Н04	Сиз 15дан 48-гача бўлган ўш орасиданимсанга?	1 = Ха 2 = Йук >> Модудни тутубинг 3 = Енгимайман >> Модудни тутубинг					

МОДУЛ Н. Аёллар антропометрияси ва аёлларнинг овкатланишлари

(антропометрия – инсон баданинг вазни, узгариб туриши ва тузилишини урганадиган фан)

№	Саволдо	Жавоблар коди	Дан - 1	Дан 2	Дан 3	Дан 4	Дан 5
Н05	Н02 ВА Н04 - ГҮНСТГАРИНИ ТЕКШИРИНГ [ЗАРУР БУЛГАН ХОПДАГИНА] СУРОКЛАЛУВЧИ ХАКИКАТДАН ХАМ 15-ДАН 48-ГАЧА БУЛГАН ЕШДАМИ? АГАР Н02, Н03 ВА Н04 – ДАЛИ МАЛГУМОТТАР ЕИР БИРИГА КИРМА КАРШИ, ЭКД БУЛСА, ЭНГ ТУГРИСИННИ АНИКЛАНГ	1 = Ўз 2 = Йук >> Модулни тутатнг					
ВАЗНИ ГИЭЗИ ЗАН							
Н06	Хомон сиз хомимадоримисиз?	1 = Їх >> Н09-даги утнг 2 = Йук 3=Бештмайсан					
Н07	ВАЗНИ ЮЛОГРАМ СИНАТУДА ЮРОСТИНГ: АЕЛНИНГ ВАЗНИНИ УЛЧАНГ		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Н08	БУЙНИ САНТИМЕТР СИНАТУДА ЮРОСТИНГ: АЕЛНИНГ БУЙНИНИ УЛЧАНГ		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

МОДУЛ Н. Аёллар антропометрияси ва аёлларнинг овкатланишлари

(антропометрия – инсон баданинг вазни, узгариб туриши ва тузилишини урганадиган фан)

ГИНОГИНИЙ ГИЗОЙ ЗАН							
No.	Савол	Ранги чавооббо	Aён - 1	Aён 2	Aён 3	Aён 4	Aён 5
	<p>Марказат өлиб, кечакун Система воин кендерурин үйдами вай башка ижодами нима еланнинизни сўнга истеммол оғизнишони ёйтис борниг:</p> <p>А) Дароздал жана яхал узуннагарон (уриникорон) турганингизни ослони. Уримнодан туриб сирон нарса одигинми?</p> <p>Эгер «да» деса: марказат өлиб жана вайлан булсанни хамасин-ни менга вайтинг. ТЕЖИРИШ УЧИН: Булардан ташвири яна бирон нарса еланниниз? СУРОКЛАНУВЧИ ТО ЙУК БОШКА ХЕЧ НАРСА ЕТАНИМ ЙИК ДЕМАГУНИЧА СУРОКЛАНДИРДАН ДАВОМ ЭТИНГ. АГАР ЙУК ДЕСА, ВИКИНИГА УТИНГ.</p> <p>Б) Кейин нима одигинми? Уша пайдада бирон нарса таъедди якданинми?</p> <p>Эгер ха деса: марказат өлиб менга уша тайт «нича таъедди оғизнишони вайтинг. ТЕЖИРИШ УЧИН: Булардан ташвири яна бирон нарса еланниниз? СУРОКЛАНУВЧИ ТО ЙУК БОШКА ХЕЧ НАРСА ДЕМАГУНИЧА.</p> <p>Суракланувчи то «нича уйлаш кетти» демалун-е киториде кептирилган сабоглини таъорфланг.</p> <p>Эгер суракланувчи бутка (каша), соусе вай делма-лан пушта ушшашен аралаш тасмалерни еланни айтса, анишланг.</p> <p>С) Оига вайтуб ушак ва вайлан тасмаларини таркибуда нималари бор эди [воситаси тасм?] Нималардан ташим толтини ози гариб тасмаларни? ТЕЖИРИЗ КУРИНГ! Янач? ТО СУРОКЛАНУВЧИ БОШКА ХЕЧ НАРСА ДЕМАГУНИЧА ДАВОМ ЭТИЯРИНГ!</p> <p>Суракланувчи истеммол киптан берган саватларни сыйтиб утсан, саволномада кептирилган таслукларни тасони чизонг ва жадвалдан «сокеттер тураси»-дан кейинни устунача «1»-ни киритинг. Эгер суракланувчи киптирилмаган тасмаларни айтсан, у холда тасм намум «босса тасмалар» деб белгиланган жойга бўлинг. Агар тасм или меморда истеммол оғизнишни сий күшбўй ташми эказор ташмада булса уни зирор тасмалар турни детак иксомга киритинг.</p> <p>Суракланувчи берниа ялан саватларни намум тутагандан сунг, «1»-ни киритинг агар бир сават турасин унинг ва кўйнада кептирилган саватларни беринг, яшер суракланувчи «хоз» деса «1»-ни киритинг, «буюк» деса «0»-ни киритинг, «бисган» деса «0»-ни киритинг.</p> <p>Кечакун (тунов куни) ви кендерурин оиз жимелар единти ва и-динни (оазаттар туруни дотти) чукини?</p>		ИСТЕММОЛ КИЛИНГАН ТАСМЛARN И ШУ ЕРГА КИРИТИНГ				
H14	Гапидоздан тайёрланган тасмалар номи, турин, утра, бутса (каша) из сени Бошса тасмалар	1 = Ха 2 = Йук 3 = Енгизмайман					

МОДУЛ Н. Аёллар антропометрияси ва аёлларнинг овкатланишлари

(антропометрия – инсон баданинг вазни, узгариб туриши ва тузилишини урганадиган фан)

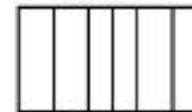
№.	Савол	Рандом чароббо	Ади - 1	Ади 2	Ади 3	Ади 4	Ади 5
H15	Онажик, сабо, ёйинчек, ён ён [иссанчай сарнадиган ректит бозса сабозотлар]	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H16	шартошо, ён ёни хар кандай бошса ёки ўзинлик ишонидан олинидиган сиймиликлар	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H17	Хар кандай яшада булган сабозотлар	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H18	Бошса ёки турған мозаттар бар сабозотлар	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H20	Гудил мескулопирм жигар, уло, оркак ва ён бодор тут мескулопирм	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H21	Хар кандай бозса гутт мескулопирма: мол, чучва, барро, очка, товусса ёки ўзак гуттлари	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H22	Турум	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H23	Рана за бин ёримдан белгисиши, моллоюла ба би дентидан олинидиган бошса истемчаликтиң бални тутлари	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					
H24	Хар кандай джекаги, урутни суннатни сардан сенсан санчаклар: ложе, гародијот, чеченица, ва бой ёнлог	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 3 = Етимейман					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Сабж	Ранги чавобиҳо	Asn - 1	Asn 2	Asn 3	Asn 4	Asn 5
H25	Пишиск (сыр), йогурт (батнобаймок) ва ёки бошига сут махсусотлари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йук 9 = Енгизмайман					
H26	Ҳарандай моялик махсусот, ёт, сарёғ ва ёки бошига ишл ёли махсусотлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йук 9 = Енгизмайман					
H27	Ҳарандай ширинчиликтар: шоколад, қандолат, гечение, пирог ва ёки ундан таъризириган ширинчиликтар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йук 9 = Енгизмайман					
H28	Хӯшибӯй зирозорииҳо: гармишири, спасири, күшбӯй кулатига ёки таскибиди балник кукуни бор зирозорииҳо	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йук 9 = Енгизмайман					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

Онганимхонадонни анкеташ
 (мазъумоттар туттамиди кар
 бир сурокланувчи НИС коди
 билан бирактирилиши керак.)



Рўйхатлануучига купланма: Кубодеев саволлари 0-59 ойлий ёнида булсан хар бир болакни фарзандини я асосий оиле бекенчиларибен сурган. Модул В-дан ХАР БИР оиле бекеноши саводномада шартсиз этилганга содилик берасанни текшириш. Азар ролдик берасан булса, утарни розииташни олиб суннера сабабномони давом этиширича. Онгандарда 0-59 ойлий ёнида булсан болалар оиле 5 таджик тубаҳа бу мадданий нутказни кутираб ошишлар керманан.

No.	Саволлоҳ	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
101	СИЛА БОКУВ ЧИННГ Ю КОДИНИ ХОНДОНДАР РУЙХАТИДАН СПИНГ		<input type="checkbox"/>				
102	БОЛАННИГ Ю КОДИНИ ХОНДОНДАР РУЙХАТИДАН СПИНГ		<input type="checkbox"/>				
103	Боленинг [имені] за ўзинчи Мен сиздан фарзанднинг/болнинг [имені] турисига безон бир нарсаларни суроиминан Боленинг [имені] найси йил за сей тутуплан? Уни [штанинг/болнинг] тутуплан кули вончи?	0 = Узин 1 = Ёнз					
104	АГАР СУРОКЛАНУЧНИ БОЛАСИНГ ЛАНИК ТУГУЛГАН КУНИНИ БИЛМИСА ИДА КУЙГИЛАПЛАРНИ СУРАНГ: Боленинг [имені] тутуплан куни яка, китниб, солния учун сиздан иш з бернига- вараски борчи? (артык-коға вакцинация) АГАР БОЛАННИГ ЭМЛИШ ВАРАЙСИ КУРСАТИЛСА ВА СУРОКЛАНУЧНИ ВАРМАДАЛИ БОЛАННИГ ТУГУЛГАН КУНИ СИНАСИ ЮРД КИЛИНГАН КУНИНИ ТАСДИКЛАСА, БОЛАННИГ ТУГУЛГАН КУНИНИ КИРИТИНГ:		<input type="checkbox"/> К У Н				
			<input type="checkbox"/> О И				
			<input type="checkbox"/> И И Л				

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Саволчи	Жавоб көндерин	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
105	Боленгизни [боланинг исим] түтүлгөн куни жон бүткөн утак? (анализ) БОЛА ЕШИННИ ТУЛИК КУРСАТИНГ		<input type="checkbox"/> Е ш д з				
106	Боленгиз [боланинг исим] неча сийни? БОЛАННИН НЕЧА ОЙЛИНИ ТУЛИК КУРСАТИНГ		<input type="checkbox"/> О и д в				
107	104, 105, ВА ИОЛДАРНИ ТАРТИБЕЛИ РАВИЩА КЕЛГАНИНИ ТЕКШИРИНГ А) Ю4-ДА КУРСАТИЛГАН ЙИЛ ИОЛДАГЫ ТҮТҮЛГАН ЙИЛ ВА ОЛ БИЛАН ТАРТИБЕЛИ РАВИЩА КЕЛТИРИЛГАННИ? Б) Ю4-ДА КУРСАТИЛГАН ТҮТҮЛГАН ЙИЛ ВА ОЙЛАР 105-ДА КУРСАТИЛГАН ЕШ БИЛАН (ЮРИ ВА ЙИТИ) ТАРТИБЕЛИ РАВИЩА КЕЛТИРИЛГАННИ? АГАР А БИР ВА -ДАГЫ ЖАГОЯПАР «ЙИК» БУЛСА, ТАРТИБСЫЗ КЕЛТИРИЛГАН САНА ВА КАЙДЛАРНИ ТИРИЛАН. АГАР ГҮТҮЛГАН КУН САЛОМАДАНИК ДАРАЛКОСГА ХАЙД КИЛИЛГАН БУЛСА, БУ НАЛЬМУМОДДАН ТҮТҮР КЕЛТИРИЛГАН САНА СИЯТИДА ФОСИДАГАНИДАЦИ	1 = Жа 2 = Ык					
108	106-НИ ТЕКШИРИНГ. БОЛА 60 ОЙЛИКИМ?	1 = Жа 2 = Ык >> ишодтуун 3 = Енгизмайман >> ишодтуун Тоомаштаг					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришилаш

No.	Саволҳо	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
109	БОЛАНГИЗДА ШИШ БОРМИ	1 - Ҳа 2 - Йўқ					
110	ВАЗНИ КИЛОГРАМ СИФАТИДА КУРСАТИГОН. БОЛАННИ ВАЗНИНИ УЧЧАНТ		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> К г				
	КАДПАСТИНОРАСОГИИ КАД		Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
111	24 ОЙЛИКЧА БУЛГАН ГУДАКЛАРНИНГ БУЙИ ЕПИЗИЛИБ УЛЧАНИЛАДИ. 24 ОЙЛИК ВА УНДАН ХАТТАРОК ГУДАКЛАРНИНГ БУЙИ ТИККА ТУРГИЗИЛГАН ХОЛДА УЛЧАНИЛАДИ САНТИМЕТР ТАРИКАСИДА УЛЧАНИЛАДИ: БОЛАННИНГУДАХ-И-ГЕҮЙИНИ УЛЧАНИГ		<input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> с м				

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Савол	Жиёвоб жадвали	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
СУНАМАКОНИ ВА ГИЗИ САМТАРИНИ ЛОЗИМА							
I14	105-САЗОЛИНИ ТЕКШИРИНГ. БОЛА 2 ЕШ АТРОФИДАМИ?	1 = Ха 2 = Рӯк >> искулти тоҳоматиг					
I15	Бола боланинг исифи вирон мартга сурек сути оғизми?	1 = Ха 2 = Рӯк >> 118-га утинг 3 = Енлийман >> 118-га утинг					
I16	Хосрори пайтди амнадирозими?	1 = Ха 2 = Рӯк >> 118-га утинг					
I17	Бола [боланинг исифи] кече вун бузни вон тунни билан қуказаси оғизми?	1 = Ха >> 119-га утинг 2 = Рӯк 3 = Енлийман					
I18	Энзизали бола бэъзи пайт хар хонги бўнчар билан соҳинатирмади, масален, уларга сут юшига, пичча-ва вон бутунга ярдамида ижрилади. Бу холатлар кунимиз боланинг исифи бола билан донимо булоп иштаган сабебин оғлиб чиқади. Бэъзи вакслар амнадиган болалар бозига эйл тоғонидан амнадиритиди бек башка эйл болага юшига, пичча-карда сен бутунга среки сут инсоди. Булай холатлар хам боланинг санси ўз боланини куфрак сути билан донимо соматогонга опомонентни туғайни келди чоюда.	1 = Ха 2 = Рӯк 3 = Енлийман					
	Бола [боланинг исифи] кече вундузги вон кечаси юборида курсатилган йулларнинг яхон бирнабилан сийхатирмади?						

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Савол	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
I19	<p>Энди мен сиз билан болаларни гудакларга бериладиган беъзи бир дароратар из витаминлар тутроҳида субъективномониман.</p> <p>Болалар [бозонинг исми] очча кундузни би жоккоруң витамин тоҷинчари биши бошава ёки дароратер иштиркани ўтум?</p>	1 = Їх 2 = Йиғ 9 = Бийтимайманд					
I20	Болалар [бозонинг исми] ретиварон иштиркани?	1 = Їх 2 = Йиғ 9 = Бийтимайманд					
	СОЛИДА КЕЛТИРИЛГАН САВОЛЛАРНИ УЗИНГ. СУОКЛИКЛАРНИ НОМИ БЎЛГАН РУҲКАТНАУЧИНГ ВА БИРМА-БХР «ҲАҚИКИЯТ» ЖАГОБЛАРИ БИЛАН МУЭЗОФИК РАҲИҶДА БЕЛГИЛАНГ. Кейинни сизга барадиган саволни бу кечча кундузни би жечурон болага [бозонинг исми] иштиркган суоқликлар тутроҳидар. Болалар [бозонинг исми] кўйидат озлтирилган суоқликларни берганасини иштанимай? [куйидат озлтирилган суоқликлар рўйхатдан ёланни] СУОКЛИКЛАР РУҲКАТИНИИ «ОДДИЙ СУВОДАН БОШЛАДАС ЕАРЧАСИНИИ УЗИНГ						
I21	Оддий сув иштанимайди?	1 = Їх 2 = Йиғ 9 = Бийтимайманд					
I22	Болалар санчанчунчи учун, босалар саузеси Малотка, бозу берганимони?	1 = Їх 2 = Йиғ >> 12-га утинг 9 = Бийтимайманд >> 12-га утинг					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Савол	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
123	Ко-е кундуз бек ўочиурун бола [бозланнг холи] нача марта болалар отуасидан истэмол канду?	93 = Енгизмайлан	<input type="checkbox"/> Б С Г Т Х				
124	Бола [бозланнг исми] бирон марта яни сокулган жонимор сутин султунидан тайорланган суюнлик из бек ўочираваштириган султунини?	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук >> 128-га утинг 9 = Енгизмайлан >> 128-га утинг					
125	Ко-е кундуз бек ўочиурун бола [бозланнг холи] нача марта сутиннинг бирон эмпидитисини ичди?	93 = Енгизмайлан	<input type="checkbox"/> Б С Г Т Х				
126	Бола [бозланнг исми] бирон эмп шарбат ён шарбатни ичдими ичганли?	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 9 = Енгизмайлан					
127	Суюнлик бульсончи?	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук 9 = Енгизмайлан					
128	Йотурин?	1 = Ха 2 = Ўук >> 128-га утинг 9 = Енгизмайлан >> 128-га утинг					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Сабои	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
09	Кече кундузги ени кечкорун бола [боланинг исми] неча марта йолурт истевшилди?	98 = Билимчизон	<input type="checkbox"/> Б 9 К Т И				
10	Бола [боланинг исми] бирон яхт суюнга саша едими?	1 = Да 2 = Ўюк 9 = Билимчизон					
11	Биронхан боска суюнга сари? [таримбидга сувли булган ва замни вакт топиладиган ишаллар суюнлик?]	1 = Да 2 = Ўюк 9 = Билимчизон					
12	Яна бошка юнп суюнга сари?	1 = Да 2 = Ўюк 9 = Билимчизон					
	Марҳамат иктиб бола [боланинг исми] яна кундузни саби кечаси уйда еган берча озузагарни айтуб берсинт. А) Бола [боланинг исми] еган осат негизда уйудан турнини зотин. Уйидан турандан сун бола [боланинг исми] намалдерни адм? атер «хас» булса: Менга бола [боланинг исми] намалорни стонни айтингчи ТЕКШИРИНГ ЧУНУН Яна намалерни СУРОКЛАНУЧИ БОШКА ХЕЧ НАРСА ДЕММАГУЧА САВОЛНИ ДАРОМ ЭТИРИНГ СУН НИ В КИСМИИ А УТИН. АГАН «ЙУБ-ДЕСА, В КИСМИИ А УТИН. Б) Ундан сун бола [боланинг исми] яна гулди? У [боланинг исми] Яна бошка нарсатархане едими? атер яхас деса: текширин: Менга бола [боланинг исми] еган берча озузагарни айтинг. ТЕКШИРИНГ: Янани? СУРОКЛАНУЧИ ЕСЛА БОШКА ХЕЧ НАРСА СТАН ЙУКДОМСУНИЧА СУРОКЛАНУЧИ ДАРОМ ЭТИРИНГ. О ЮНОСИДАГИ САВОЛНИТО СУРОКЛАНУЧИ «БОЛА КЕЙИН КЕЧКИ ЙОШТА КЕТДИ» ДЕМАГУЧИНА ТАХСОРЛАДИГ. атер сурокланувчи яша (булав), соуси ве ёки дамланган пушта чилинг-чорлани сочумони тошило, яшитинг.						

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Савол	Жавоб кодлари	Бола 1	Бола 2	Бола 3	Бола 4	Бола 5
2	<p>С) Оз айтиб утган ва оған таомларини таройнда ишмалари борди (арозаш таси)? -Нималордан ташек топтади сони таомлари? ТЕКШИРИБ КУРИНГ. Язи-и? ТО СУРСОКЛАНИУВИ БОШКАХЕЧ НИРСА СЕМИГУНИНА ДАВОИ ЭТТИРИНГ суроатнунчи истеммол шиган барча саваттарини айтиб утот, саволномада келтирилган таомлар ишмани тагига чизинг ва жадвалдаги саоматлар пурон-дан келимни устунашта сіх-ни көртинг. егер бүжадауда көптегендеги таомларни жетса, у холда таси ишмани «босса» таомлар деб белгилана-жөнде созын: агар таси кал мендерди истеммол кепнитсан сен хүйбүй таомлар таравир таси булса уни сирор таси турдеган истигла, мөртинг! суроатнунчи барча оған саваттарини ишмаб тулаттандан сунт. «Із резами көртигипатан хар бир саваттар түрини үзүнт ва күйнде көптегендеги саваттарни берсін, егер суроатнан-и сказ десе сіх разами, жүзде десе «бо, за збилинеймен» десе «в» разамилері билен белгилей.</p> <p>Кече күнүдүзү өмөтчүрүн биге [Болалың ишмә] бисен нарас иштушадыны? (асаллар түрү түспө)</p>						

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

№	Савол	Равзагароб	Бола 1				
	БОШКА ТАСМИДАР: ЖАДВАЛНИНГ УНГ ТАРАМЧАДАИ КИТАБИЛАРГА МАРХМАТ КИЛИБ СУРОСТИНЧАМИ АЙТИБ УТАН ЗАЮЙИДАГИ ТАСМИДАР РУЙХАТИДА БИТМАГАН ТАСМИДАР НОМИНИ КИРИТИНГ. БУ УЗ НАВЕАЛА ИДАСАВОЛНОМАНИ ТЕКИМРАДИТАН ВА ТАҲЛИЛ КИЛДИГАН БОШКАРУВИНАГА ВА ЭКИ БОШКА БИР МАЛКАЛШИҲОГА ТАСМИДАРНИ ТАҲЛИЛ КИЛИШДА КЕЙИНЧАЛИК ЁРДАМ БЕРАДИ.		БУ ЕРГА ЖАВОБДА АЙТИБ УТИЛАН ОСКАТЛАР НОМИНИ ЕЗИНГ	БУ ЕРГА ЖАВОБДА АЙТИБ УТИЛАН ОСКАТЛАР НОМИНИ ЕЗИНГ	БУ ЕРГА ЖАВОБДА АЙТИБ УТИЛАН ОСКАТЛАР НОМИНИ ЕЗИНГ	БУ ЕРГА ЖАВОБДА АЙТИБ УТИЛАН ОСКАТЛАР НОМИНИ ЕЗИНГ	БУ ЕРГА ЖАВОБДА АЙТИБ УТИЛАН ОСКАТЛАР НОМИНИ ЕЗИНГ
I33	Галпидан тайёрланган тасмидар, жон, грунч, утра, бутаг [жана] яъон [таппади тайёрланадиган бошна мажаллии тасмидар]	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					
I34	Оштосек, сабзи, каббачоқ, [мажаллий сарнишкозиш ранги] бошна сабзасотлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					
I35	Картошка, [мажаллий ӯсимилла илдизиндан олинган бошна ейимлик]	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					
I36	Хар гандай түз яшинда булган сабзасотлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					
I37	Бошна хал турси мевалар өзи сабзасотлар	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					
I39	Гушт маҳсулотлари эквир, улса, орз ва сал бошна гушт маҳсулотлари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Ўз 3 = Енгайлан					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

No.	Симптом	Резон чароб	Бола 1				
140	Хар кандай бошкада гулт массупотарик мол, чука барра, очи, токук ва ёзи урзак гултари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
141	Түзум	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
142	Жоға ва син куритилган бапикчулги исполосва ва син денгиздан спирнедиган бошкада истеъмон кашнадиган бапикчуларни	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
143	Хар кандай дувозати, урутукусматнадардан, позия, горохнокут, чеченицид, та бак вигот (сийинтипардан барсан нарса таънерланганини	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
144	Пишлок (сыр), ғотурт (кетмоқаймас) ва ёзи бошкада сут массупотари	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
145	Хар кандай майкини массупот, ег, сарег ва ёзи бошкада хал этини массупотар.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					
146	Хар кандай ширинликлар, шоҳоғад, кандолат, печене, лирга ва сиз уйурлоодан таънерланадиган ширинликлар.	1 = Ҳа 2 = Йиқ 9 = Билимдан					

МОДУЛ I. Бола антропометрияси, анемия, гудаклар ва ёш болаларни парваришлаш

№	Сабт	Равоз чатоб	Бола 1				
147	Хушбуй зеразорлар гармадори, сасчи, хушбуй куат ва ези тарбияда болаликунин бор зеразорлар	1 = Ха 2 = Йук 3 = Билимчиз					
	33-40 – категорияларинин таҳдирини	Алар хамисин суюн көзбизи булса >>150-га утинг Алар биронга көзбизи сази би жамийати «Билимчиз» булса >> 151-га утинг					
150	Бола [Боланинг нам] ючка кундузи би якникурун бирон жади куос, яхши куос есан юмшок сизат едиим? АГАР «ХА» ДЕСА, АНИКЛАНГ. Бола [Боланинг нам] яхшилиги куос, яхши куос изоюнчук сизат еди? Ноинин!	1 = Ха >> 33-149-га салтинг ва ейтишни тасвирим ишмиши киргизинг. Сунгра 151-ни дасон этин. 2 = Йук >> модулни ташовшланг 3 = Билимчиз >> модулни ташовшланг					
151	Бола [Боланинг нам] суспицилоринин толкалари ишча жади куос, нечандега яхши куос изоюнчук сизатларни ким кундузум би якникурун иштеймай инди?	88 = Билимчиз	<input type="checkbox"/> В а с т и	<input type="checkbox"/> В а к т и	<input type="checkbox"/> В а к т и	<input type="checkbox"/> З а к т и	<input type="checkbox"/> В а к т и