



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Feed the Future Mozambique 2015 Zone of Influence Interim Assessment Report April 2016



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number GS-23F-8144H/AID-OAA-M-12-00006, Feed the Future FEEDBACK

Recommended Citation:

Feed the Future FEEDBACK. 2016. Feed the Future Mozambique 2015 Zone of Influence Interim Assessment Report. Rockville, MD: Westat.

Cover: Female farmer in Mozambique in a Conservation Agriculture Demo plot, showing rotation between maize and a legume. Photo Credit: Paula Pimentel. Agriculture, Environment and Business Office (AEB).

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Table of Contents

List of Acronyms	viii
Executive Summary	x
Background	x
Interim Assessment Indicators	x
Interim Assessment Data Sources.....	xi
Summary of Key Findings.....	xi
1. Background	1
1.1 Feed the Future Overview	1
1.2 Feed the Future ZOI Profile.....	4
1.2.1 Rationale for ZOI Selection	5
1.2.2 Demography of the ZOI.....	6
1.2.3 Agriculture in the ZOI	8
1.3 Purpose of This Report.....	10
2. Methodologies for Obtaining Interim Values for Feed the Future Indicators	11
2.1 Data Sources.....	11
2.1.1 Primary Data: The ZOI Interim Survey in Mozambique.....	12
2.1.2 Comparability of Data Sources Used for the ZOI Interim Assessment.....	17
2.2 Measures and Reporting Conventions Used Throughout This Report.....	18
2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates	18
2.2.2 Reporting Conventions	20
3. Zone of Influence (ZOI) Interim Survey Population	22
3.1 Demographics.....	22
3.2 Living Conditions	25
3.3 Education	26
4. Household Economic Status	30
4.1 Daily Per Capita Expenditures.....	31
4.2 Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI	33
4.2.1 The \$1.25 Poverty Threshold.....	33
4.2.2 The National Poverty Threshold	35
4.2.3 The National Extreme Poverty Threshold	37
5. Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture.....	39
5.1 Overview	39
5.2 Production.....	41
5.3 Productive Resources.....	44
5.4 Leadership in the Community.....	47
5.5 Time Use.....	49

Table of Contents (continued)

6.	Hunger and Dietary Intake.....	51
6.1	Household Hunger	51
6.2	Dietary Intake.....	53
6.2.1	Dietary Diversity Among Women Age 15-49 Years.....	53
6.2.2	Infant and Young Child Feeding.....	57
6.2.3	Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities (NRVCCs)	62
6.2.4	Mission Item of Interest: Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP).....	65
7.	Nutritional Status of Women and Children.....	68
7.1	Body Mass Index (BMI) of Women Age 15-49 Years.....	68
7.2	Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight Among Children Under 5 Years	69
7.2.1	Stunting (Height-for-Age).....	70
7.2.2	Wasting (Weight-for-Height)	71
7.2.3	Underweight (Weight-for-Age).....	74
8.	Mobile Money.....	76
9.	Summary and Conclusions	81
9.1	Summary of Key Findings.....	81
9.1.1	Household Economic Status	81
9.1.2	Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) Indicators	81
9.1.3	Hunger and Dietary Intake.....	82
9.1.4	Nutritional Status of Women and Children.....	83
9.1.5	Mobile Phones and Mobile Money.....	83
9.2	Conclusions.....	83
	References	85

List of Appendixes

Appendix 1. Supplementary Data and Figures.....	88
A1.1 Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates.....	88
A1.2 Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates by Program Area	91
A1.3 Interim Feed the Future Anthropometry Indicator Estimates, by Children’s Age Group	95
Appendix 2. Methodology	96
A2.1 Sampling and Weighting	96
A2.2 Poverty Prevalence and Expenditure Methods	97
Price Adjustments and Conversions	101
National Poverty Thresholds	104
International Poverty Threshold of \$1.90 2011 PPP	105
A2.3 Criteria for Achieving Adequacy for Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Indicators.....	106

List of Tables

Feed the Future Zone of Influence indicator estimates: Mozambique.....	xvi
Table 1.1. Population of individuals, by category, in the ZOI, Mozambique 2015	7
Table 1.2. Number of households, by category, in the ZOI, Mozambique 2015	7
Table 1.3. Agricultural yields, marketed volumes, and prices at the national level.....	10
Table 2.1. Data sources and dates of the baseline and interim Feed the Future indicators	11
Table 2.2. Sample size estimate for the four key indicators and exclusive breastfeeding.....	13
Table 2.3. Results of the household and individual interviews for the ZOI interim survey in Mozambique 2015.....	17
Table 3.1. Household demographic characteristics	23
Table 3.2. Characteristics of the primary male and female adult decisionmakers.....	24
Table 3.3. Household dwelling characteristics	25
Table 3.4. School attendance, educational attainment, and literacy.....	27
Table 4.1. Daily per capita expenditures by household characteristic (in 2010 USD)	31
Table 4.2. Poverty at the \$1.25 (2005 PPP) per person per day threshold	34
Table 4.3. Poverty at the national threshold	36
Table 4.4. Poverty at the national extreme threshold	37

List of Tables (continued)

Table 5.1.	Achievement of adequacy on Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators	41
Table 5.2.	Economic activities and input in decisionmaking on production among surveyed women	42
Table 5.3.	Input in decisionmaking on use of income among surveyed women	43
Table 5.4.	Decisionmaking on production among surveyed women	44
Table 5.5.	Household ownership and surveyed women’s control over productive resources.....	45
Table 5.6.	Credit access among surveyed women.....	47
Table 5.7.	Comfort with speaking in public among surveyed women.....	48
Table 5.8.	Group membership among surveyed women.....	48
Table 5.9.	Time allocation among surveyed women	49
Table 6.1.	Household hunger.....	52
Table 6.2.	Women’s dietary diversity score.....	54
Table 6.3.	Women’s minimum dietary diversity.....	56
Table 6.4.	Consumption of foods by women’s minimum dietary diversity status	57
Table 6.5.	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months.....	58
Table 6.6.	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet	60
Table 6.7.	Components of a minimum acceptable diet among children age 6-23 months	61
Table 6.8.	Women’s consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	63
Table 6.9.	Children’s consumption of targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	64
Table 6.10.	Women’s consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP).....	66
Table 6.11.	Children’s consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP).....	67
Table 7.1.	Prevalence of underweight, normal weight, overweight, and obese women	69
Table 7.2.	Stunting (height-for-age) among children under 5 years old.....	71
Table 7.3.	Wasting (weight-for-height) among children under 5 years old.....	73
Table 7.4.	Underweight (weight-for-age) among children under 5 years old	75

List of Tables (continued)

Table 8.1. Percentage of primary adult decisionmakers that have heard of and would use mobile money	76
Table 8.2. Percentage of primary adult decisionmakers using and owning a mobile phone.....	77
Table 8.3. Mobile phone ownership and usage and reasons for not using mobile phones	78
Table 8.4. Multiple mobile phone ownership	78
Table 8.5. Uses for mobile phones	79
Table 8.6. Mobile phone access and cost	79
Table 8.7. Use of mobile money and reasons for non-use.....	80
Table A2.1. Consumption aggregates and ZOI survey sub-module.....	102
Table A2.2. Poverty thresholds	104
Table A2.3. Poverty at the \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per person per day threshold	105

List of Figures

Figure 1.1. Map of Mozambique: Feed the Future ZOI.....	4
Figure 1.2. Map of the main trade corridors for Mozambique	5
Figure 4.1. Share of consumption per quintile: Feed the Future ZOI.....	32

List of Acronyms

5DE	Five Domains of Empowerment
BFS	Bureau for Food Security
BMI	Body Mass Index
CAP II	Censo Agro-Pecuário (Census of Agriculture and Livestock)
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CI	Confidence Interval
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DEFF	Design Effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance III Project
FTF FEEDBACK	Feed the Future FEEDBACK
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística (National Institute of Statistics)
IOF08	Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar 2008/09 (Household Budget Survey 2008/09)
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDD-W	Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MISAU	Ministerio da Saúde (Ministry of Health)
MT	Metric Tons
MZN	Mozambican Metical (Plural: Meticais)
NRVCC	Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodity
OFSP	Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity

SACMEQ	The Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SD	Standard Deviation
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SMS	Short Message Service
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	United States Government
WDDS	Women's Dietary Diversity Score
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
WHO	World Health Organization
ZOI	Zone of Influence

Executive Summary

Background

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

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

The Feed the Future ZOI in Mozambique includes 23 districts across 4 provinces: Nampula (10 districts), Zambezia (5 districts), Manica (8 districts), and Tete (3 districts). A total of 1,253 households in the ZOI were interviewed for the Feed the Future survey. The ZOI includes both rural and urban areas. Six of the 42 enumeration areas (EAs) selected for this survey were urban.

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

Interim Assessment Indicators

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

The first interim assessment does not report on the Feed the Future indicator Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) score, but does report on 9 of the 10 indicators that comprise the WEAI. These are presented in the WEAI section of Chapter 5. Because adjustments were being made to the WEAI tool at the time of the first interim ZOI survey, a streamlined version of the WEAI module was used that only collected data for nine of the 10 indicators. The full WEAI will be collected during the next interim survey in 2017.

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

Interim Assessment Data Sources

Data for the Feed the Future ZOI indicators presented in this assessment are drawn from one source: the Feed The Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

FTF FEEDBACK conducted the Mozambique ZOI interim survey in conjunction with its data collection partner, Elim Serviços. Fieldwork for the ZOI interim survey took place between September 12 and October 31, 2015.

Summary of Key Findings

Household Economic Status

The Mozambique ZOI interim assessment shows that average daily per capita expenditures is \$1.32 (2010 United States dollars [USD]). The prevalence of poverty (defined as the percentage of people living below \$1.25 per day (2005 purchasing power parity [PPP]) is 66.5 percent. The depth of poverty (the mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 per day poverty line) is 29.0 percent.

Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators

The Feed the Future interim assessments present uncensored headcounts for 9 of the 10 WEAI indicators. Uncensored headcounts are the percent of women (regardless of their overall empowerment status) who achieve adequacy on each of the WEAI indicators. The **Feed the Future ZOI indicator estimates** table on pages xvi-xviii shows that the WEAI uncensored headcounts with the highest levels of surveyed women's achievement in the Mozambique ZOI include control over the use of income (91.7 percent), satisfaction with leisure time (91.2 percent), and ownership of assets (88.9 percent). The WEAI uncensored headcount with

the lowest level of achievement among primary adult female decisionmakers is access to and decisions on credit (10.8 percent). In addition, and as demonstrated by the non-overlapping confidence intervals (CIs) in the Feed the Future ZOI indicator estimates table below, significant differences were found over time between the baseline and interim estimates for the three WEAI indicators of: (1) purchase, sale, or transfer of assets; (2) speaking in public; and (3) workload.

Hunger and Dietary Intake

The prevalence of households in the Mozambique ZOI with moderate or severe hunger is 14.8 percent; about 3 of every 20 ZOI households experience hunger. Women's dietary diversity, or the mean number of food groups (of nine possible groups) consumed in the prior 24 hours by women of reproductive age (age 15-49), is 3.34 food groups. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months is 71.6 percent; nearly three out of every four infants in the Mozambique ZOI were exclusively breastfed in the prior day. As demonstrated by the non-overlapping CIs in the Feed the Future ZOI indicator estimates table below, the exclusive breastfeeding indicator exhibits a significant increase from the baseline estimate of 40.9 percent. Among children 6-23 months, however, only 3.4 percent received a MAD in the prior day.

The targeted NRVCCs in Mozambique are groundnuts, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and soy. Among women of reproductive age in the Mozambique ZOI, over one-quarter (26.5 percent) consume at least one of the four NRVCCs or foods made from the commodities, with groundnuts most commonly consumed (13.1 percent of women). This is followed by cowpeas (12.9 percent), then pigeon peas (3.6 percent), and finally soy (2.2 percent). The NRVCC pattern is similar for children ages 6-23 months. Among young children, groundnuts are the most prevalent NRVCC (consumed in the prior day by 8.8 percent of children), followed by cowpeas (6.8 percent), then soy (3.2 percent), and pigeon peas (2.8 percent). Approximately 17.9 percent of ZOI children age 6-23 months consumed at least one of the NRVCC foods in the prior day.

In addition to the NRVCC indicators for women and children, the Mozambique ZOI interim survey also collected data on women and children's consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP). These measures, which are Mission items of interest rather than official NRVCC indicators, are presented in Chapter 6. Among women of reproductive age in the ZOI, 12.6 percent consumed OFSP in the prior day. Among children 6-23 months, 5.9 percent consumed OFSP in the prior day.

Nutritional Status of Women and Children

The prevalence of women underweight in the Mozambique ZOI (defined as a body mass index [BMI] below 18.5) is 10.6 percent. Slightly more than 1 in every 10 non-pregnant women of

reproductive age in the Mozambique ZOI is underweight. Among children less than 5 years, 51.8 percent are stunted; more than half of all children under age 5 in the ZOI have low height-for-age, indicating long term, chronic undernutrition in young children.

About 10.9 percent of children under age 5 are wasted, or have low weight-for-height. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Finally, more than one-quarter (26.9 percent) of children are underweight, or have low weight-for-age. Underweight is an indicator of either acute or chronic undernutrition in children. As shown by the non-overlapping CIs in the Feed the Future ZOI indicator estimates table, both the children's wasting and underweight indicators exhibit a significant increase from the baseline ZOI estimates of 6.1 percent (wasting) and 14.2 percent (underweight).

Mobile Phones and Mobile Money

In addition to the country-specific questions from Modules H and I on women's and children's consumption of OFSP, the Mozambique ZOI interim survey (like the Mozambique ZOI baseline survey) included a country-specific submodule on mobile phones and mobile money knowledge and use (Module D2) that was asked of all adults in the household. Results of these analyses are presented in Chapter 8.

Over one-third (38.5 percent) of respondents reported using a mobile phone, and a similar percentage (38.4 percent) reported owning a mobile phone. Females are significantly less likely than males to both use and own a mobile phone. Respondents below the poverty line are significantly less likely than those above the poverty line to own a mobile phone. Over three-quarters (77.8 percent) of mobile phone non-users reported that they did not use a mobile phone due to the expense. In the ZOI, the average number of mobile phones owned per household is just under one (0.8), and households below the poverty line own fewer mobile phones than those above the poverty line. Regarding mobile money, over one-fifth (21.6 percent) of respondents have heard of mobile money. Among those who have heard, only 18.1 percent have used mobile money. Among non-users, the most common reason given for not using mobile money (reported by two-thirds of non-users) was lack of knowledge about how mobile money works (66.6 percent).

Measuring Change Over Time

Although the Mozambique ZOI interim assessment was not designed to measure change from baseline indicator values, for a few indicators, non-overlapping CIs between baseline indicators and comparable 2015 interim indicators point to a statistically significant change over time. (When CIs do overlap; however, which is the case for most indicators, conclusions cannot be made regarding a statistically significant change from baseline to interim indicator values.)

Significant differences were found over time between the baseline and interim estimates for the three WEAI indicators of: (1) purchase, sale, or transfer of assets; (2) speaking in public; and (3) workload. In addition, the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months, and the prevalence of both wasting and underweight among children under 5 years were also significantly different between baseline and interim estimates.

As shown in the baseline/interim summary indicator table below, the WEAI indicators regarding the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets and speaking in public decreased between baseline and interim estimates. Primary female decisionmakers' adequacy on the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets decreased from 86.4 percent at baseline to 78.5 percent at interim. Similarly, women's adequacy on the WEAI speaking in public indicator decreased from 69.3 percent at baseline to 54.7 percent at interim. The women's workload indicator, in contrast, increased between the two surveys, from 70.9 percent at baseline to 82.7 percent at interim.

The ZOI prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of infants under 6 months of age (calculated with secondary 2011 Demographic and Health Survey [DHS] data) was 40.9 percent in the baseline assessment. At interim, this estimate (calculated with the 2015 ZOI interim survey) exhibited a significant increase, to 71.6 percent of infants under 6 months. Note that the two different data sources (the 2011 DHS and the 2015 ZOI interim survey, see **Table 2.1**) were used for this indicator.¹ While the sample population varied slightly between the two surveys, the methods of calculating the exclusive breastfeeding (and MAD for 6-23 month olds), were the same across the two surveys.

As shown in the following table, the two children's indicators of wasting and underweight also exhibit a significant increase between the baseline and interim ZOI estimates. At baseline, the prevalence of children's wasting was 6.1 percent; at interim, wasting prevalence was 10.9 percent. Similarly, at baseline, the prevalence of children's underweight was 14.2 percent while at interim this estimate was 26.9 percent. As with the exclusive breastfeeding indicator, the children's wasting and underweight indicators in the baseline assessment were calculated with secondary data, the 2011 Mozambique DHS.

¹ How children were chosen for data collection differed between the DHS and the ZOI interim survey. In the DHS, only the youngest child was chosen for the exclusive breastfeeding and MAD indicators, whereas for the ZOI interim survey, all eligible children in the household were chosen. This would have little effect on exclusive breastfeeding because the indicator is for 0-5 months, which results in only the youngest child being included in the indicator calculation for the ZOI interim survey (except in the case of multiple births, or more than one mother in the household or adopted children). The only multiple births in the dataset was one set of twins 0-5 months. How children are chosen for data collection could, however, affect the MAD indicator because that indicator includes children 6-23 months. Calculation of MAD for the ZOI interim survey may include children who are not the most recent birth and may include more than one child in a household in the age range. Because the DHS interviews only the youngest child in the household for the exclusive breastfeeding and MAD indicators, and the ZOI survey takes all eligible children in the household, the ZOI sample is more representative of 0-5 month and 6-23 month old children in the ZOI than in the DHS sample.

It should be noted that the majority of the Feed the Future indicator estimates for the baseline and the interim (as shown in the indicator estimate table on pages xvi-xviii) have overlapping CIs, and therefore conclusions cannot be made regarding significant change over time. This includes the following indicators: Daily per capita expenditures; Prevalence of poverty; Depth of poverty; the six WEAI indicators of *Input in productive decisions*, *Ownership of assets*, *Access to and decisions on credit*, *Control over the use of income*, *Group membership*, and *Satisfaction with leisure time*; Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; Women’s dietary diversity; Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a MAD; Prevalence of underweight women; and Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age.

Indicators by Program Area

In addition to the standard Feed the Future indicator estimates presented for both baseline and interim in the following table, in Appendix I, Supplementary Data and Figures, the ZOI interim indicators are disaggregated by program area (see Table A1.2). The *Agriculture programming only* area in Mozambique includes all districts in Manica and Tete provinces, as well as three districts in Nampula province (Malema, Mecuburi, and Nampula). The *Agriculture and nutrition programming* area includes the districts in Zambezia and Nampula provinces (except the three districts of Malema, Mecuburi, and Nampula within Nampula province).

As denoted by the superscripts in Table A1.2, significance tests were run for associations between each indicator and the programming area. For several indicators, significant differences were found between program areas. All three expenditure-related indicators (per capita expenditures, prevalence of poverty, and depth of poverty) differ by program area, with the *Agriculture programming only* area exhibiting greater expenditures per capita and lower poverty and depth of poverty than the *Agriculture and nutrition programming* area. Similarly, for two WEAI indicators, (access to and decisions on credit and workload), women’s achievement of adequacy varies by programming area. Household hunger is lower in the *Agriculture programming only* area, at 10.0 percent, relative to the 18.5 percent estimate in the *Agriculture and nutrition programming* area.

Also shown in Appendix Table A1.2, MAD differs by program area (for all children, and for males), with lower prevalence in the *Agriculture programming only* area as compared to the *Agriculture and nutrition programming* area (1.2 percent versus 5.5 percent, respectively). In addition, wasting prevalence varies by program area for male children and for female children, and underweight prevalence varies by program area for male children (but the estimates for wasting and underweight for all children are not significantly different).

The Mozambique ZOI Interim Assessment Report is a product of the FTF FEEDBACK project, which is responsible for specific elements of performance monitoring and impact evaluation supporting the Feed the Future initiative. FTF FEEDBACK is implemented by Westat in

partnership with TANGO International and the University of North Carolina's Carolina Population Center.

Baseline and interim estimates of indicator values in the Mozambique ZOI are shown in the Feed the Future ZOI Indicator Estimates table below. Dates of the data source used for each indicator are noted in this table as well (and these dates vary by indicator, as well as by baseline and interim).

Feed the Future Zone of Influence indicator estimates: Mozambique

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline (2013-2014)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 USD) (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All households	1.42	1.32 – 1.53	2,807	1.32	1.18 – 1.47	1,135
Male and female adults	1.42	1.31 – 1.53	2,131	1.31	1.15 – 1.47	853
Female adult(s) only	1.26	1.15 – 1.36	464	1.17	0.97 – 1.37	191
Male adult(s) only	1.99	1.68 – 2.30	192	2.34	1.99 – 2.69	90
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP) (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All households	62.0	57.6 – 66.4	2,807	66.5	59.4 – 72.8	1,135
Male and female adults	62.4	57.8 – 67.0	2,131	66.9	59.2 – 73.8	853
Female adult(s) only	67.5	61.2 – 73.7	464	71.0	58.7 – 80.8	191
Male adult(s) only	38.2	26.0 – 50.5	192	30.3	16.8 – 48.3	90
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day (2005 PPP) poverty line (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All households	22.8	19.8 – 25.8	2,807	29.0	24.2 – 33.8	1,135
Male and female adults	22.6	19.4 – 25.7	2,131	28.7	23.3 – 34.0	853
Female adult(s) only	27.0	23.0 – 31.0	464	35.5	30.0 – 41.0	191
Male adult(s) only	14.8	7.7 – 21.9	192	9.0	3.6 – 14.5	90
Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators (2013-2014, 2015)^{2,3,4}						
Input in productive decisions	80.8	77.9 – 83.4	2,221	86.0	81.7 – 89.4	802
Ownership of assets	91.9	89.8 – 93.5	2,221	88.9	85.7 – 91.5	802
Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	86.4	84.2 – 88.4	2,221	78.5	73.6 – 82.6	802
Access to and decisions on credit	7.9	6.8 – 9.2	2,221	10.8	8.3 – 13.9	802
Control over use of income	87.3	84.4 – 89.7	2,221	91.7	88.0 – 94.3	802
Group member	50.5	47.0 – 54.1	2,221	53.3	48.1 – 58.4	802
Speaking in public	69.3	66.2 – 72.2	2,221	54.7	48.8 – 60.5	802
Workload	70.9	67.3 – 74.4	2,221	82.7	78.6 – 86.2	802
Leisure	94.3	92.6 – 95.6	2,221	91.2	88.6 – 93.3	802
Autonomy in production	79.6	76.9 – 82.1	2,221	n/a	n/a	n/a
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All households	23.0	19.2 – 26.8	2,826	14.8	10.8 – 20.0	1,127
Male and female adults	20.0	16.4 – 23.7	2,151	14.2	10.9 – 18.3	847
Female adult(s) only	37.5	31.0 – 43.9	462	18.9	9.7 – 33.5	189
Male adult(s) only	20.0	13.0 – 26.9	193	11.9	6.5 – 20.6	90

Feed the Future Zone of Influence indicator estimates: Mozambique (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline (2013-2014)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All women age 15-49	3.33	3.17 – 3.49	2,413	3.34	3.23 – 3.46	1,034
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age (2011, 2015)²						
All children	40.9	33.1 – 48.7	219	71.6	58.1 – 82.1	67
Male children	39.5	29.4 – 49.6	105	79.6	63.4 – 89.7	38
Female children	42.3	30.2 – 54.4	114	^	^	29
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (2013-2014, 2015)²						
All children	9.2	5.7 – 12.7	553	3.4	1.6 – 6.9	232
Male children	11.3	6.1 – 16.6	264	5.4	2.2 – 12.9	111
Female children	7.2	2.9 – 11.4	289	1.7	0.5 – 5.1	121
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (n/a, 2015)^{2,5}						
Groundnuts: All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.1	10.2 – 16.7	1,034
Cowpeas: All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.9	9.8 – 16.8	1,034
Pigeon Peas: All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.6	2.3 – 5.6	1,034
Soy/Soy Products: All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.4 – 3.5	1,034
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity (n/a, 2015)^{2,5}						
All women age 15-49	n/a	n/a	n/a	26.5	22.4 – 31.1	1,034
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (n/a, 2015)^{2,5}						
Groundnuts: All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.8	5.2 – 14.5	232
Cowpeas: All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8	4.4 – 10.3	232
Pigeon Peas: All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.8	1.2 – 6.5	232
Soy/Soy Products: All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	1.4 – 7.3	232
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity (n/a, 2015)^{2,5}						
All children	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.9	12.6 – 24.7	232
Male children	n/a	n/a	n/a	21.6	15.2 – 29.6	111
Female children	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.9	9.1 – 23.3	121
Prevalence of underweight women (2011, 2015)²						
All non-pregnant women age 15-49	8.1	6.3 – 9.9	2,032	10.6	8.0 – 13.8	874
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (2011, 2015)²						
All children	51.6	48.0 – 55.1	1,903	51.8	46.2 – 57.4	908
Male children	54.1	49.3 – 58.8	943	55.3	49.0 – 61.4	474
Female children	49.2	44.3 – 54.0	960	48.3	42.2 – 54.3	434
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (2011, 2015)²						
All children	6.1	4.8 – 7.4	1,903	10.9	8.8 – 13.4	908
Male children	7.5	5.2 – 9.8	943	15.1	11.8 – 19.0	474
Female children	4.8	3.2 – 6.4	960	6.6	4.4 – 9.7	434

Feed the Future Zone of Influence indicator estimates: Mozambique (continued)

Feed the Future indicator	Baseline (2013-2014)			Interim (2015)		
	Estimate	95% CI ¹	n	Estimate	95% CI	n
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (2011, 2015)²						
All children	14.2	12.0 – 16.5	1,903	26.9	22.4 – 31.9	908
Male children	15.7	12.6 – 18.9	943	31.0	26.6 – 35.8	474
Female children	12.8	10.2 – 15.5	960	22.7	16.9 – 29.7	434

n/a – Not available.

¹ Confidence intervals (CIs) demonstrate the reliability of estimated values. While interim surveys were not designed to capture change over time, non-overlapping CIs do indicate significant differences between the two estimates. However, if CIs do overlap, the reader cannot conclude whether there is or is not a significant difference between baseline and interim estimates. For the following indicators, it cannot be concluded that there are significant differences in estimates over time: daily per capita expenditures; prevalence of poverty; depth of poverty; the six WEAI indicators of *input in productive decisions*, *ownership of assets*, *access to and decisions on credit*, *control over the use of income*, *group membership*, and *satisfaction with leisure time*; prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; women's dietary diversity; prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet; prevalence of underweight women; and prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age.

² Dates in parentheses indicate when baseline and interim data were collected for each indicator. Because different data sources were used for different indicators, these dates vary.

³ The full WEAI score cannot be calculated because interim data were collected from women only and the autonomy indicator was dropped. The second interim survey (2017) will collect the full set of data from women and men and will report on the full WEAI.

⁴ The baseline report presented censored headcounts of inadequate achievement for these empowerment indicators, while this interim report presents uncensored headcounts of adequate achievement for both baseline and interim reporting periods. Censored headcounts present the percent of women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator, while uncensored headcounts present the percent of women who achieve adequacy (or inadequacy) in each indicator regardless of empowerment status.

⁵ The indicators for women's and children's consumption of targeted NRVCC were not collected during the baseline round of data collection. Data on women and children's consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP) were also collected in the Mozambique ZOI interim survey. However, OFSP is not an official NRVCC indicator in Mozambique, and therefore the women's and children's OFSP measures are presented in Chapter 6.

Source(s): Baseline: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Baseline Survey, Mozambique 2013-2014; Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2011. Interim: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

I. Background

This chapter provides background information on Feed the Future in Mozambique, including a description of the program and the zone of influence (ZOI), demographic information on the ZOI population, and a summary of the agriculture situation in the ZOI.

I.1 Feed the Future Overview

The Republic of Mozambique is a strategic priority for Feed the Future investments due to the following challenges: low agricultural productivity, under-developed markets, poor nutritional options and behaviors, and weak government capacity and policy.² Mozambique has made significant progress in economic growth, sustaining an average of 8 percent annual growth over the previous decade, which is among the best in Africa. However, the country continues to face high rates of poverty and food insecurity, compounded by high vulnerability to natural disasters. An estimated 54 percent of the national population is poor, living on less than \$1.25 per day (2008).³ Approximately 69 percent of the population lives in rural areas, and about 57 percent of the rural population lives below the national poverty line (18 Mozambican meticaís [MZNs]/day, \$1.13/day 2005 purchasing power parity [PPP]).⁴ Since 2005, the top 10 natural disasters ranked by number of people affected, including multiple droughts, floods, and tropical storms, affected approximately 4 million people.^{5,6} Climate change is also expected to increase the risk of natural disasters in the future.⁷

Mozambique is a country with the potential to become the regional “breadbasket” due to land availability and high fertility combined with its strategic geographic location, which includes major trade corridors and ports. The agriculture sector contributes to more than 24 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), led by a primarily household-level agrarian economy. Since approximately 80 percent of the country’s working population is involved in agriculture, it is a crucial area for economic development. Yet, farming households face challenges of poverty and food insecurity due to low yields and inadequate access to markets.⁸ In addition, agricultural productivity and household food security are impacted by high prevalence rates of HIV, which affects nearly 1 in 10 farming households.⁹

² USAID. (2011b).

³ USAID. (2012).

⁴ Filipe and Kring. (2011).

⁵ EM-DAT. (2014).

⁶ Cumulative total.

⁷ USAID. (2011a).

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Mozambique experienced a period of development progress following its 25-year war (1969-1994). However, since 2003, achievements in reducing poverty and undernutrition have slowed,¹⁰ even with steady increases in GDP and gross national income per capita over the last two decades.¹¹ It is critical to address the challenges cited above – i.e., low agricultural productivity; under-developed markets; poor nutritional options and behaviors; and weak government capacity and policy – in order for Mozambique to meet its Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets on poverty (40 percent of people living in poverty by 2015) and chronic malnutrition in children under 5 (30 percent in 2015 and 20 percent in 2020).¹²

The main Feed the Future objectives in Mozambique are to “increase equitable growth in the agriculture sector and improve the nutritional status of Mozambicans, especially women and children under 5.”¹³ To meet these objectives, Feed the Future Mozambique has worked to align and promote coordination between agriculture and nutrition programming.

In Mozambique, these objectives correspond to the following three program areas:^{14,15}

- **Improving Nutrition.** Activities to improve nutrition among children under 5 and pregnant women focus on targeted nutrition interventions, social and behavior change communication (SBCC), as well as promotion of and innovations in the supply of nutritious foods. Targeted nutrition interventions are connected with core agricultural programs for better access and use of diverse and quality foods. SBCC activities promote social and behavioral change at the community level, specifically between pregnancy and a child’s first 2 years of life. Other activities include monitoring growth of and promoting innovative agro-processing of nutritious foods.
- **Transforming Agricultural Value Chains.** The value chains of oilseeds, pulses, cashews, and fruit are the focus due to their high income-generating potential for smallholder farmers and nutrition supplementation for vulnerable households. These value chains will be enhanced by expanding access to finance; public-private partnerships; business development services; and the business-enabling environment, such as by facilitating international and local agribusinesses investment.
- **Enhancing Policy, Research, and Technology.** Support is provided for engagement with relevant agriculture, business, and nutrition policies, crop research, and technology transfer to farmers. This includes the cross-cutting theme of agricultural adaptation to climate change. See more detail in the next section on

¹⁰ USAID. (2011a).

¹¹ FAO. (2014).

¹² USAID. (2011a).

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

aligning with Government of Mozambique policy and strategy, and with international investments.

In addition, a cross-cutting focus is gender integration and women's empowerment. Feed the Future recognizes that supporting women in agriculture and household nutrition is critical to the success of the initiative. Activities will strengthen women's participation and leadership roles in farmer organizations, incorporate women in value chain activities, target women with nutrition interventions, and train women to be trainers of other women.¹⁶

By 2015, the intended impacts of Feed the Future in the Mozambique ZOI were to:¹⁷

- Assist an estimated 207,000 vulnerable Mozambican women, children, and family members – mostly smallholder farmers – to escape hunger and poverty;
- Reach more than 346,000 children, improving their nutrition to prevent stunting and child mortality; and
- Leverage a strategic policy environment and institutional investments to improve income and nutritional status in significantly more rural households.

Feed the Future Mozambique will also contribute to national-level impacts by:¹⁸

- Creating an enabling policy environment for agricultural productivity, private sector investment, agribusiness and trade, and improved nutrition;
- Developing higher yielding, disease resistant crop varieties, along with better production technologies for utilization beyond Feed the Future geographic focus areas;
- Validating innovative private sector led models that increase productivity and competitiveness of smallholder farmers, emerging farmers, and agro-enterprises; and
- Strengthening the capacity of agricultural research and technology systems.

To reduce hunger and poverty in Mozambique, Feed the Future is addressing major constraints to agriculture development. This includes focusing on key value chains and promoting core investments committed to building market linkages, increasing agricultural productivity, and improving infrastructure and nutrition. Core investments are coupled with capacity building and strengthening the policy environment to facilitate expansion of the private sector and its contribution to the overall growth of the Mozambican economy.

¹⁶ USAID. (2011a).

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

The Feed the Future strategy builds upon the foundation in agriculture and nutrition of Public Law (PL) 480 Title II programs; the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Food for Progress programs of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); and in nutrition assessment and counseling by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), among other USG agencies and assistance.¹⁹

1.2 Feed the Future ZOI Profile

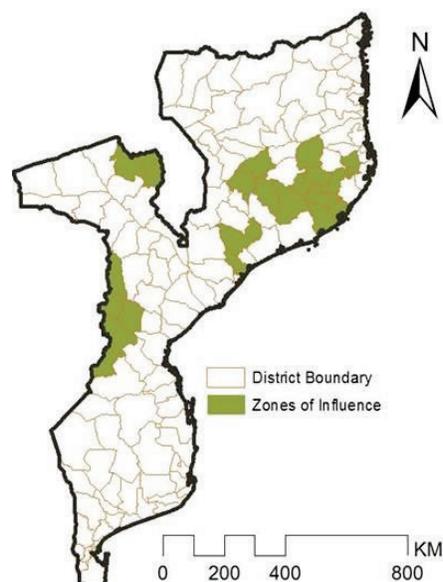
The ZOI includes the following 4 provinces (and 23 districts):

1. Nampula (Districts – Angoche, Larde, Malema, Meconta, Mecuburi, Mogovolas, Moma, Monapo, Murrupula, and Nampula City);
2. Zambezia (Districts – Alto Molocue, Gile, Gurue, Mocuba, and Nicoadala);
3. Manica (Districts – Barue, Chimoio, Gondola, Macate, Manica, Mossurize, Sussundenga, and Vanduzi); and
4. Tete (Districts – Angonia, Macanga, and Tsangano).

The sample was stratified by rural and urban areas. Six of the 42 enumeration areas (EAs) were urban and were located in the districts of Chimoio (1), Manica (1), Angoche (1), Meconta (1), Gurue (1), and Mocuba (1).

Figure 1.1 provides a map of the Feed the Future ZOI in Mozambique.

Figure 1.1. Map of Mozambique: Feed the Future ZOI

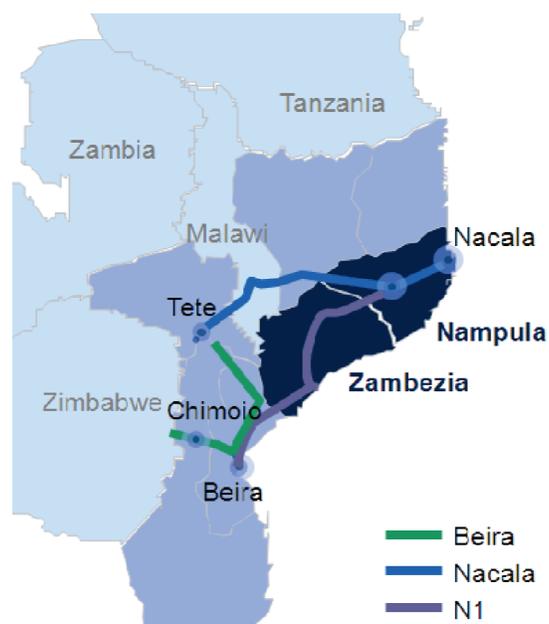


¹⁹ Ibid.

1.2.1 Rationale for ZOI Selection

The ZOI for the Feed the Future investments was selected based on high levels of need; the potential to achieve the most impact; and the synergy that exists with other investments, such as by USG agencies, donors, and the private sector. For Zambezia and Nampula provinces located on the eastern boundary of the country, 44 percent of their combined populations were poor, 43 percent of children under 5 were stunted, and 51 percent were underweight.²⁰ In addition, 42 percent of the population of these provinces was involved in farming and 38 percent were female-headed households. The provinces also accounted for about 30 percent of national cereal and groundnut production, with concentration of soybeans and cashews in these areas. However, coastal communities experience poor soil and high vulnerability to food insecurity. Nampula and Zambezia are closely linked to Mozambique's three most important trade corridors: (1) Beira, connecting to Zimbabwe through Manica province in the west; (2) Nacala, which links Mozambique to Zambia; and (3) the N1 trade corridor, which is a key road connecting the Nacala and Beira corridors (**Figure I.2**).²¹ USAID Mozambique expanded the ZOI to include three districts in the province of Tete in 2013.

Figure I.2. Map of the main trade corridors for Mozambique



Source: USAID. (2011a).

²⁰ USAID. (2014a).

²¹ USAID. (2011a).

1.2.2 Demography of the ZOI

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 present individual and household population estimates, respectively, for the ZOI for 2015. Estimates of the total population as well as subpopulations of the ZOI are presented. The subpopulation categories correspond to the various subpopulations for the Feed the Future indicators and disaggregates (e.g., children age 6-23 months, number of households). The ZOI estimates for the total population of individuals as well as households are also disaggregated by gendered household type.²²

The 2015 population estimates in the ZOI are based on district-level population projections from the 2007 national census in Mozambique.²³ The number of individuals and households in the different subgroups is estimated using the 2015 Feed the Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) ZOI Interim Survey in Mozambique. Specifically, the percentages of individuals or households in certain groups were calculated from the interim survey data and then applied to the total projected population of the Mozambique ZOI in 2015. Child survival curves were generated with data from the 2011 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) for children younger than 59 months. These survival curves were used to calculate ZOI estimates of the number of children 0-5 months, 6-23 months, and 6-59 months.

As shown in Table 1.1, there are an estimated 6.6 million individuals living within the Mozambique ZOI. There are about 1.4 million women of reproductive age (age 15-49), 1.3 million children under age 5, and 1.5 million male and female youth (age 15-29) in the ZOI. An estimated 71 percent of ZOI residents live in rural areas, and the remaining 29 percent reside in urban areas.

Table 1.2 shows the estimated population of households in 2015 in the Mozambique ZOI. The number of households in the ZOI was estimated by using the average household size (4.4 members) in the Mozambique ZOI interim survey. There are approximately 1.5 million households in the Mozambique ZOI. The disaggregation of households by gendered household type was done using data from the ZOI interim survey. About 77 percent of the households in the ZOI are male and female adult households.

²² See Section 2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates for the definition of gendered household type.

²³ INE. (2016).

Table 1.1. Population of individuals, by category, in the ZOI, Mozambique 2015

Category of individuals	Estimated population
Total population	6,551,023
Total population, by subpopulation	
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)	1,433,573
Children 0-59 months	1,271,776
Children 0-5 months	133,858
Children 6-23 months	385,934
Children 6-59 months	1,137,918
Youth 15-29 years	1,485,336
Total population, by area type	
Urban	1,882,294
Rural	4,668,729
Total population, by gendered household type	
Male and female adult(s)	5,625,744
Female adult(s) only	764,833
Male adult(s) only	157,038
Child(ren) only (no adults)	3,408
Women of reproductive age, by pregnancy status	
Pregnant	183,974
Non-pregnant	1,249,599
Children 0-59 months, by child sex	
Male	629,388
Female	642,388
Children 0-5 months, by child sex	
Male	66,226
Female	67,632
Children 6-23 months, by child sex	
Male	191,028
Female	194,906
Children 6-59 months, by child sex	
Male	563,162
Female	574,756
Youth 15-29 years, by sex	
Male	664,608
Female	820,728

Source: Population projections from the 2007 census were obtained from the Mozambique National Institute of Statistics (INE). The 2015 ZOI projected population was then disaggregated into the subgroups reported here using the population characteristics recorded in the FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015 and the 2011 Mozambique Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

Table 1.2. Number of households, by category, in the ZOI, Mozambique 2015

Category of households	Estimated population
Total number of households in ZOI	1,489,207
Number of households, by gendered household type	
Male and female adult(s)	1,143,229
Female adult(s) only	250,272
Male adult(s) only	92,300
Child(ren) only, (no adults)	3,406

Source: Population projections from the 2007 census were obtained from the Mozambique National Institute of Statistics (INE). The population of households in the ZOI, as well as the number of households by gendered household type categories, were estimated with data from the FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

1.2.3 Agriculture in the ZOI

Agriculture is both the foundation of Mozambique's economy and the beacon for future development, poverty alleviation, and food security. While land under production increased by 45 percent between 1999-2000 and 2009-2010, just 16 percent of available arable land is cultivated.²⁴ Over three-quarters of the labor force work in agriculture.²⁵ Smallholder farms of 10 hectares (ha) or less comprise the vast majority (99 percent) of all farms, and 72 percent of all farms have two ha or less.²⁶ The growth in land under production has increased because of an increase in the average farm size (from 1.3 to 1.5 ha) and because the number of small farms has increased.²⁷ While the agriculture sector has grown approximately 8 percent since 2001, this growth is mostly from increases in land area rather than productivity.²⁸ Food availability is limited by average yields that are just one-third of their potential capacity if improved inputs and practices were used.²⁹ It is estimated that less than 5 percent of smallholder farmers use chemical fertilizers or pesticides and less than 1 in 10 (9 percent) uses improved maize seed or animal traction.³⁰

Food access is constrained by weak farm-to-market linkages. On average, just one in five (20 percent) smallholder farmers sell their crops in the market, and one-third (34 percent) of these farmers receive price information.³¹ Also, farmers are not typically organized; only 7 percent belong to a farmer-based organization, and the infrastructure around markets is typically weak.³²

Mozambique has the potential to address hunger domestically while also playing an integral part in regional food security. Mozambique is the second largest formal food exporter in the region, as well as the biggest informal exporter of maize and beans, yet imports three times more food (in value) than it exports.³³ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) reports that the value added per agricultural worker, an indicator of productivity, has increased substantially between 2000 and 2010 (from approximately \$125 to nearly \$250 per

²⁴ UNDP. (2011).

²⁵ USAID. (2011a).

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ UNDP. (2011).

²⁸ USAID. (2011a).

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Ibid.

³³ Ibid.

worker).³⁴ The crop production value for each ha of land in use also increased in the decade from 2001-2011, particularly in regards to increased value of food crops.³⁵

Feed the Future in Mozambique focuses on oilseeds (groundnut, sesame, and soybean); pulses (bean, cowpea, and pigeon pea); and cashew value chains because of the high income potential and nutritional importance of these crops.³⁶ These specific crops supported by Feed the Future are included in **Table 1.3** (where data are available), which also shows production, yields, and prices for major staple and export crops in Mozambique.

As detailed in Table 1.3, the top five crops in terms of production in 2012 were cassava, sugarcane, maize, sweet potatoes, and beans; all of which increased substantially in production since 2000, with the exception of maize. While most of the Feed the Future value chain crops have also increased in production since 2000, only banana and cowpea crops increased in yield by 2011-2012. Interestingly, the total cowpea production steadily decreased in the decade from 2002 to 2012 (53,600-35,000 metric tons [MT]); yet, overall the cowpea yield has increased (227-350 kg/ha). For most of the listed crops, the market price per kilogram (kg) has also increased. (It should be noted that the local currency was redenominated in 2006. The 2000 and 2005 values in the table are presented with the redenominated values.)

³⁴ FAO. (2014).

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ USAID. (2012).

Table 1.3. Agricultural yields, marketed volumes, and prices at the national level

Crop	Production (MT)			Yield (kg/ha)			Market price-producer (local currency/kg)		
	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2012	2000	2005	2008 ⁴
Cassava*	5,361,974	4,782,420	10,051,364	5,791	4,316	13,180	0.50	3.00	6.06
Sugarcane*	397,276	2,246,985	3,393,904	14,714	64,200	73,914	0.15	n/a	n/a
Maize*	1,180,432	942,000	1,177,390	940	509	749	0.80	3.50	6.79
Sweet potatoes*	430,000	508,840	900,000	7,167	7,187	7,500	5.71	7.51	7.68
Beans, dry ⁵	89,900 ¹	95,700	281,922	402 ¹	207	371	n/a	n/a	n/a
Banana	90,000	142,000	340,674 ²	6,429	8,875	7,571 ²	7.44	10.06	11.47 ³
Sesame seed	5,000	20,088	117,000	625	279	532	n/a	n/a	25.00
Groundnuts, with shell	124,290	93,000	112,913	461	219	290	3.70	10.50	10.43
Cashew nuts with shell ⁵	57,894	104,337	112,796 ²	839	870	806 ²	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pineapple	13,000	16,000	54,000 ²	6,842	6,154	6,353 ²	27.31	50.00	83.00
Cowpea, dry ⁵	53,600 ¹	48,800	35,000	227 ¹	132	350	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas	24,000	25,000	29,000 ²	6,487	6,410	6,042 ²	7.97	24.38	25.85 ³

n/a – Not available.

* Indicates top five production crops for 2012. Note: for 2011 sorghum was included in the top five in place of beans.

¹ **Source:** FAO. (2014). Datum is for 2002 (2000 and 2001 unavailable).

² **Source:** FAO. (2014). Datum is for 2011 (2012 unavailable).

³ **Source:** FAO. (2014). Datum is for 2007 (2008 unavailable).

⁴ On July 1, 2006 Mozambique redenominated the metical at a rate of 1000 to 1.

⁵ No price data in FAO Statistics Database. **Source:** FAO. 2014.

1.3 Purpose of This Report

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

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

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

2.1 Data Sources

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

Table 2.1. Data sources and dates of the baseline and interim Feed the Future indicators

Indicator	Baseline		Interim	
	Data source	Date collected	Data source	Date collected
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day poverty line	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index indicators	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age	DHS	June – Nov 2011	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	Feb 2013 – Jan 2014*	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	n/a	n/a	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities	n/a	n/a	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of underweight women	DHS	June – Nov 2011	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	DHS	June – Nov 2011	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	DHS	June – Nov 2011	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	DHS	June – Nov 2011	FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Survey	September – October 2015

n/a – Not available.

* While most of the FTF FEEDBACK population-based survey (PBS) primary data collection took place from February 2013-May 2013, a second round of data was also collected from November 2013-January 2014 for the additional 419 households in the Tete province.

2.1.1 Primary Data: The ZOI Interim Survey in Mozambique

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

Survey Sample Design

In order to determine the appropriate sample size, the number of households that would be need to be visited to reach the required sample size for each of the key Feed the Future indicators were calculated (poverty, daily per capita expenditures, stunting, and underweight) and the largest number of households was selected. The sample size was determined based on the per capita expenditures indicator, which required a survey of 1,197 households in order to measure a point estimate of this indicator with a 10 percent margin of error. In order to account for nonresponse, the survey total was increased to 1,221.

In Mozambique, the FTF FEEDBACK Interim Survey ZOI covers 23 districts across 4 provinces: Nampula (10 districts), Zambezia (5 districts), Manica (8 districts), and Tete (3 districts).

Below we describe the sample size calculation, sample weights, and sample design.

Sample Size Calculation

The purpose of the interim indicator assessment is to provide estimates of the population-based indicators with an acceptable level of statistical accuracy. The interim survey sample sizes were calculated to provide point estimates of indicator values rather than calculating sample sizes to detect change in indicator values over time.

In sample size calculations, the margin of error determines the amount of precision the indicator estimates will have. For continuous variables such as expenditures, the margin of error was based on the mean indicator value times 0.10; the margin of error for proportions (poverty, stunting, and wasting) was equal to 0.10.

Standard deviations (SDs) and design effects (DEFFs) for sample size calculations were estimated using baseline survey data. We calculated sample sizes using projected interim indicator values based on the Mission's 2015 targets in the Feed the Future Monitoring System. For indicators for which the Mission's 2015 targets were not available, projected interim values was calculated based on a 10 percent change from baseline.

All sample sizes were further adjusted for nonresponse using the nonresponse rate from the baseline survey or a 10 percent nonresponse rate if either the baseline rate was not available or was greater than 10 percent. For all indicators, the sample sizes are for the populations

associated with the indicator. The proportion of the population of interest (e.g., children under 5 years of age for underweight children) in the total population and the average number of household members was estimated based on baseline survey data, and used to calculate the number of households that needed to be visited to achieve the required sample size for that indicator.³⁷

Sample sizes were calculated for each of the key Feed the Future indicators (poverty, daily per capita expenditures, stunting, and underweight). Using estimates from the baseline survey of the average number of children 0-5 months per household, we also calculated the sample size needed for capturing 70 children in this age range.

Table 2.2 shows the estimated sample sizes for the relevant population-based indicators. The minimum sample size required to calculate the exclusive breastfeeding indicator is also included in the table. The minimum required sample size is 1,197 households, based on the required sample size for per capita expenditures. Based on the nonresponse rate for per capita expenditures from the baseline, the estimated target sample size for the interim survey is 1,221 households.

Table 2.2. Sample size estimate for the four key indicators and exclusive breastfeeding

Indicator	Baseline value	DEFF	Std. dev.	Estimated interim value	Sample size	Number of households needed
Prevalence of poverty	62.0	5.86		56.4	554	565
Prevalence of underweight children	14.20	2.8		12.76	120	240
Prevalence of stunted children	51.50	3.4		50.06	327	654
Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for incomes)	1.42	5.94	1.13	1.56	1,197	1,221
Household hunger	22.99	5.77		22.37	385	389
Women's dietary diversity	3.33	7.94	1.42	3.60	475	568
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children <6 months	40.9	1.80		49.64	70	889

Sample Design

Sampling was based on a two-stage design, with stratification by province and urban/rural area. The sampling frame is the 2009-2010 Census of Agriculture and Livestock (Censo Agro-Pecuário [CAP II]) conducted by the Instituto Nacional de Estatística (INE) and based on the 2007 Census of Population and Housing (2007 Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat [RGPH]). In the first stage, 42 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from the frame

³⁷ Stukel and Deitchler. (2012).

in 4 provinces (Nampula, Zambezia, Manica, and Tete) by probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. The measure of size was the number of households in the EA. In the second stage, 30 households were randomly selected for interview from a comprehensive list of households generated during a listing operation.

During listing, there were two EAs (one in Nampula and one in Tete) that were not visited due to security concerns related to political unrest. These were replaced by randomly selected EAs that were drawn at the time of the sample.

Sample Weights

Data required for statistical weighting of survey data were collected throughout the sampling process. These data included, but were not limited to: (1) EA population sizes used for selection of EAs; (2) population of strata (i.e., region, urban/rural) from which EAs were drawn; (3) population of selected EAs at the time of listing; and (4) response rates at the household and individual (women, men, and children) levels.

Computations based on the survey sample were weighted so that the results accurately reflected the proportions of the sampled elements within the overall sample frame of the population in the ZOI. Details of how weights were computed are provided in Appendix 2.

Questionnaire Design

The questionnaire used for the ZOI interim survey in Mozambique was based on the population-based survey instrument for Feed the Future ZOI indicators for the interim assessments. An additional module on mobile money and mobile phone use was added to address the Mozambique Feed the Future programming on that topic. Questions relating to targeted NRVCs (groundnuts, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and soy-processed products) were added to address Feed the Future programming in those commodities in Mozambique.

FTF FEEDBACK provided training in customization, pretesting, and translation of the questionnaire to Elim Serviços, the in-country data collection partner. FTF FEEDBACK modified the questionnaire based on customizations recommended by Elim Serviços and pretest findings, with Bureau for Food Security (BFS) review and approval of the revisions.

The questionnaire was translated into Portuguese and two native languages spoken by 10 percent or more of the population in the ZOI. In Mozambique, the questionnaire was translated into Emakhuwa (also known as Macua) and Ximanhica. The quality of the translation(s) was assured by using a team translation approach with back translation from the main translation. Translations were incorporated into the data entry program on the tablet computers that were used for data collection in the households.

Questionnaires were further refined based on observations during training and the pilot.

Fieldwork

Preparation for fieldwork began with thorough training of the Elim Serviços specialists to conduct and supervise fieldwork. A senior FTF FEEDBACK trainer trained four Elim Serviços trainers.

The Elim Serviços trainers then trained the field staff at two separate locations, due to logistical issues related to the size of the ZOI. Training in Manica took place between August 4-18, 2015, and in Beira from August 10-22, 2015. Training of field staff reflected the procedures detailed in the FTF FEEDBACK interviewing and field supervision manuals. An FTF FEEDBACK trainer supported the field training, including providing training on the use of the tablets for data collection. Trainees' comprehension of the imparted material was periodically assessed throughout the training. Trainees also participated in role plays to practice important skills and responses to common fieldwork challenges.

At the conclusion of training, Elim Serviços senior management and trainees, joined by the FTF FEEDBACK trainer, conducted a pilot test of all procedures. At the conclusion of the pilot test, FTF FEEDBACK and Elim Serviços senior management considered findings from the pilot test and made final modifications to procedures, the questionnaires, and the data entry programs.

A final field team of 24 individuals conducted fieldwork from September 12-October 31, 2015. The field teams visited each selected cluster and household. Up to three visits were made to each household so that all eligible members of the household could be interviewed. Senior quality assurance staff from Elim Serviços visited each field team on a regular basis to assure that procedures were being followed and to provide any needed supplies.

Data for completed household interviews that had been reviewed and approved were uploaded to FTF FEEDBACK servers on a daily basis, where possible. When the lack of Internet access precluded this, data were submitted prior to starting work in the next assigned cluster.

A data management team at FTF FEEDBACK worked remotely with a Data Manager in Elim Serviços headquarters to regularly review data and case completion. These reviews informed fieldwork where necessary to improve data quality.

Limitations of the Survey

The current sampling frame has measure of size (number of agricultural households) from the CAP II frame based on the 2007 Census. In many selected clusters, the numbers of households listed are very different from the number in the frame. This would cause increased variation in sampling weights.

Comparisons of indicators from the baseline and interim reports of primary data will require caution as a result of the timing of data collection. Data for the baseline report were collected from November 22, 2013-January 3, 2014 for part of the sample and from February 5-May 6, 2013 for the Tete districts. These periods represent the lean season (which starts in October and goes through February in the south and central parts of Mozambique, including Tete and Manica, and starts in December and goes through early March in the north part of Mozambique, including Zambezia and Nampula).³⁸ The second data collection for the baseline was collected during both lean and non-lean seasons. The period of data collection between September 12 and October 31, 2015 for the interim report overlaps with lean and non-lean seasons.

The baseline report used nutrition data from the 2011 DHS. These data were collected from June-November 2011. This interim report uses primary data collected by the FTF FEEDBACK enumerators for nutrition indicators. For the northern provinces of Zambezia and Nampula, both baseline and interim surveys capture data from the non-lean season, which ends near the beginning of December. In the provinces of Manica and Tete, the non-lean season begins earlier, towards the beginning of October. The comparison of nutrition indicators for these two provinces therefore requires some caution since different proportions of the baseline and interim data collection were in the lean season.

ZOI Interim Survey Response Rates

Table 2.3 presents the response rates for the ZOI interim survey for Mozambique. The components and the response rates for the sampled households, women of reproductive age (15-49), primary adult female decisionmakers (for the WEAI module), as well as children under 5 years are presented. Response rates are presented by urban/rural residence as well as for the total sample.

³⁸ FEWS NET. (2013).

Table 2.3. Results of the household and individual interviews for the ZOI interim survey in Mozambique 2015

Response rates and components	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Households			
Households selected	179	1,068	1,247
Households occupied	175	984	1,159
Households interviewed	168	971	1,139
Household response rate ¹	96.0	98.7	98.3
Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)			
Number of eligible women	169	886	1,055
Number of eligible women interviewed	165	870	1,035
Eligible women response rate ²	97.6	98.2	98.1
Primary adult female decisionmakers (age 18+ years)			
Number of eligible women	154	887	1,041
Number of eligible women interviewed	150	877	1,027
Primary adult female response rate ²	97.4	98.9	98.7
Children under 5 years of age			
Number of eligible children	141	849	990
Number of caregivers of eligible children interviewed	138	844	982
Eligible children response rate ²	97.9	99.4	99.2

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

2.1.2 Comparability of Data Sources Used for the ZOI Interim Assessment

This chapter discusses the comparability across data sources for the interim assessment.

Seasonality

In Mozambique, interim data collection took place between September 12 and October 31, 2015 and, as shown in Table 2.1, all interim indicators were calculated with primary ZOI survey data. The lean season begins in October and goes through February in the south and central parts of Mozambique (including Tete and Manica), and starts in December and goes through early March in the north part of Mozambique (including Zambezia and Nampula).³⁹

As stated previously, comparisons of indicators from the baseline and interim reports will require caution as a result of the timing of data collection. Data for the baseline report were

³⁹ FEWS NET. (2013).

collected from November 22, 2013-January 3, 2014 for part of the sample, and from February 5-May 6, 2013 for the Tete districts. These periods represent the lean season. The second data collection for the baseline PBS occurred during both lean and non-lean seasons. In addition, and as shown in Table 2.1 above, five baseline indicators (women’s underweight, and children’s exclusive breastfeeding, stunting, wasting, and underweight) were calculated with secondary data from the 2011 Mozambique DHS. The DHS was collected between June and November 2011 as noted previously. This period overlaps with the lean season in the south and central parts of Mozambique (Tete and Manica). The period of data collection between September 12 and October 31, 2015 for the interim report overlaps with lean and non-lean seasons.

2.2 Measures and Reporting Conventions Used Throughout This Report

2.2.1 Standard Disaggregates

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

Age in Months

The age of children in months is collected in the child nutrition-focused module of the questionnaire, rather than in the household roster, so that the child’s parent or primary caregiver can be prompted to provide the most accurate age possible. Children’s age in months is presented by monthly age groups as appropriate for the children’s dietary intake and anthropometry tables. For example, for the MAD table (Table 6.6), which presents the MAD indicator for children age 6-23 months, children’s age in months is disaggregated into 6-month age groups as follows: 6-11 months; 12-17 months; and 18-23 months. For the children’s anthropometry tables (Tables 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4), which present the prevalence of stunting, wasting, and underweight for all children under 5 years of age, children’s age in months is disaggregated into 12-month age groups as follows: 0-11 months; 12-23 months; 24-35 months; 36-47 months; and 48-59 months. (Please note that an additional country-specific table is included in Appendix A1.3, which presents children’s anthropometry indicators by two age groups: 0-23 months and 24-59 months.)

Age in Years

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

Child Sex

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

Educational Attainment (Household)

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

Educational Attainment (Individual)

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

Gendered Household Type

Feed the Future Monitoring and Evaluation Guidance Series *Volume 6: Feed the Future Measuring Gender Impact Guidance* notes that household-level indicators should be disaggregated by *gendered household types* – that is: (1) households where members include both male and female adults;⁴⁰ (2) households where members include male adult(s), but no female adults; (3) households where members include female adult(s), but no male adults; and (4) households with only members under age 18 (children), i.e., households with children only and no adult members. This approach to conceptualizing household type is distinct from the standard *head of household* approach, which is embedded with presumptions about household gender dynamics

⁴⁰ Adult is defined as age 18 or older.

and may perpetuate existing social inequalities and prioritization of household responsibilities that may be detrimental to women.⁴¹

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

Household Hunger

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

Household Size

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

2.2.2 Reporting Conventions

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

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

⁴¹ USAID. (2014b).

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

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

3. Zone of Influence (ZOI) Interim Survey Population

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

3.1 Demographics

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

Among all households in the Mozambique ZOI, the average household size is 4.4 people. Male and female adult households have an average of 4.9 members, whereas female adult only and male adult only households have an average of 3.1 and 1.7 people, respectively. As shown in the superscripts in Table 3.1, household size varies significantly by gendered household type.

The average number of adult (age 18 or over) females in ZOI households is 1.0. Regarding children, the average number of children under 2 years is 0.3; the average number of children under 5 years is 0.9; and the average number of school-age children, those 5-17 years, is 1.5. All four of these household demographic characteristics – mean number of adult females, children under 2, children 0-4 years, and children 5-17 years – vary significantly by gendered household type.

Over half (54.9 percent) of adults in ZOI households are female. About 1 in 10 (10.9 percent) of households have no members with any education, and in half of all households in the ZOI (50.0 percent), the highest level of education attained by any member is less than primary education. Nearly one-quarter (24.4 percent) of households have primary education (i.e., they have at least one member whose highest level of education is completed primary, but no members with completed secondary or greater education). Finally, 14.7 percent of households in the Mozambique ZOI have secondary or more education (i.e., they have at least one member who has attained secondary or more schooling). Gendered household type is significantly associated with household educational attainment. Notably, among female adult only households (those households with no adult males) over three-quarters have less than primary (53.8 percent) or no education at all (25.5 percent).

Table 3.1. Household demographic characteristics

Characteristic	Total (All households)	By gendered household type ^a			
		Male and female adult	Female adult(s) only	Male adult(s) only	Child only
Mean household size ^a	4.4	4.9	3.1	1.7	^
Mean number of adult female household members ^{1,2,a}	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	^
Mean number of children (<2 years) ^{1,a}	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	^
Mean number of children (0-4 years) ^{1,a}	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	^
Mean number of children (5-17 years) ^{1,a}	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.5	^
Mean percentage of adults who are female ^{1,2}	54.9	49.4	100.0	0.0	^
Highest education level attained^a					
No education	10.9	8.0	25.5	7.9	^
Less than primary	50.0	48.5	53.8	56.5	^
Primary	24.4	26.2	14.8	28.0	^
Secondary or more	14.7	17.3	5.9	7.7	^
n³	1,139	857	191	90	1

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

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

Among all primary adult decisionmakers, the modal age group is 30-39 years; over one-quarter (27.0 percent) of decisionmakers are within that age group. The age of household decisionmakers varies significantly by sex, with a greater proportion of female rather than male decisionmakers in the youngest age group (18-24 years). About 21.4 percent of female primary decisionmakers are in the 18-24 year age group, while only 9.2 percent of male primary decisionmakers are between the ages of 18 and 24 years.

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

Characteristic	Total (All primary adult decisionmakers)		By primary adult decisionmaker sex ^a			
	Percent	n	Male		Female	
			Percent	n	Percent	n
Age^a						
18-24	15.7	1,965	9.2	921	21.4	1,044
25-29	14.7	1,965	13.8	921	15.4	1,044
30-39	27.0	1,965	26.4	921	27.5	1,044
40-49	20.1	1,965	25.2	921	15.7	1,044
50-59	13.3	1,965	15.1	921	11.6	1,044
60+	9.2	1,965	10.2	921	8.4	1,044
Literacy^a						
Percent literate ¹	39.9	1,965	58.0	921	24.2	1,044
Educational attainment^a						
No education	34.2	1,964	20.9	920	45.7	1,044
Less than primary	44.4	1,964	48.5	920	40.8	1,044
Primary	14.2	1,964	20.3	920	9.0	1,044
Secondary or more	7.2	1,964	10.3	920	4.5	1,044

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

With respect to literacy and educational attainment among primary adult decisionmakers in the Mozambique ZOI, nearly two in every five decisionmakers (39.9 percent) are literate (meaning, they report they can read and write). Literacy among primary adult decisionmakers is also significantly associated with sex; more than double the percentage of male decisionmakers (58.0 percent) as compared to female decisionmakers (24.2 percent) are literate.

The modal educational category among primary decisionmakers is less than primary schooling. About 44.4 percent have less than primary education, and an additional 34.2 percent have no education. As with literacy, educational attainment among households' primary adult decisionmakers is significantly associated with sex, with female decisionmakers exhibiting lower levels of education than their male counterparts. Nearly half (45.7 percent) of female decisionmakers have no education at all; among male decisionmakers, however, only 20.9 percent have no education. Similarly, a greater percentage of male decisionmakers than female decisionmakers have secondary or more schooling (10.3 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively).

3.2 Living Conditions

Table 3.3 shows dwelling characteristics of the households in the ZOI. Many of these measures align with the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG) definitions.⁴² The table presents the percentage of households who have access to an improved water source, improved sanitation, electricity, and solid cooking fuel. The average number of people per sleeping room, as well as roof, exterior wall, and floor materials are also presented. Values are shown for all households.

Table 3.3. Household dwelling characteristics

Characteristic	Total (All households)	
	Estimate	n
Percent with improved water source ¹	45.9	1,139
Percent with improved sanitation ²	18.1	1,139
Mean persons per sleeping room ³	2.3	1,139
Percent using solid fuel for cooking ⁴	99.0	1,139
Percent with access to electricity	14.1	1,139
Household roof materials (%)⁵		
Natural	77.2	1,132
Rudimentary	0.6	1,132
Finished	22.2	1,132
Household exterior wall materials (%)⁶		
Natural	10.4	1,133
Rudimentary	16.1	1,133
Finished	73.5	1,133
Household floor materials (%)⁷		
Natural	84.1	1,137
Rudimentary	0.5	1,137
Finished	15.5	1,137

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

⁴² UNDG. (2003).

Table 3.3 reveals that fewer than half of the households (45.9 percent) in the Mozambique ZOI have access to improved water. This is similar to findings from other data sources; the Mozambique 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the most recent DHS available, reports that 51.0 percent of Mozambique's households nationally have an improved source of drinking water.⁴³

Relative to improved water, a smaller share of Mozambique ZOI households have access to improved sanitation. As shown in Table 3.3, fewer than one in every five households (18.1 percent) has access to improved sanitation facilities. The 2011 Mozambique DHS improved sanitation estimate for all households in Mozambique is similar, at 21.7 percent.⁴⁴

Households in the Mozambique ZOI have an average of 2.3 people per sleeping room. Nearly all households in the ZOI (99.0 percent) report using solid cooking fuel, an MDG indicator, and only 14.1 percent of ZOI households have access to electricity. These estimates for the Mozambique ZOI are fairly consistent with the 2011 DHS national estimates of 96.1 percent of Mozambican households reporting solid cooking fuel sources (e.g., coal, charcoal, firewood, grass/leaves/debris, agricultural crops, or dung), and 20.2 percent of households reporting access to electricity.⁴⁵

The majority of households in the Mozambique ZOI (77.2 percent) have natural roofs, defined as no roof, or roofs made of thatch/palm leaf, sod, or straw. Less than 1 percent (0.6 percent) have rudimentary roofs (i.e., rustic mat, palm/bamboo, wood planks, cardboard, or plastic sheeting). The remaining households in the ZOI (22.2 percent) have finished roofs, or roofs made of metal, wood, calamine/cement fiber, ceramic tiles, cement, or roofing shingles.

In contrast to roofs, the majority of ZOI households (73.5 percent) have finished walls, followed by smaller percentages of households with rudimentary walls (16.1 percent), and natural walls (10.4 percent). Most ZOI households (84.1 percent) have natural floors (i.e., floors of earth/sand or dung), while 15.5 percent of ZOI households have finished floors, or floors made of parquet/polished wood, vinyl or asphalt strips, ceramic tiles, cement, or carpet. Less than 1 percent (0.5 percent) have rudimentary floors. (Note that the 2011 Mozambique DHS report does not present summary measures for natural/rudimentary/finished roofs, walls, and floors.)

3.3 Education

Table 3.4 presents school attendance, educational attainment, and literacy in the ZOI. The table presents the percent of male, female, and all household members under age 25 who are

⁴³ Mozambique MISAU, INE, and ICF. (2013). p. 18.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 20.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 22.

currently attending school. It also shows the percent of household members over age 9 who have attained a primary level of education, as well as the percent of household members who are reported as literate. Sex ratios in school attendance, attainment of primary education, and literacy are also presented. These measures align with MDG education indicators.

Table 3.4. School attendance, educational attainment, and literacy

Characteristic	Percent			Female to male ratio			n
	Attending school ^{1,a}	Attained a primary level of education ^{2,b}	Literate ^{3,c}	Attending school ¹	Attained a primary level of education ²	Literate ³	
Age group^{a,b,c}							
5-9	51.2	n/a ¹	2.2	1.0	n/a ¹	0.9	726
10-14	78.1	5.7	26.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	686
15-19	56.8	44.1	61.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	418
20-24	13.6	51.7	61.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	339
25-29	n/a ²	32.6	44.2	n/a ²	0.4	0.4	321
30-34	n/a ²	23.4	39.5	n/a ²	0.5	0.6	252
35-54	n/a ²	15.7	37.7	n/a ²	0.2	0.3	850
55+	n/a ²	9.7	33.3	n/a ²	0.3	0.2	299
Sex^{b,c}							
Female							
Age group							
5-9	51.8	n/a ¹	2.1	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	364
10-14	83.3	5.9	29.8	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	327
15-19	49.9	40.0	55.3	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	226
20-24	7.0	38.1	49.9	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	201
25-29	n/a ²	19.0	25.9	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	173
30-34	n/a ²	15.6	30.0	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	142
35-54	n/a ²	4.0	15.1	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	397
55+	n/a ²	4.7	12.4	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	143
Male							
Age group							
5-9	50.6	n/a ¹	2.4	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	362
10-14	73.1	5.5	23.8	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	359
15-19	65.0	49.0	68.4	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	192
20-24	22.5	70.2	75.9	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	138
25-29	n/a ²	48.2	65.1	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	148
30-34	n/a ²	34.1	52.7	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	110
35-54	n/a ²	26.1	57.8	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	453
55+	n/a ²	14.3	52.2	n/a ³	n/a ³	n/a ³	156

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

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

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

¹ In Mozambique, the school year is from February to December. Data were collected for the FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey during the school year.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Primary education, beginning around 6 years of age, is officially free and compulsory in Mozambique. Mozambique has 7 years of primary education followed by 5 years of secondary school. Lower primary consists of 5 years of schooling (Grade 1 to Grade 5), and upper primary is 2 years (Grade 6 and Grade 7). Secondary education consists of 3 years of junior secondary (Grade 8 to Grade 10), and senior secondary (Grade 11 and Grade 12, or high school).⁴⁶

Table 3.4 reveals that over half of school-age children and teens in the ZOI are currently attending school, although school attendance varies significantly by age. The modal age category for currently attending school is 10-14 years; 78.1 percent of 10-14 year olds in the ZOI are currently attending school. However, lower percentages of 5-9 year olds (51.2 percent) and 15-19 year olds (56.8 percent) in the ZOI are currently attending school, and only 13.6 percent of youth aged 20-24 are currently enrolled. Current school attendance in the Mozambique ZOI does not differ significantly by sex.

Table 3.4 also reveals that attainment of a primary level of education in the ZOI varies significantly by both age group and sex. Slightly more than two of every five 15-19 year olds (44.1 percent), and about half of 20-24 year olds (51.7 percent) in the Mozambique ZOI have attained a primary level of education. However, this percentage declines with each subsequent age group; only 9.7 percent of ZOI residents aged 55 or above have attained primary school.

Sex disparities in attainment of primary education are particularly noticeable for specific age groups. While the percentages of males and females in the youngest age group (i.e., 10-14 years) that have obtained a primary education are similar (5.5 percent among males and 5.9 percent among females), by the 20-24 year age group, male attainment of primary education is nearly double that of females; 70.2 percent of males age 20-24 have obtained a primary education, compared to only 38.1 percent of similarly-aged females. As shown in Table 3.4, this female disadvantage is apparent through subsequent age groups; among those aged 55 and over, 14.3 percent of males have attained a primary level of education, compared to only 4.7 percent of females.

In addition to current school attendance and achievement of primary education, Table 3.4 also shows the percent literate in the Mozambique ZOI by age group and sex. Both of these variables are significantly associated with literacy. Literacy is highest among the lower middle age groups (15-19 years and 20-24 years); about three of every five ZOI residents (approximately 61 percent) between the ages of 15 and 24 are literate. Literacy then declines with increasing age groups; among ZOI residents age 55 and above, only one-third (33.3 percent) are literate. Among males in this age group; however, over half (52.2 percent) are literate. In contrast, among females age 55 and above, only 12.4 percent are literate.

⁴⁶ SACMEQ. (2016).

Table 3.4 also presents female to male sex ratios of the indicators of current school attendance among household members ages 5-24, achievement of primary education among household members age 10 and above, and literacy among household members age 5 and above. Values less than 1.0 in this portion of the table illustrate disparities for females, and values greater than 1.0 illustrate disparities for males. In the Mozambique ZOI, the greatest disparities between males and females appear to be with school attendance for ages 20-24 (the sex ratio is 0.3), as well as primary educational attainment and literacy for the oldest age groups (e.g., 35-54, and 55+), with ZOI females exhibiting disadvantage on these measures relative to similarly-aged males.

4. Household Economic Status

This chapter includes a background discussion of monetary poverty in Mozambique, including the logic of the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)⁴⁷ and consumption expenditure methodology.

Growth in Mozambique's gross domestic product (GDP) has averaged 7 percent over the last 20 years. However, Mozambique's recent economic growth has not had a substantial impact on poverty; poverty has fallen 4 percent between 2003 and 2009.⁴⁸ Although poverty has been largely stagnant at a national level; regionally, the South and the North have seen reductions in poverty while those in the Central Region have witnessed an increase in poverty between 2003 and 2009.⁴⁹ As of 2009, national poverty rates were at 54.7 percent.⁵⁰ The lack of progress in poverty reduction has been explained by slow growth in agricultural production, weather shocks, such as droughts, and increases in international food and fuel prices.⁵¹

Estimates of per capita expenditures and poverty prevalence are typically derived from surveys similar to the LSMS. For the Feed the Future zone of influence (ZOI) interim assessments, these estimates are derived from the data collected in the household roster and household consumption expenditure modules of the ZOI interim survey, or from secondary household consumption data collected by other organizations. For the Mozambique ZOI interim assessment, the measures of household economic status are calculated using the ZOI interim survey, collected in September and October of 2015.

Like the LSMS, the ZOI interim survey collected data on households' consumption of various food and non-food items in order to infer household income and well-being. Individuals' per capita expenditures were then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members. From these data, household expenditure totals were calculated and used as a proxy for household incomes, based on the assumption that a household's consumption is closely related to its income. Household consumption and expenditures are often preferred to income when measuring poverty due to the difficulty in accurately measuring income. According to Deaton, expenditure data are less prone to error, easier to recall, and more stable over time than income data.⁵²

⁴⁷ Grosh and Glewwe. (1995).

⁴⁸ The World Bank. (2015b).

⁴⁹ Ministry of Planning and Development. (2010). p. 1.

⁵⁰ Ibid., p. 26.

⁵¹ Ibid., p. xii.

⁵² Deaton. (2008).

4.1 Daily Per Capita Expenditures

Table 4.1 presents daily per capita expenditures, the Feed the Future indicator that measures average daily expenditures within the ZOI per person in 2010 United States dollars (USD) after adjusting for 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP). Daily per capita expenditures serve as a proxy for income. This table includes the mean per capita expenditures and percentile distribution of per capita expenditures. The percentiles are interpreted as the percentage of the population that consumes less than the listed value. For example, the cut off point for the 50th percentile is 1.02. This means that 50 percent of individuals consume less than \$1.02 (2010 USD) per day. The 50th percentile is also the median. The percentiles are shown to provide information on the distribution of expenditures. As is typical of expenditure and income data, these estimates are positively skewed, with the majority of the population consuming/spending very little, and a small portion consuming much more. This is apparent because the median per capita expenditure of \$1.02 (2010 USD) is much lower than the average per capita expenditure of \$1.32 (2010 USD).

Table 4.1. Daily per capita expenditures by household characteristic (in 2010 USD)¹

Characteristic	Estimate (weighted)						n ²
	Mean ^a	Percentile					
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th	
Total (All households)	1.32	0.47	0.65	1.02	1.61	2.55	1,135
Gendered household type^a							
Male and female adults	1.31	0.48	0.65	1.03	1.60	2.51	853
Female adult(s) only	1.17	0.35	0.60	0.84	1.48	2.56	191
Male adult(s) only	2.34	0.91	1.16	1.85	3.23	4.29	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	^	^	^	1
Household size^a							
Small (1-5 members)	1.51	0.61	0.79	1.16	1.84	2.86	828
Medium (6-10 members)	1.11	0.39	0.52	0.85	1.43	2.33	302
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	^	^	^	5
Household educational attainment^a							
No education	1.17	0.39	0.65	0.97	1.46	2.29	137
Less than primary	1.06	0.44	0.60	0.86	1.42	1.91	599
Primary	1.37	0.49	0.72	1.08	1.60	2.68	268
Secondary or more	2.03	0.64	1.00	1.86	2.72	3.57	131

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ Per capita expenditures measured in Mozambican meticals (MZNs) were converted to 2010 USD using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and the PPP Index estimated by The World Bank. We used the formula $(2005 \text{ CPI MZN} / 2015 \text{ CPI MZN}) * 1 / (\text{PPP } 2005) * (2010 \text{ USD CPI} / 2005 \text{ USD CPI})$ where PPP 2005 = 11.63, 2015 CPI MZN = 197.60, 2005 CPI MZN = 100, 2010 USD CPI = 111.65, and 2005 USD CPI = 100. The conversion factor was 0.0486.

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

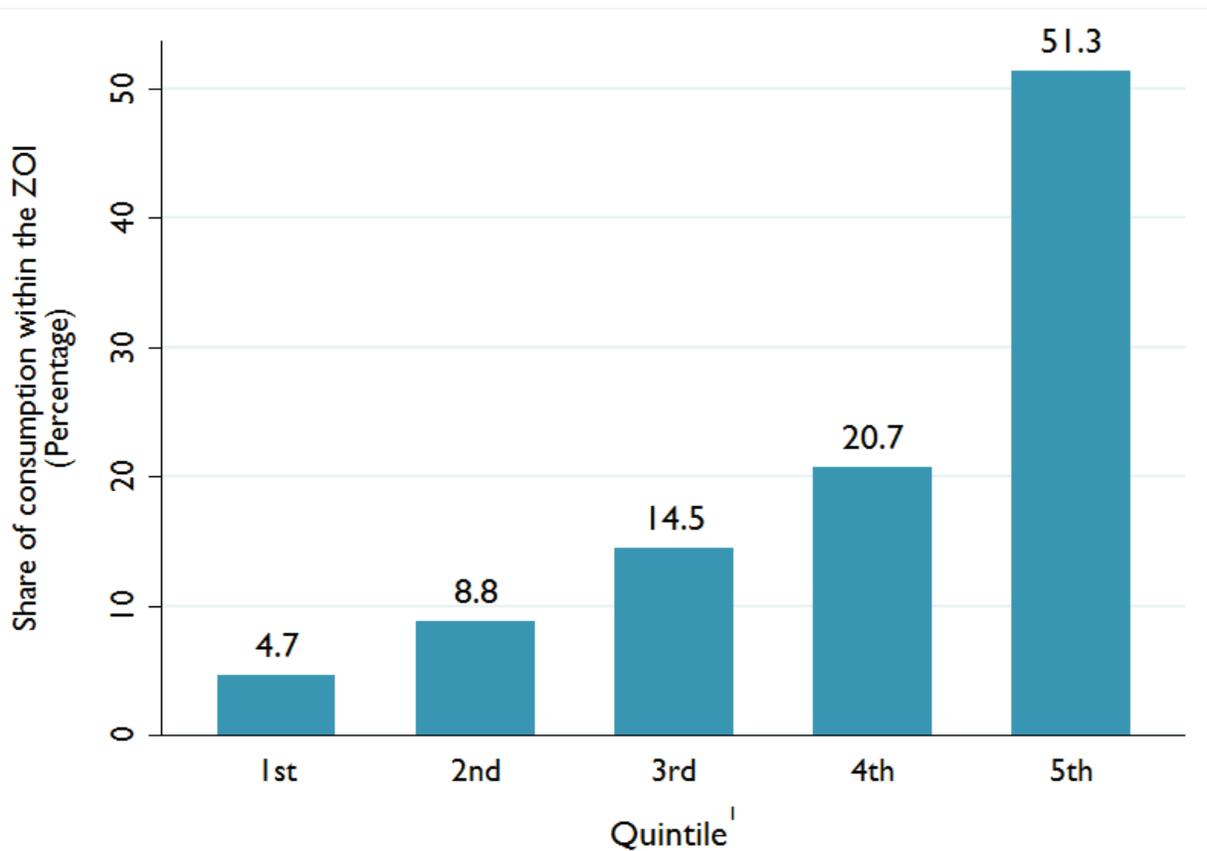
^a Significance tests were performed for associations between per capita expenditures and household characteristics. For example, a test was done between per capita expenditures and gendered household type. When an association is found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Estimates in Table 4.1 are shown for all households as well as disaggregated by household characteristics, including gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment. The table shows statistically significant differences between the mean per capita expenditures among the different categories of gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment. Male adult(s) only households have higher consumption than other household types. In general, it appears that smaller households have higher per capita expenditures, and that per capita expenditures increase among households with higher levels of education.

Figure 4.1 shows the share of total consumption per quintile in the ZOI. The share of consumption attributed to the lowest quintile (the bottom 20 percent) is a measure of inequality, and a Millennium Development Goal (MDG). This figure shows that the poorest 20 percent within the ZOI consumes only 4.7 percent of the total consumption within the ZOI. Conversely, the wealthiest 20 percent within the ZOI consumes 51.3 percent of the total consumption within the ZOI.

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



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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

4.2 Prevalence and Depth of Poverty in the ZOI

The prevalence of poverty, sometimes called the poverty headcount ratio, is measured by determining the percent of individuals living below a poverty threshold.⁵³ Estimates of poverty prevalence are sensitive to the poverty thresholds used to identify the poor. A standardized poverty threshold of \$1.25 per person per day in adjusted⁵⁴ 2005 USD is used to track global changes in poverty across countries and over time, including for the purpose of monitoring progress toward international goals such as the MDG to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The \$1.25 threshold is, in effect, the extreme poverty threshold and represents the poverty line typical of the world's poorest countries.⁵⁵ Poverty estimates are presented for Mozambique's own national poverty thresholds.

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

4.2.1 The \$1.25 Poverty Threshold

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

⁵³ Note that expenditure data are not collected at the individual level but rather at the level of the household; individuals' per capita expenditures are then derived by dividing total household expenditures by the number of household members.

⁵⁴ Adjustments are made according to PPP conversions. These conversions are established by The World Bank to allow currencies to be compared across countries in terms of how much an individual can buy in a specific country. The \$1.25 in 2005 PPP means that \$1.25 could buy the same amount of goods in another country as \$1.25 could in the United States in 2005.

⁵⁵ The World Bank. (2011).

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

Characteristic	Prevalence of poverty ²		Depth of poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population ^a	n ⁵	Percent of poverty line ^b	n ⁵	In USD 2005 PPP ^c	Percent of poverty line ^c	n ⁵
Total (All households)	66.5	1,135	29.0	1,135	0.55	43.6	696
Gendered household type^{a,b,c}							
Male and female adults	66.9	853	28.7	853	0.54	42.8	562
Female adult(s) only	71.0	191	35.5	191	0.63	50.0	109
Male adult(s) only	30.3	90	9.0	90	^	^	25
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^		^		-	-	-
Household size^{a,b,c}							
Small (1-5 members)	59.4	828	22.9	828	0.48	38.6	455
Medium (6-10 members)	74.1	302	36.0	302	0.61	48.6	237
Large (11+ members)	^	5	^	5	^	^	4
Household educational attainment^{a,b,c}							
No education	73.4	137	31.3	137	0.53	42.6	80
Less than primary	74.5	599	34.6	599	0.58	46.4	404
Primary	67.8	268	27.4	268	0.50	40.4	164
Secondary or more	39.7	131	15.0	131	0.47	37.7	48

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Poverty Prevalence

Over 66 percent (66.5) of individuals in the ZOI live below the \$1.25 poverty threshold. The prevalence of poverty is significantly different between categories of gendered household type, household size, and educational attainment. Poverty is lowest in male adult(s) only households. Poverty is also lowest in the smallest households and households where a member has obtained secondary education or higher.

Depth of Poverty

The depth of poverty in the ZOI is 29.0 percent, which indicates that the average gap between consumption levels of the population and the poverty line is \$0.36 (2005 PPP).

The depth of poverty indicates the amount of resource transfers that, if *perfectly* targeted to poor households, would be needed to bring everyone below the poverty line up to the poverty line. With a ZOI population of 6.55 million, a poverty threshold of \$1.25 per day, and a poverty gap of 29.0 percent, approximately \$2.4 million (2005 PPP) per day would need to be transferred to the poor to bring their income or expenditures up to the poverty threshold.

Differences in the depth of poverty among the background characteristics are statistically significant. Depth of poverty is lower in male adult(s) only households. Moreover, the poverty gap is the lowest among the households with one to five household members. The poverty gap declines across increasing levels of educational attainment.

Average Consumption Shortfall of the Poor

The average *poor* person within the ZOI lives at 56.4 percent of the poverty line, or 43.6 percent below the poverty line. The average value of consumption of a *poor* person is \$0.71 (2005 PPP) per day.

Among poor households, there are significant differences among the categories of the three disaggregate characteristics. Female adult(s) only households that are in poverty have a higher average shortfall than male and female only households. The impoverished households with the fewest members have a lower average shortfall than impoverished households with more members. Finally, among impoverished households, the average shortfall appears to decline with rising levels of education.

4.2.2 The National Poverty Threshold

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

The national poverty lines were established by the Household Budget Survey 2008/09, locally called the *Inquérito ao Orçamento Familiar 2008/09* (IOF08). The IOF08 was collected between September 2008 and August 2009. The poverty lines were estimated using a cost-of-basic-needs approach, where the total poverty line is the sum of the food poverty line and the non-food poverty line. As the poverty line in Mozambique was established by region, there are effectively multiple poverty lines depending on the country region. The national poverty lines refer to the minimum amount needed per person per day.⁵⁶ Appendix Table A2.2 shows the national poverty lines in Mozambique.

⁵⁶ Ministry of Planning and Development. (2010). p. 80.

Table 4.3. Poverty at the national threshold¹

Characteristic	Prevalence of poverty ²		Depth of poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population ^a	n ⁵	Percent of poverty line ^b	n ⁵	In USD 2005 PPP ^c	Percent of poverty line ^c	n ⁵
Total (All households)	57.5	1,135	20.7	1,135	0.36	35.9	564
Gendered household type^{a,b}							
Male and female adults	57.4	853	20.3	853	0.35	35.3	455
Female adult(s) only	66.7	191	27.0	191	0.41	40.4	94
Male adult(s) only	16.0	90	4.0	90	^	^	15
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	1	^	1	-	-	-
Household size^{a,b,c}							
Small (1-5 members)	46.0	828	14.3	828	0.31	31.2	343
Medium (6-10 members)	70.6	302	27.9	302	0.39	39.5	218
Large (11+ members)	^	5	^	5	^	^	3
Household educational attainment^{a,b}							
No education	58.2	137	20.9	137	0.35	36.0	59
Less than primary	64.3	599	24.2	599	0.36	37.6	331
Primary	58.6	268	19.8	268	0.35	33.7	131
Secondary or more	37.2	131	12.2	131	0.36	32.6	43

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The national poverty threshold is the poverty threshold established by the Mozambique Household Budget Survey 2008/09. The national threshold varies by region and area type. The various values of the national poverty threshold are presented in Appendix 2.2.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

As seen in Table 4.3, 57.5 percent of individuals in the ZOI live below the national poverty threshold. The national poverty line identifies fewer individuals as poor than does the \$1.25 2005 PPP poverty threshold because the national poverty line is effectively lower than the international extreme threshold of \$1.25 2005 PPP per person per day.

Despite the lower rates of poverty observed with the national threshold, the relationships between poverty and household characteristics (gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment) are similar to those observed in Table 4.2. There are significant differences in the prevalence of poverty and depth of poverty between gendered

household types, household size, and levels of education. Moreover, the average consumption shortfall of poor households is significantly different between small and medium sized households.

4.2.3 The National Extreme Poverty Threshold

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

Table 4.4. Poverty at the national extreme threshold¹

Characteristic	Prevalence of poverty ²		Depth of poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population ^a	n ⁵	Percent of poverty line ^b	n ⁵	In USD 2005 PPP ^c	Percent of poverty line ^c	n ⁵
Total (All households)	40.0	1,135	12.3	1,135	0.24	30.7	371
Gendered household type^{a,b}							
Male and female adults	39.3	853	11.9	853	0.23	30.4	301
Female adult(s) only	52.3	191	17.2	191	0.26	32.8	64
Male adult(s) only	6.6	90	1.7	90	^	^	6
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^		^		-	-	-
Household size^{a,b,c}							
Small (1-5 members)	29.9	828	7.1	828	0.18	23.7	207
Medium (6-10 members)	50.9	302	18.5	302	0.28	36.3	161
Large (11+ members)	^	5	^	5	^	^	3
Household educational attainment^{a,b}							
No education	40.4	137	12.4	137	0.24	30.7	36
Less than primary	47.2	599	14.9	599	0.24	31.6	221
Primary	37.3	268	11.5	268	0.25	30.9	86
Secondary or more	24.2	131	6.2	131	^	^	28

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The national extreme poverty threshold is the food-only threshold established by the Mozambique Household Budget Survey 2008/09. The national extreme threshold varies by region and area type. The various values of the national extreme poverty threshold are presented in Appendix 2.2.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

The national extreme thresholds used in this analysis are the food-only poverty lines established for the IOF08. The poverty lines in Mozambique were established by region, and they refer to the minimum amounts needed per person per day.⁵⁷ Appendix Table A2.2 presents the national extreme poverty lines in Mozambique.

Forty percent of individuals in the ZOI live below the national extreme poverty threshold. These individuals do not have access to enough resources to consume the minimum caloric intake for their age and sex group.

Some of the significant relationships that appear in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 can be found in Table 4.4. There are significant differences in the poverty prevalence and depth of poverty among categories of gendered household type, household size, and household educational attainment. Additionally, the consumption shortfall of poor households is significantly different between small and medium sized households.

⁵⁷ Ministry of Planning and Development. (2010). p. 80.

5. Women's Empowerment in Agriculture

While women play a prominent role in agriculture, they face persistent economic and social constraints. Because of this, women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future. Empowering women is particularly important to achieving the Feed the Future objectives of inclusive agriculture sector growth and improved nutritional status. The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) was developed to track the change in women's empowerment that occurs as a direct or indirect result of interventions under Feed the Future, and as a programming tool to identify and address the constraints that limit women's full engagement in the agriculture sector.⁵⁸ For more information, the WEAI questionnaires and manual can be found online.⁵⁹

5.1 Overview

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

The index is composed of two subindices: the Five Domains of Empowerment (5DE) subindex, which measures the empowerment of women in the five empowerment domains; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), which measures the relative empowerment of men and women within the household. The WEAI questionnaire is asked of the primary adult male and female decisionmaker in each household and compares the 5DE profiles of women and men in the same household. The primary adult decisionmakers are individuals age 18 or older who are self-identified as the primary adult male or female decisionmaker during the collection of the household roster.⁶⁰ The WEAI score is computed as a weighted sum of the zone of influence (ZOI)-level 5DE and the GPI.

The ZOI interim survey; however, only collects data for 9 of the 10 indicators and only for the primary adult *female* decisionmakers, not for primary adult *male* decisionmakers, within sampled households. The data collected during the 2015 interim survey allow calculation of 9 of the 10 individual empowerment indicators for primary adult female decisionmakers (referred to

⁵⁸ Alkire, Malapit, et al. (2013).

⁵⁹ IFPRI. (2013). Retrieved from <http://feedthefuture.gov/lp/womens-empowerment-agriculture-index>.

⁶⁰ The respondents of the WEAI questionnaire are only the primary decisionmakers in the household; and therefore, may not be representative of the entire female and male populations in the surveyed area.

hereafter as *surveyed women*), enabling Feed the Future to assess change to the individual indicators or constraints that are affecting women’s empowerment in countries’ ZOIs. This chapter presents findings on these nine empowerment indicators.

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

Table 5.1 presents the 5 empowerment domains, their definitions under the WEAI, the corresponding 10 indicators, and the percentage of women who achieve adequacy in the 9 indicators assessed in the ZOI interim survey. Because it was not possible to calculate whether a woman is empowered or not based on the complete set of indicators that comprises the 5DE, the percentages presented in Table 5.1 reflect the proportion of all surveyed women with adequacy in individual indicators regardless of their empowerment status (i.e., the uncensored headcount), and not the proportion of surveyed women who are disempowered and achieve adequacy in individual indicators (i.e., the censored headcount).⁶¹ The criteria for determining adequacy in each domain are provided in Appendix A2.3.

Among surveyed women in the Mozambique ZOI, the 5DE indicators with the highest uncensored (or “raw”) headcounts (i.e., the greatest achievement of adequacy) are: (1) control over the use of income (91.7 percent), (2) satisfaction with leisure time (91.2 percent), and (3) ownership of assets (88.9 percent). The 5DE indicators with the lowest levels of achievement are: (1) access to and decisions on credit (10.8 percent), (2) group membership (53.3 percent), and (3) speaking in public (54.7 percent).

The tables and text in the remainder of Chapter 5 present further description of the individual components of these 5DE indicators.

⁶¹ See Appendix A2.3 for the criteria for achieving adequacy in each WEAI indicator.

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

Domain	Definition of domain	Indicators	Percent with adequate achievement	n
Production	Sole or joint decisionmaking over food and cash crop farming, livestock, and fisheries, and autonomy in agricultural production	Input in productive decisions	86.0	802
		Autonomy in production	n/a	n/a
Resources	Ownership, access to, and decisionmaking power over productive resources such as land, livestock, agricultural equipment, consumer durables, and credit	Ownership of assets	88.9	802
		Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	78.5	802
		Access to and decisions on credit	10.8	802
Income	Sole or joint control over income and expenditures	Control over use of income	91.7	802
Leadership	Membership in economic or social groups and comfort in speaking in public	Group member	53.3	802
		Speaking in public	54.7	802
Time	Allocation of time to productive and domestic tasks and satisfaction with the available time for leisure activities	Workload	82.7	802
		Leisure	91.2	802

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

5.2 Production

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

Nearly all surveyed women (91.4 percent) in the Mozambique ZOI report participating in a productive activity. Of these women, nearly all (95.4 percent) report having input into the decisions made about the activities. Food crop farming (defined as crops primarily for household food consumption) is the activity with the highest participation, at 87.4 percent of surveyed women in the ZOI. In addition to food crop farming, smaller percentages of women report livestock raising (33.6 percent) and cash crop farming (30.9 percent). The economic activity with the lowest participation in the Mozambique ZOI is fishing or fishpond culture (1.5 percent of surveyed women).

Women who participate in the specific economic activities shown in Table 5.2, report high levels of input into decisions regarding the activity. For each respective economic activity (for which there is sufficient sample size), more than 90 percent of women report having input into decisionmaking. The activity with women’s greatest reported input into decisionmaking is livestock raising (98.7 percent).

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

Activity	Participates in activity		Has input ¹ into decisions about activity	
	Percent	n ²	Percent	n ^{1,3}
Total (All surveyed women)	91.4	802	95.4	740
Type of activity				
Food crop farming	87.4	802	95.3	715
Cash crop farming	30.9	802	92.5	251
Livestock raising	33.6	802	98.7	282
Fishing or fishpond culture	1.5	802	^	13
Non-farm economic activities	16.0	802	95.9	126
Wage or salaried employment	8.4	802	95.9	70

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Table 5.3 shows the percentage of surveyed women who have input into the decisions made regarding the use of income derived from an activity. Nearly all women (95.7 percent) report having input into the use of income generated from the economic activities in which they participate. Of the specific activities for which there is an adequate sample size, over 90 percent of women report having input in the use of income from the activity. The activity with the greatest percentage is livestock raising; 97.8 percent of women participating in this activity report having input into the use of income generated from livestock.

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

Activity	Has input ¹ into use of income from activity	
	Percent	n ^{2,3}
Total (All surveyed women)	95.7	734
Type of activity		
Food crop farming	95.0	708
Cash crop farming	92.3	248
Livestock raising	97.8	279
Fishing or fishpond culture	^	13
Non-farm economic activities	94.6	124
Wage or salaried employment	95.8	69

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

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

Across the various activities shown in Table 5.4, the activity with the highest percentage of women reporting that they have no decisionmaking ability at all is whether to take crops to the market; 2.4 percent of women report having no decisionmaking ability in this area. However, it is noteworthy that across the seven productive activities shown in Table 5.4, less than 3 percent of women in the ZOI report having no decisionmaking ability whatsoever; in other words, across these seven activities for which decisions were made, women very rarely report that they have no decisionmaking ability at all.

When examining the areas where women report the most decisionmaking ability, the most common activity about which women report their ability to make decisions to a "high extent" is minor household expenditures (36.6 percent). Over one-third of women report they can make decisions about minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption or other household needs) to a high extent. In contrast, only 17.4 percent of women report their ability to make decisions to a high extent for major household expenditures (e.g., purchasing a large household appliance such as a refrigerator). Indeed, the majority of surveyed women (61.7 percent) reported that decisionmaking regarding major household expenditures was not applicable to their specific situation.

Tables 5.2, 5.3, and 5.4 present information contributing to two indicators of the WEAI. *Input into productive decisions*, one indicator of the *Production* domain, is measured by the extent to

which individuals make decisions or feel they can make decisions on the economic activities listed in the three tables. The *Income* domain is comprised entirely of a single indicator measuring the control over use of income. This indicator captures individuals' ability to make decisions involving the income generated from their productive activity, or the extent to which they feel they can make decisions regarding household expenditures and wage income.

Table 5.4. Decisionmaking on production among surveyed women

Activity	Extent to which respondents feel they can make their own decisions (percent) ^{1,2}				Not applicable ³	n
	Not at all	Small extent	Medium extent	High extent		
Getting inputs for agricultural production	1.9	25.9	33.3	32.4	6.4	802
The types of crops to grow	2.1	25.8	35.6	32.8	3.8	802
Whether to take crops to the market	2.4	22.9	32.4	28.8	13.5	802
Livestock raising	1.9	9.7	9.4	15.9	63.1	783
Her own wage or salary employment	1.0	9.1	11.7	18.7	59.6	778
Major household expenditures	1.5	9.8	9.6	17.4	61.7	787
Minor household expenditures	1.3	20.5	35.4	36.6	6.1	801

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

5.3 Productive Resources

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

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

Type of resource	Someone in the household owns item		Woman can decide to purchase items		Woman can decide to sell/give/rent owned items	
	Percent	n ¹	Percent	n ¹	Percent	n ¹
Agricultural land	86.4	795	86.0	678	87.5	633
Large livestock	4.6	795	69.9	41	60.7	40
Small livestock	16.9	796	86.5	142	88.0	142
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons	41.2	796	92.6	366	92.4	369
Fish pond or fishing equipment	1.0	796	^	7	^	4
Non-mechanized farm equipment	61.5	798	88.6	476	87.4	378
Mechanized farm equipment	1.6	799	^	12	^	11
Non-farm business equipment	3.3	799	n/a		n/a	
House or other structures	45.7	799	n/a		n/a	
Large consumer durables	8.3	798	n/a		n/a	
Small consumer durables	42.8	798	n/a		n/a	
Cell phone	48.1	800	n/a		n/a	
Non-agricultural land	15.4	800	n/a		n/a	
Means of transportation	35.2	796	n/a		n/a	

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Of the 14 productive resources included in the WEAI module, those most commonly owned by ZOI households in Mozambique (more precisely, the subsample of ZOI households with a primary adult female decisionmaker, which represents 93.3 percent of households in the ZOI) include agricultural land (86.4 percent of households) and non-mechanized farm equipment (e.g., hand tools, animal-drawn plows, etc.) at 61.5 percent of households. The least commonly owned resources include fish pond or fishing equipment (1.0 percent of households) and mechanized farm equipment (e.g., tractor-drawn plows, power tillers, etc.) at 1.6 percent of households. Fewer than 2 percent of ZOI households own these items.

For the first seven resources shown in Table 5.5, women were asked the extent of their decisionmaking ability to purchase or to sell, give away, or rent the specific owned item. Of the resources with sufficient sample size, the purchase of poultry/fowl (i.e., chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons) was the item with the greatest percentage of women’s decisionmaking, at

92.6 percent of women in households who owned this item. This was followed by the purchase of non-mechanized farm equipment, at 88.6 percent of women. Regarding women's decisionmaking over selling, giving away, or renting the owned resources, the items with the highest percentages on this measure are poultry/fowl (92.4 percent) and small livestock (e.g., goats, pigs, and sheep), at (88.0 percent).

In other words, among the 41.2 percent of households which own poultry/fowl, 92.6 percent of primary adult female decisionmakers report the ability to make purchasing decisions (solely or with any degree of input) about poultry/fowl, and 92.4 percent report decisionmaking ability to sell, give away, or rent the poultry/fowl.

As shown in Table 5.5, the majority of households (86.4 percent) in the Mozambique ZOI own some agricultural land. Within these land-owning households, the majority of primary adult women (86.0 percent) report they have decisionmaking ability to purchase agricultural land, and a similar majority (87.5 percent) report they have decisionmaking ability to sell, give away, or rent agricultural land.

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, few households in the WEAI module (only 13.5 percent) report a household member receiving any type of loan in the prior year. The most common credit source overall (of the five possible sources) is friends or relatives (7.6 percent). When examining types of loans, the most common type is cash loans; 8.9 percent of households received a cash loan, while 5.4 percent received an in-kind loan in the prior 12 months.

Among the subsample of women living in households which received a loan in the prior year (n=97), the bottom half of Table 5.6 presents the percentages who report having contributed to two different decisions surrounding the loan: (1) the decision on whether or not to borrow; and (2) the decision on how to use the loan (what to do with the money or in-kind item loaned). Overall, 80.2 percent of women report contributing to at least one of the credit decisions. A greater percentage of women reported contributing to the decision on how to use the loan (77.1 percent) than the percentage of women who reported contributing to the decision on whether or not to borrow the loan (66.2 percent).

Table 5.6. Credit access among surveyed women

Estimate	Any source (percent)	Credit source (percent) ¹				
		Non-governmental organization	Informal lender	Formal lender	Friends or relatives	Group-based microfinance
Total receiving a loan (All surveyed women)	13.5	4.1	2.4	1.5	7.6	1.1
Type of loan						
Any loan	13.5	4.1	2.4	1.5	7.6	1.1
In-kind loan	5.4	3.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.5
Cash loan	8.9	0.5	2.1	0.9	6.8	0.6
n²	802	792	788	792	789	795
Total contributing to a credit decision (All surveyed women)	80.2	^	^	^	78.5	^
Type of decisions						
On whether to borrow	66.2	^	^	^	54.7	^
On how to use loan	77.1	^	^	^	76.4	^
n²	97	28	19	11	59	7

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

5.4 Leadership in the Community

The *Leadership* domain measures an individual's influence and involvement with community organizations and issues impacting her community. The first indicator of the domain is an individual's ease of speaking in public, which is measured by three questions related to the level of difficulty faced when voicing her opinion regarding community decisions. On this indicator, 54.7 percent of surveyed women in the ZOI achieves adequacy in voicing her opinions on community matters (**Table 5.7**).

When looking at the three topics for public discussion that were asked about in the WEAI module, the percentages of surveyed women who are comfortable speaking in public about each of the topics are fairly consistent. About 51.4 percent of women report being comfortable speaking in public to help decide on infrastructure to be built in the community. This is followed by speaking in public to protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials (48.5 percent of women feel comfortable), and speaking in public to ensure proper payment of wages for public works or other similar programs (44.3 percent of women feel comfortable).

Table 5.7. Comfort with speaking in public among surveyed women

Topics for public discussion	Percent	n ¹
	Comfortable speaking in public about selected topics	
Total (All surveyed women)	54.7	802
Topics		
To help decide on infrastructure to be built in the community	51.4	785
To ensure proper payment of wages for public works or other similar programs	44.3	638
To protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials	48.5	776

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, over half (53.3 percent) of surveyed women report membership in at least one group. (This is also the uncensored headcount for this indicator; 53.3 percent of women are adequate on the group membership indicator, also shown in Table 5.1.) The group type in the ZOI with the highest participation among primary adult female decisionmakers is religious groups, at 44.3 percent of surveyed women. Other group types in the ZOI with active participation among surveyed women, albeit at lower percentages, include local government groups (11.1 percent of women) and water users' groups (6.1 percent).

Table 5.8. Group membership among surveyed women

Group type	Percent ¹	n ²
	Is an active group member	
Total (All surveyed women)	53.3	802
Group type		
Agricultural producers' group	1.4	802
Water users' group	6.1	802
Forest users' group	1.2	801
Credit or microfinance group	0.8	801
Mutual help or insurance group	3.7	802
Trade and business association	1.1	802
Civic or charitable group	1.4	800
Local government	11.1	796
Religious group	44.3	801
Other	3.3	802

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

5.5 Time Use

The last domain of the WEAI is time use. This domain assesses women's workload as directly measured through a time allocation log, as well as the satisfaction felt by the surveyed woman with her leisure time. **Table 5.9** shows the percentage distribution and average hours spent participating in various activities and chores that women often perform. The percentage of women performing an activity indicates the percentage of women who reported doing an activity within the past 24 hours, irrespective of the length of time spent performing the activity. The average hours spent performing an activity is the average across all women, assigning zero hours to women who did not perform an activity. Both primary and secondary activities are presented in Table 5.9. In the ZOI, 91.2 percent of women reported being satisfied with their leisure time. (This is the uncensored headcount, see Table 5.1.)

Table 5.9. Time allocation among surveyed women

Activity	Primary activity		Secondary activity ¹	
	Percent of women	Mean hours devoted	Percent of women	Mean hours devoted
Sleeping and resting	100.0	10.1	2.9	0.0
Eating and drinking	100.0	1.8	2.3	0.0
Personal care	92.3	1.0	4.5	0.0
School and homework	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Work as employed	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Own business work	6.9	0.3	0.8	0.0
Farming/livestock/fishing	64.1	2.9	2.7	0.0
Shopping/getting services	28.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Weaving, sewing, textile care	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cooking	97.1	2.1	7.1	0.0
Domestic work (fetching food and water)	90.3	1.9	5.9	0.0
Care for children/adults/elderly	53.5	0.7	9.4	0.1
Travel and commuting	27.3	0.4	1.1	0.0
Watching TV/listening to radio/reading	13.4	0.2	4.4	0.0
Exercising	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
Social activities and hobbies	74.9	1.4	16.0	0.2
Religious activities	23.6	0.4	1.3	0.0
Other	15.8	0.4	5.1	0.1
n	802	802	802	802

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Of all the activities reported in Table 5.9, the most commonly reported primary activities among surveyed women in the ZOI include sleeping and resting (100.0 percent of women mean 10.1 hours), eating and drinking (100.0 percent, mean 1.8 hours), and cooking (97.1 percent, mean 2.1 hours). Least common activities include school and homework (only reported by 0.8 percent of surveyed women), exercising (0.9 percent), and employed work (1.6 percent). Beyond activities of daily life such as sleeping and eating, other common work activities (in addition to cooking) include domestic work such as fetching food or water (90.3 percent), and caregiving for children or other adults or elderly (53.5 percent). In the Mozambique ZOI, few women reported any secondary activities; and thus, the average time spent in secondary activities across all the women is less than 1 hour. The most commonly reported secondary activity is social activities and hobbies (16.0 percent of women).

6. Hunger and Dietary Intake

This chapter presents findings related to hunger in the zone of influence (ZOI) as well as women's and young children's dietary intake.

6.1 Household Hunger

The Household Hunger Scale (HHS) is used to calculate the prevalence of households in the Mozambique ZOI experiencing moderate or severe hunger. The HHS was developed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Project (FANTA-2/FHI 360) in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. It has been cross-culturally validated to allow comparison across different food-insecure contexts. The HHS is used to assess, geographically target, monitor, and evaluate settings affected by substantial food insecurity. The HHS is used to estimate the percentage of households affected by three different severities of household hunger: (1) little to no household hunger (HHS score 0-1); (2) moderate household hunger (HHS score 2-3); and (3) severe household hunger (HHS score 4-6). The HHS should be measured at the same time each year, and ideally at the most vulnerable time of year (right before the harvest, during the dry season, etc.).^{62,63}

In Mozambique, the hungry season begins in October and extends into February in the south and central parts of the country (Tete, Manica, and parts of Zambezia); in the northern part of the Mozambique ZOI (parts of Zambezia and Nampula), the hungry season begins in December and extends through early March.⁶⁴

Data for the HHS in the Mozambique baseline assessment were collected from November 2013 to January 2014 for most of the sample, and from February to May 2013 in the Tete districts. For the interim assessment, data collection took place from September through October 2015.

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

Approximately four of every five households in the Mozambique ZOI (85.2 percent) report that they experience little to no hunger. However, 13.8 percent experience moderate hunger, and an additional 1.0 percent experience severe hunger. As shown in the Feed the Future ZOI indicator estimates table in the Executive Summary (as well as the table in Appendix A1.1),

⁶² Ballard, Coates, Swindale, and Deitchler. (2011).

⁶³ USAID. (2013). For further description of the household hunger indicator and its calculation, refer to the *Feed the Future Indicator Handbook*, available at <http://feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-handbook-indicator-definitions>.

⁶⁴ FEWS NET. (2013).

14.8 percent of ZOI households experience either moderate or severe hunger, which is the Feed the Future standard indicator.

Table 6.1. Household hunger

Characteristic	Percent			n ¹
	Little to no hunger ^a	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger	
Total (All households)	85.2	13.8	1.0	1,127
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	85.8	13.5	0.7	847
Female adult(s) only	81.1	16.7	2.2	189
Male adult(s) only	88.1	10.5	1.4	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	1
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	84.4	14.6	1.0	822
Medium (6-10 members)	86.9	12.1	1.0	300
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	5
Household educational attainment^a				
No education	82.7	14.3	2.9	136
Less than primary	81.8	17.5	0.7	596
Primary	88.9	10.2	0.9	264
Secondary or more	92.4	6.9	0.8	131

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Significance tests were performed for relationships between little to no hunger and household characteristics, which is equivalent to a significance test for moderate and severe hunger combined and each respective household characteristic. As denoted by the superscripts in Table 6.1, experiencing little to no hunger is significantly associated with household educational attainment. Generally, with increasing levels of household education, the prevalence of experiencing little to no hunger appears to increase (notwithstanding the very similar percentages among the “no education” and “less than primary” households, at 82.7 percent and 81.8 percent, respectively). Among households whose members have secondary or more schooling, in contrast, nearly all (92.4 percent) report little to no hunger.

6.2 Dietary Intake

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

6.2.1 Dietary Diversity Among Women Age 15-49 Years

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

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

Women's Dietary Diversity Score

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

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, the WDDS indicator value is 3.34; in other words, women consume an average of 3.34 food groups of the nine possible groups. The median value is three food groups. Mean WDDS varies significantly by levels of women's educational attainment and household hunger status.

As shown in Table 6.2, mean WDDS values generally appear to increase with increasing education (notwithstanding the value for no education, at an average of 3.45 food groups).

Table 6.2. Women's dietary diversity score

Characteristic	Mean ^a	Median	n ¹
Total (All women 15-49)	3.34	3	1,034
Age			
15-19	3.35	3	219
20-24	3.23	3	192
25-29	3.42	3	172
30-34	3.42	3	140
35-39	3.46	3	146
40-44	3.20	3	96
45-49	3.22	3	69
Educational attainment^a			
No education	3.45	3	396
Less than primary	3.21	3	452
Primary	3.28	3	135
Secondary or more	3.76	4	51
Gendered household type			
Male and female adults	3.36	3	886
Female adult(s) only	3.19	3	138
Male adult(s) only	^	^	10
Child(ren) only (no adults)	–	–	0
Household size			
Small (1-5 members)	3.35	3	638
Medium (6-10 members)	3.36	3	380
Large (11+ members)	^	^	16
Household hunger^a			
Little to no hunger	3.45	3	850
Moderate or severe hunger	2.68	3	178

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Women with less than primary schooling consume an average of 3.21 food groups, while women with secondary or more schooling consume an average of 3.76 food groups.

In addition to the significant association with education, WDDS scores vary significantly by levels of household hunger status. Women in households experiencing little to no hunger consume an average of 3.45 food groups, compared to women in households with moderate or severe hunger, at 2.68 food groups.

Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity

The Feed the Future MDD-W indicator is a new measure introduced in the interim assessments and uses the following 10 food groups: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) legumes and beans; (3) nuts and seeds; (4) dairy products; (5) eggs; (6) flesh foods, including organ meat and miscellaneous small animal protein; (7) vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables; (8) other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits; (9) other fruits; and (10) other vegetables.⁶⁵ Achievement of MDD-W is defined as having consumed foods from 5 of the 10 food groups in the past 24 hours. Thus, this indicator is a dichotomous variable, and the measure is reported as the percentage of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity.⁶⁶

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

Among women in the Mozambique ZOI, 17.4 percent meet the MDD-W threshold (five food groups). Of the disaggregates presented in Table 6.3, gendered household type and household hunger are significantly associated with the MDD-W indicator. About 18.3 percent of women residing in male and female adult households meet the MDD-W threshold, compared to only 11.1 percent of women in female adult-only households.⁶⁷

In addition, household hunger status is also significantly associated with MDD-W. Only 9.4 percent of women in households experiencing moderate or severe hunger obtain a minimum dietary diversity, compared to 18.6 percent of women (nearly double) in households experiencing little or no hunger.

⁶⁵ The differences between the 9 food groups used for the WDDS (Table 6.2), which is the current standard Feed the Future indicator, and the 10 food groups used for the new MDD-W measure (Table 6.3) include: (1) legumes and beans are separated from nuts and seeds; (2) meat (flesh foods) and organ meat are combined into one group; and (3) other fruits and other vegetables are separated into two groups.

⁶⁶ USAID. (2014c). For more information, refer to Volume II: Guidance on the First Interim Assessment of the Feed the Future Zone of Influence Population-Level Indicators (October 2014), Section 4.2, available at http://www.feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/ftf_guidanceseries_volII_interimassessment_oct2014.pdf.

⁶⁷ Note that there are no women of reproductive age (WRA), or women age 15-49, in child-only households, or those households with no members (male or female) age 18 or above. There are, however, 10 WRA in male adult-only households (by definition, these WRA would be females aged 15-17 given that male adult-only households have no adult women. Yet this sample size is too small ($n < 30$) to present reliable estimates.

Table 6.3. Women’s minimum dietary diversity

Characteristic	Percent ^a	n ¹
Total (All women 15-49)	17.4	1,034
Age		
15-19	18.0	219
20-24	13.6	192
25-29	20.5	172
30-34	20.3	140
35-39	20.2	146
40-44	14.5	96
45-49	11.6	69
Educational attainment		
No education	19.9	396
Less than primary	14.5	452
Primary	19.3	135
Secondary or more	18.4	51
Gendered household type^a		
Male and female adults	18.3	886
Female adult(s) only	11.1	138
Male adult(s) only	^	10
Child(ren) only (no adults)	–	0
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	18.4	638
Medium (6-10 members)	16.5	380
Large (11+ members)	^	16
Household hunger^a		
Little to no hunger	18.6	850
Moderate or severe hunger	9.4	178

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Table 6.4 shows the percentages of women age 15-49 years who consume each of the 10 food groups by dietary diversity achievement status. The percentages who consume each of the 10 food groups are shown for women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity and for women who do not achieve a minimum dietary diversity.

Among the majority of women who do not achieve a minimum dietary diversity, only two food groups – grains, roots, and tubers (consumed by 94.2 percent of women in this “not achieving MDD-W” group), and meat and organ meats (consumed by 54.5 percent) – are consumed by at least half of the women. For the other eight food groups, the percentage of women consuming each group falls below 50 percent (ranging from 46.1 percent of women consuming vitamin

A-rich dark green leafy vegetables down to only 0.4 percent of women consuming dairy products).

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

Category	Percent of women according to achievement of a minimum dietary diversity ^a	
	Achieving	Not achieving
Women consuming a specific food group		
Grains, roots, and tubers ^a	98.4	94.2
Legumes and beans ^a	71.1	24.3
Nuts and seeds ^a	20.1	3.1
Dairy products	2.7	0.4
Meat and organ meats ^a	86.7	54.5
Eggs ^a	18.9	6.3
Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables ^a	91.2	46.1
Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits ^a	73.8	21.2
Other fruits ^a	18.3	4.2
Other vegetables ^a	81.4	26.7
n	200	834

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Moreover, as shown in the superscripts in Table 6.4, achievement of a minimum dietary diversity is significantly associated with consumption of 9 of the 10 specific food groups. In other words, consumption of each of these nine food groups in Table 6.4 below (those denoted with a superscript “a”) is significantly associated with MDD-W achievement status. For example, women’s consumption of legumes and beans differs significantly by MDD-W status, with 71.1 percent of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity consuming legumes and beans, compared to only 24.3 percent of women who do not achieve a minimum dietary diversity consuming legumes and beans. The only exception is the dairy products food group, which is not significantly associated with MDD-W achievement status.

6.2.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding

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

Exclusive Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits, including protection from gastrointestinal infections and reduced risk of mortality due to infectious disease. Exclusive breastfeeding means the infant received breast milk (including expressed

breast milk or breast milk from a wet nurse) and may have received oral rehydration salts, vitamins, minerals, and/or medicines, but did not receive any other food or liquid. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-5 months of age who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey.

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

Among all infants less than 6 months of age in the Mozambique ZOI, 71.6 percent are exclusively breastfed.

In addition, and as shown in Table 6.5, the ZOI exclusive breastfeeding estimate for male infants is 79.6 percent, but the estimate for female infants is suppressed due to insufficient sample size (n<30).⁶⁸

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

Characteristic	Percent ^a	n ¹
Total (All children under 6 months)	71.6	67
Child sex		
Male	79.6	38
Female	^	29
Caregiver’s educational attainment²		
No education	^	23
Less than primary	71.8	30
Primary	^	9
Secondary or more	^	5

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

⁶⁸ It is important to note that the sample size for all infants, regardless of sex, age 0-5 months is quite small in the Mozambique ZOI interim survey data, at just 67 cases. As a result, the confidence intervals (CIs) for the exclusive breastfeeding indicator estimates, as shown in the Executive Summary and Appendix A1.1 tables, are correspondingly wide.

Minimum Acceptable Diet

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

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, 3.4 percent of children age 6-23 months receives a MAD. Significance tests were run for differences in the prevalence of MAD by levels of child's sex, child's age group, caregiver's educational attainment, gendered household type, household size, and household hunger. No significant association was found between prevalence of MAD and any of these disaggregate variables.

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

Table 6.7 reveals that among breastfed children in the ZOI, 39.4 percent receive a minimum meal frequency and 12.8 percent receive a minimum dietary diversity. Among non-breastfed children (n=31), the group shown in the bottom panel of the table, 9.2 percent receive a minimum meal frequency, 20.5 percent receive a minimum dietary diversity, and no non-breastfed children (0.0 percent) receive the minimum milk feeding frequency. Receipt of a minimum meal frequency is significantly associated with breastfeeding status (with breastfed children exhibiting an advantage over non-breastfed children), but receipt of a minimum dietary diversity is not significantly associated with children's breastfeeding status.

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

Characteristic	Percent ^a	n ¹
Total (All children 6-23 months)	3.4	232
Child sex		
Male	5.4	111
Female	1.7	121
Child age		
6-11 months	2.7	84
12-17 months	3.3	93
18-23 months	4.4	55
Caregiver's educational attainment²		
No education	4.2	89
Less than primary	3.9	108
Primary	^	28
Secondary or more	^	7
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	3.0	202
Female adult(s) only	^	25
Male adult(s) only	^	5
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	0
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	4.2	135
Medium (6-10 members)	2.3	97
Large (11+ members)	-	0
Household hunger		
Little to no hunger	3.9	194
Moderate or severe hunger	0.8	35

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

When examining the individual food groups, Table 6.7 shows that the most common food group for both groups of children (breastfed and non-breastfed) is grains, roots, and tubers; 84.1 percent of breastfed children and 100.0 percent of non-breastfed children received foods from this group. The least common food for breastfed children is eggs, consumed by only 5.2 percent of children. Among non-breastfed children, the least common food group is dairy products, consumed by only 5.0 percent of children in this group.

In addition, the consumption of three food groups (of the seven groups presented in Table 6.7) is significantly associated with breastfeeding status: grains, roots, and tubers; flesh foods; and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables. For all three of these food groups, consumption is higher among non-breastfed children age 6-23 months than among breastfed children.

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

MAD components and food groups	All children ^a	Percent		
		By child age (in months)		
		6 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 23
Breastfed children				
Achieving minimum meal frequency ^a	39.4	41.7	35.3	42.5
Achieving minimum dietary diversity	12.8	3.4	18.2	24.9
Consuming				
Grains, roots, and tubers ^a	84.1	75.9	89.0	93.8
Legumes and nuts	23.2	20.9	21.2	33.2
Dairy products	8.7	10.5	7.6	6.4
Flesh foods ^a	29.3	11.3	44.2	42.2
Eggs	5.2	2.2	8.9	4.9
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ^a	34.3	23.3	41.1	47.0
Other fruits and vegetables	22.7	12.1	26.7	40.4
n	201	83	83	35
Non-breastfed children				
Achieving minimum meal frequency ^a	9.2	^	^	^
Achieving minimum milk feeding frequency	0.0	^	^	^
Achieving minimum dietary diversity	20.5	^	^	^
Consuming				
Grains, roots, and tubers ^a	100.0	^	^	^
Legumes and nuts	23.5	^	^	^
Dairy products	5.0	^	^	^
Flesh foods ^a	53.0	^	^	^
Eggs	6.5	^	^	^
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ^a	66.4	^	^	^
Other fruits and vegetables	25.2	^	^	^
n	31	1	10	20

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

6.2.3 Consumption of Targeted Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities (NRVCCs)

United States Government (USG)-funded programming supports nutrition-sensitive agricultural value chain⁶⁹ interventions to achieve the dual purpose of enhancing both economic and nutritional outcomes. The Feed the Future ZOI interim assessment measures the degree to which respondents in the ZOI are consuming targeted nutrient-rich commodities or products made from targeted nutrient-rich commodities being promoted by these value chain activities.

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

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

This section presents the ZOI interim assessment’s findings on the consumption of targeted NRVCCs among women age 15-49 and children age 6-23 months. The targeted commodities in Mozambique include: groundnuts, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and soy.

Women’s Consumption of Targeted NRVCCs

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

As shown in Table 6.8, over one-quarter of WRA in the Mozambique ZOI consumed at least one NRVCC food in the prior day; 26.5 percent of women consumed at least one of the four commodities, with groundnuts as the most commonly consumed NRVCC (13.1 percent of

⁶⁹ From Webber and Labaste (2010): “The term ‘value chain’ describes the full range of value-adding activities required to bring a product or service through the different phases of production, including procurement of raw materials and other inputs, assembly, physical transformation, acquisition of required services such as transport or cooling, and ultimately response to consumer demand (Kaplinsky and Morris [2002] “A Handbook for Value Chain Research,” p. 46–47).”

WRA), followed by cowpeas (12.9 percent), then pigeon peas (3.6 percent), and finally soy (2.2 percent).

None of the disaggregates presented in Table 6.8 – including women’s age group, educational attainment, gendered household type, household size, and household hunger – are significantly associated with women’s consumption of the individual commodities, nor with women’s consumption of “any targeted commodity” (i.e., at least one of the NRVCC foods).

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

Characteristic	Percent					n ¹
	Any targeted commodity ^a	Groundnuts ^b	Cowpeas ^c	Pigeon peas ^d	Soy ^e	
Total (All women 15-49)	26.5	13.1	12.9	3.6	2.2	1,034
Age						
15-19	28.6	16.8	12.4	4.8	1.4	219
20-24	22.1	11.3	9.1	3.3	0.9	192
25-29	29.2	9.6	17.0	1.7	2.9	172
30-34	31.0	18.1	12.5	3.5	4.0	140
35-39	31.3	16.1	14.8	7.4	3.6	146
40-44	22.6	4.8	18.0	1.4	1.8	96
45-49	12.7	8.4	6.5	0.3	0.9	69
Educational attainment						
No education	27.8	11.7	16.2	4.0	2.1	396
Less than primary	26.0	14.9	9.6	4.1	2.2	452
Primary	26.4	11.9	14.1	2.7	3.5	135
Secondary or more	24.0	11.3	13.8	0.3	0.0	51
Gendered household type						
Male and female adults	26.6	13.7	12.6	4.0	2.1	886
Female adult(s) only	26.0	8.8	15.3	1.3	2.8	138
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	10
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	-	-	-	-	0
Household size						
Small (1-5 members)	27.5	13.3	13.7	3.4	2.5	638
Medium (6-10 members)	26.0	13.3	12.0	4.1	1.8	380
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	^	^	16
Household hunger						
Little to no hunger	26.6	13.4	12.9	3.4	2.3	850
Moderate or severe hunger	25.9	10.7	12.5	5.3	1.6	178

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Children's Consumption of Targeted NRVCCs

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

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

Characteristic	Percent					n ¹
	Any targeted commodity ^a	Groundnuts ^b	Cowpeas ^c	Pigeon peas ^d	Soy ^e	
Total (All children 6-23 months)	17.9	8.8	6.8	2.8	3.2	232
Child sex						
Male	21.6	11.6	7.2	3.7	1.6	111
Female	14.9	6.6	6.5	2.1	4.6	121
Child age						
6-11 months	17.4	8.2	7.9	2.7	2.7	84
12-17 months	15.0	8.1	4.4	3.0	3.9	93
18-23 months	22.7	10.8	8.6	2.8	3.1	55
Caregiver's educational attainment²						
No education	22.2	9.7	9.0	4.1	2.7	89
Less than primary	16.1	7.3	5.9	2.9	3.7	108
Primary	^	^	^	^	^	28
Secondary or more	^	^	^	^	^	7
Gendered household type						
Male and female adults	19.1	9.1	7.4	3.3	3.7	202
Female adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	25
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	5
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	-	-	-	-	0
Household size						
Small (1-5 members)	19.1	8.5	8.1	3.0	2.9	135
Medium (6-10 members)	16.3	9.3	5.2	2.7	3.7	97
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	^	^	0
Household hunger^d						
Little to no hunger	17.4	8.2	7.4	2.1	2.6	194
Moderate or severe hunger	18.6	9.7	4.2	7.7	3.6	35

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

As shown in Table 6.9, 17.9 percent of children age 6-23 months in the Mozambique ZOI consumed at least one NRVCC item in the prior day. Similar to the pattern among WRA, groundnuts were most commonly consumed (8.8 percent of children age 6-23 months), followed by cowpeas (6.8 percent), then soy (3.2 percent), and finally pigeon peas (2.8 percent).

Among the disaggregates presented in Table 6.9, only household hunger status is significantly associated, and only with one of the four commodities: pigeon peas. Children in households reporting moderate or severe hunger are significantly more likely to consume pigeon peas (7.7 percent of children) in the prior day than are children in households with little to no hunger (only 2.1 percent of children). None of the disaggregates presented in Table 6.9 are associated with children's consumption of "any targeted commodity" (i.e., at least one of the four NRVCC foods).

6.2.4 Mission Item of Interest: Orange-Fleshed Sweet Potatoes (OFSP)

In addition to the official NRVCC indicators in Mozambique, which were presented above in Tables 6.8 and 6.9, the Mozambique ZOI interim survey collected data on women's (age 15-49) and children's (age 6-23 months) consumption of OFSP in the prior day. While consumption of OFSP is not an NRVCC (and therefore not presented in the NRVCC, Executive Summary, or the Appendix A1.1 tables), women's and children's consumption of OFSP (and foods made from OFSP, such as porridge, fritters, etc.) is a Mission item of interest, and was collected in the same way as the other food items in the ZOI interim survey (i.e., consumption in the prior day in Modules H and I, respectively).

Women's Consumption of OFSP

Table 6.10 presents consumption of OFSP in the prior day by women of reproductive age. About 12.6 percent of women of reproductive age reported eating OFSP or foods made from OFSP in the prior day. (This is approximately the same number of women of reproductive age who reported consuming cowpeas, 12.9 percent [see Table 6.8].)

The same standard set of women's disaggregates is included in Table 6.10 below – namely age group, educational attainment, gendered household type, household size, and household hunger. Women's consumption of OFSP is significantly associated with age and educational attainment. Generally, in Table 6.10, it appears that consumption of OFSP is highest in the youngest age group (15-19 years), at 20.2 percent of women in that group, and then declines with increasing age, down to 6.3 percent among women age 45-49. Similarly, women's consumption of OFSP increases with increasing education, from 8.2 percent of women with no education to 25.5 percent (one-quarter) of women with secondary or more education.

Table 6.10. Women’s consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP)

Characteristic	Percent OFSP ^a	n ¹
Total (All women 15-49)	12.6	1,018
Age^a		
15-19	20.2	215
20-24	14.2	187
25-29	11.5	170
30-34	8.6	139
35-39	7.2	144
40-44	11.9	94
45-49	6.3	69
Educational attainment^a		
No education	8.2	394
Less than primary	11.4	443
Primary	20.6	130
Secondary or more	25.5	51
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	12.8	872
Female adult(s) only	10.6	136
Male adult(s) only	^	10
Child(ren) only (no adults)	–	0
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	11.1	627
Medium (6-10 members)	14.5	375
Large (11+ members)	^	16
Household hunger		
Little to no hunger	12.1	838
Moderate or severe hunger	15.9	174

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Children’s Consumption of OFSP

Table 6.11 presents consumption of OFSP in the prior day by children age 6-23 months in the Mozambique ZOI. About 5.9 percent of children consumed OFSP or foods made from OFSP. As with WRA, this percentage is roughly similar to the percentage of children 6-23 months who consumed the NRVCC of cowpeas, 6.8 percent (see Table 6.9).

The standard children's disaggregates are shown in Table 6.11, including child's sex, child's age group, caregiver's educational attainment, gendered household type, household size, and household hunger. The consumption of OFSP among children 6-23 months is not significantly associated with any of these disaggregate variables.

Table 6.11. Children's consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP)

	Percent ^a OFSP	n ¹
Total (All children 6-23 months)	5.9	231
Child sex		
Male	5.0	110
Female	6.6	121
Child age		
6-11 months	5.3	83
12-17 months	7.2	93
18-23 months	4.8	55
Caregiver's educational attainment²		
No education	5.5	88
Less than primary	5.2	108
Primary	^	28
Secondary or more	^	7
Gendered household type		
Male and female adults	6.6	201
Female adult(s) only	^	25
Male adult(s) only	^	5
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	0
Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	6.3	134
Medium (6-10 members)	5.4	97
Large (11+ members)	-	0
Household hunger		
Little to no hunger	6.8	193
Moderate or severe hunger	1.2	35

^ Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

7. Nutritional Status of Women and Children

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

7.1 Body Mass Index (BMI) of Women Age 15-49 Years

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

Among non-pregnant women age 15-49 in the Mozambique zone of influence (ZOI), mean BMI is 21.9, or normal weight. As shown in Table 7.1, 10.6 percent of women in the Mozambique ZOI are underweight ($BMI < 18.5$), the Feed the Future standard indicator.

Over three-quarters (78.7 percent) of women in the Mozambique ZOI are normal weight, and 8.8 percent and 1.9 percent are overweight and obese, respectively.

As shown in Table 7.1, women's mean BMI varies significantly by levels of age and education. Mean BMI values increase with increasing age, from 21.1 among women age 15-19 years to 23.1 among women age 45-49 years. Similarly, mean BMI is highest among the category of women with the most schooling; mean BMI is 23.4 among women with secondary or more education. Underweight women, the Feed the Future standard indicator, also varies significantly by levels of education. However, no clear linear pattern is apparent in Table 7.1; for example, about 7.8 percent of women with no education; 12.7 percent of women with primary education; and only about 1.7 percent of women with secondary or more schooling are underweight in the Mozambique ZOI.

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

Characteristic	Mean BMI ^a	Body Mass Index (BMI) category (percent) ^b				n ^l
		Under-weight ^c	Normal weight	Over-weight	Obese	
Total (All women age 15-49)	21.9	10.6	78.7	8.8	1.9	874
Age^a						
15-19	21.1	15.5	79.0	4.0	1.5	183
20-24	21.4	11.6	78.7	9.4	0.3	152
25-29	21.7	11.5	77.5	9.4	1.6	139
30-34	22.2	6.5	80.0	11.7	1.8	117
35-39	22.5	6.6	82.9	6.0	4.5	126
40-44	22.5	10.6	76.3	12.5	0.5	89
45-49	23.1	6.4	73.7	15.9	4.0	68
Educational attainment^{a,c}						
No education	22.0	7.8	82.6	7.2	2.4	342
Less than primary	21.6	13.5	78.1	6.8	1.6	383
Primary	21.6	12.7	73.9	11.2	2.2	109
Secondary or more	23.4	1.7	72.8	25.4	0.0	40
Gendered household type						
Male and female adults	21.9	9.7	79.6	8.6	2.2	743
Female adult(s) only	21.6	15.6	73.6	10.8	0.0	124
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	7
Child(ren) only (no adults)	–	–	–	–	–	0
Household size						
Small (1-5 members)	21.6	11.5	78.8	8.6	1.1	534
Medium (6-10 members)	22.1	9.4	78.3	9.4	2.8	326
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	^	^	14
Household hunger						
Little to no hunger	22.0	10.8	77.7	9.5	2.0	731
Moderate or severe hunger	21.3	8.5	85.6	5.0	0.8	137

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

7.2 Stunting, Wasting, and Underweight Among Children Under 5 Years

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

7.2.1 Stunting (Height-for-Age)

Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation, most often due to a prolonged inadequate diet and poor health. Reducing the prevalence of stunting among children, particularly age 0-23 months, is important because linear growth deficits accrued early in life are associated with cognitive impairments, poor educational performance, and decreased work productivity as adults (Black et al., 2008; Victoria et al., 2008). Stunting is a height-for-age measurement that reflects chronic undernutrition. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are stunted, as defined by a height-for-age Z-score more than two standard deviations (SD) below the median of the 2006 World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standard ($<-2SD$).⁷⁰ The stunting measures presented below include the Feed the Future stunting indicator of moderate or severe stunting combined ($<-2SD$), as well as the indicator for severe stunting ($<-3SD$). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, over half (51.8 percent) of children under age 5 are stunted. As shown in Table 7.2, 31.6 percent of ZOI children are severely stunted and the mean height-for-age Z-score in the ZOI is -1.8, which indicates that the average height-for-age among children in the Mozambique ZOI is lower than that of the WHO global reference population.

As denoted by the superscripts in Table 7.2, significance tests were run for both the Feed the Future children's stunting indicator ($<-2SD$) as well as the mean height-for-age Z-scores. The prevalence of children's stunting is significantly associated with children's sex and age group. Males in the ZOI are significantly more likely than females to be stunted (55.3 percent and 48.3 percent, respectively). Similarly, the prevalence of stunting generally appears to increase with increasing age, ranging from 34.5 percent among children age 0-11 months up to 53.4 percent among children age 48-59 months.

Finally, as shown in Table 7.2, children's mean height-for-age Z-scores are significantly associated with children's age group and caregiver's education. Average height-for-age Z-scores appear to generally decrease with children's increasing age, from -0.5 among children] 0-11 months to -2.2 among children 48-59 months. Similarly, as shown in Table 7.3, children's average height-for-age Z-scores generally appear to increase with increasing levels of caregivers' education.

⁷⁰ WHO and UNICEF. (2006).

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

Characteristic	% Stunted (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely stunted (<-3 SD)	Mean Z-score ^b	n ¹
Total (All children under 5 years)	51.8	31.6	-1.8	908
Child sex^a				
Male	55.3	35.2	-2.0	474
Female	48.3	27.9	-1.7	434
Child age^{a,b}				
0-11 months	34.5	20.4	-0.5	127
12-23 months	50.1	29.4	-1.7	141
24-35 months	51.9	33.9	-1.9	210
36-47 months	65.0	38.3	-2.3	205
48-59 months	53.4	32.7	-2.2	225
Caregiver's educational attainment^{2,b}				
No education	57.8	36.5	-2.1	378
Less than primary	49.2	29.2	-1.7	383
Primary	48.7	25.7	-1.3	108
Secondary or more	39.7	29.1	-1.7	39
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	50.6	31.9	-1.8	791
Female adult(s) only	60.7	29.5	-2.0	109
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	8
Child(ren) only (no adults)	–	–	–	0
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	50.0	30.2	-1.8	517
Medium (6-10 members)	55.4	34.2	-1.9	380
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	11
Household hunger				
Little to no hunger	53.6	32.2	-1.8	718
Moderate or severe hunger	42.0	29.1	-1.6	180

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

7.2.2 Wasting (Weight-for-Height)

Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Children who are wasted are too thin for their height and have a much greater risk of dying than children who are not wasted. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-59 months who are acutely malnourished, as defined by a weight-for-height Z-score more than two SDs below the median of the 2006 WHO Child Growth Standard. The wasting measures presented below include the Feed the Future wasting

indicator of moderate or severe wasting combined ($<-2SD$) as well as the indicator for severe wasting ($<-3SD$), and the percentage of children who are overweight ($>+2SD$) and obese ($>+3SD$). Mean Z-scores are also presented.

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, just over 1 in 10 (10.9 percent) children under age 5 are wasted, and 2.4 percent are severely wasted.

With respect to overweight ($> +2SD$) and obesity ($> +3SD$) in the Mozambique ZOI, 9.3 percent of children under age 5 are overweight, and 2.1 percent are obese. The mean weight-for-height Z-score for children under age 5 in the Mozambique ZOI is 0.1, which indicates that on average, the weight-for-height of children in the ZOI is similar as that for the WHO global reference population.

Table 7.3 also includes the results of significance tests for the children's wasting indicator ($< -2SD$, the Feed the Future standard indicator), the overweight indicator ($> +2SD$), and mean weight-for-height Z-scores. There are no significant differences in these indicator values for all disaggregate variables with the exception of children's sex. Both children's wasting and children's mean weight-for-height Z-scores vary significantly by sex. Males are significantly more likely than females to be wasted (15.1 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively). Similarly, males have significantly lower average weight-for-height Z-scores than females (-0.1 and 0.2, respectively).

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

Characteristic	% Wasted (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely wasted (<-3SD)	% Overweight (> +2SD) ^b	% Obese (> +3SD)	Mean Z-score ^c	n ¹
Total (All children under 5 years)	10.9	2.4	9.3	2.1	0.1	908
Child sex^{a,c}						
Male	15.1	4.1	9.7	2.3	-0.1	474
Female	6.6	0.6	8.8	1.9	0.2	434
Child age						
0-11 months	14.6	5.2	14.2	3.7	0.0	127
12-23 months	8.2	1.7	9.1	0.4	0.2	141
24-35 months	9.4	0.1	5.6	1.9	0.1	210
36-47 months	9.6	2.6	8.0	1.9	0.1	205
48-59 months	12.8	3.0	10.8	2.4	0.0	225
Caregiver's educational attainment²						
No education	13.9	3.3	12.1	3.5	0.1	378
Less than primary	7.7	1.8	9.0	0.8	0.1	383
Primary	10.3	2.8	6.5	3.2	0.0	108
Secondary or more	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	39
Gendered household type						
Male and female adults	11.3	2.3	9.8	2.0	0.1	791
Female adult(s) only	8.6	3.3	6.1	2.8	0.0	109
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	^	^	8
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	-	-	-	-	0
Household size						
Small (1-5 members)	11.5	2.4	9.1	1.9	0.1	517
Medium (6-10 members)	10.2	2.5	9.6	2.4	0.0	380
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	^	^	11
Household hunger						
Little to no hunger	11.4	2.1	8.4	2.1	0.0	718
Moderate or severe hunger	8.1	3.1	13.8	1.0	0.1	180

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

7.2.3 Underweight (Weight-for-Age)

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

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

In the Mozambique ZOI, over one-quarter (26.9 percent) of children under age 5 are underweight, and one-tenth (10.2 percent) are severely underweight. The mean weight-for-age Z-score in the ZOI is -1.0, which indicates that on average the weight-for-age for children in the ZOI is below that for the global reference population.

As shown in Table 7.4, significance tests were run for both children's underweight ($<-2SD$), the Feed the Future standard indicator, as well as the mean weight-for-age Z-scores. Both the prevalence of underweight and average weight-for-age Z-scores vary significantly by children's sex and children's age group. The prevalence of underweight is significantly greater among male children (31.0 percent) than among female children (22.7 percent). Similarly, males' average Z-scores are lower (-1.2) than are females (-0.8).

Likewise, and as shown in Table 7.4, the prevalence of children's underweight increases with increasing age. About 18.8 percent of children age 0-11 months in the ZOI are underweight; among children age 48-59 months, 33.5 percent (one-third) are underweight. Similarly, average weight-for-age Z-scores decline with increasing children's age, from -0.5 among children age 0-11 months, to -1.4 among children age 48-59 months.

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

Characteristic	% Underweight (<-2 SD) ^a	% Severely underweight (<-3 SD)	Mean Z-score ^b	n ¹
Total (All children under 5 years)	26.9	10.2	-1.0	908
Child sex^{a,b}				
Male	31.0	10.9	-1.2	474
Female	22.7	9.5	-0.8	434
Child age^{a,b}				
0-11 months	18.8	8.5	-0.5	127
12-23 months	20.5	5.8	-0.8	141
24-35 months	27.4	9.7	-1.0	210
36-47 months	30.0	13.5	-1.3	205
48-59 months	33.5	11.8	-1.4	225
Caregiver's educational attainment²				
No education	32.7	12.2	-1.2	378
Less than primary	23.4	9.0	-0.9	383
Primary	23.2	8.0	-0.8	108
Secondary or more	22.5	9.8	-1.1	39
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	26.8	9.8	-1.0	791
Female adult(s) only	27.7	11.9	-1.2	109
Male adult(s) only	^	^	^	8
Child(ren) only (no adults)	-	-	-	0
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	24.8	10.8	-1.0	517
Medium (6-10 members)	30.0	9.6	-1.1	380
Large (11+ members)	^	^	^	11
Household hunger				
Little to no hunger	26.7	10.5	-1.1	718
Moderate or severe hunger	27.9	9.7	-0.9	180

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

8. Mobile Money

The following analysis presents findings from the Mozambique interim survey module on mobile phones and mobile money (the country-specific Module J). **Table 8.1** gives the percentage of primary adult decisionmakers that have heard of mobile money and, among those, the percentage that reported they would use mobile money. The table also disaggregates these measures by sex of the primary adult decisionmaker and household poverty status for 2013 and 2015.⁷¹ Twice as many primary adult decisionmakers in the ZOI at the interim have heard of mobile money (19.0 percent versus 7.3 percent). The significant increase among male primary adult decisionmakers is likely accounting for the overall difference (7.7 percent in 2013, 26.9 percent in 2015). Primary adult decisionmakers from households above the poverty line are more likely at both time points to have heard of mobile money (9.4 percent in 2013, 27.2 percent in 2015) than those living in households below the poverty line (5.6 percent in 2013, 15.6 percent in 2015). Among anyone who has heard of mobile money, regardless of disaggregation, the majority (ranging from 82.4 percent to 100.0 percent) indicated they would use mobile money.

Table 8.1. Percentage of primary adult decisionmakers that have heard of and would use mobile money

	All primary decisionmakers ^a		Respondent sex				Household poverty status			
			Male primary decisionmakers ^b		Female primary decisionmakers ^c		Below poverty line ^d		Above poverty line ^e	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
Have heard of mobile money ^{a,b,d,e}	7.3	19.0	7.7	26.9	6.4	12.1	5.6	15.6	9.4	27.2
n¹	2,803	1,935	2,006	910	797	1,025	1,452	627	1,296	397
Would use mobile money	93.0	94.2	90.7	94.3	100.0	82.4	95.2	100.0	91.2	91.0
n²	211	425	163	256	48	129	65	78	144	98

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals who responded to the mobile money module.

² Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals who have heard of mobile money.

^{a-e} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and survey year. For example, a test was done between using mobile money if available and sex of primary respondent between 2013 and 2015. When an association is found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source(s): FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Baseline Survey, Mozambique 2013; FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

⁷¹ Tables 8.1 and 8.2 limit analysis to adult primary decisionmakers so that comparisons can be made between baseline and interim indicator values. At baseline, the mobile money module only collected data from an adult primary decisionmaker in the household; while at interim, data were collected from all adults in the household.

Table 8.2 gives the percentage of primary adult decisionmakers that use a mobile phone and, among those, the percentage that own a mobile phone only, own a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card only, own a mobile phone and a SIM card, or own neither a mobile phone nor a SIM card. These measures are also disaggregated by sex of the primary adult decisionmaker and household poverty status. Mobile phone use increased from 25.0 percent at baseline to 37.1 percent at the interim survey. Among male primary adult decisionmakers, mobile phone use nearly doubled from 27.7 percent in 2013 to 50.7 percent in 2015. A similar magnitude of increase occurred among those living in households below the poverty line; 30.2 percent used a mobile phone in 2015 compared to only 16.9 percent in 2013. Table 8.2 also shows that the majority of primary adult decisionmakers who use a mobile phone report that they own both a mobile phone and a SIM card, and this has changed significantly for female primary adult decisionmakers and households above the poverty line.

Table 8.2. Percentage of primary adult decisionmakers using and owning a mobile phone

	All primary decision-makers ^a		Respondent sex				Household poverty status			
			Male primary decision-maker ^b		Female primary decision-maker ^c		Below poverty line ^d		Above poverty line ^e	
	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015	2013	2015
Use mobile phone ^{a,b,d}	25.0	37.1	27.7	50.7	17.8	25.5	16.9	30.2	34.9	45.3
n	2,803	1,935	2,006	910	797	1,025	1,452	627	1,296	397
Own a mobile phone (no SIM) ^d	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.4
Own a SIM (no mobile phone)	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.0
Own a mobile phone and SIM ^{c,e}	96.1	99.0	96.8	98.9	93.4	98.6	94.3	97.4	97.2	99.6
None ^{b,e}	2.8	0.1	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.3	3.9	0.6	2.2	0.0
n^l	726	675	569	431	157	245	245	177	471	182

^l Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals who indicate using a mobile phone.

^{a-e} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and survey year for sex of primary respondent and household poverty status. For example, a test was done between using a mobile phone and sex of primary respondent between 2013 and 2015. When an association is found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source(s): FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Baseline Survey, Mozambique 2013; FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

The remaining tables present 2015 values in the ZOI disaggregated by sex of all respondents and household poverty status. **Table 8.3** gives percentages of respondents who own a mobile phone, and reasons for why they do not use one. Nearly twice as many males (50.7 percent) own phones than do females (27.3 percent). The primary reason for not using a mobile phone is the expense. A significant difference is seen between male and female respondents indicating that no electricity is one of the reasons why they do not use a mobile phone (6.3 percent for males, 3.9 percent for females). Mobile phone ownership is nearly twice as common in households that do not live in poverty as compared to those living below the poverty line

(50.5 percent versus 27.2 percent, respectively). Using a mobile phone follows the same pattern. For those who do not use a mobile phone, households above the poverty line are less likely to actually need one (7.3 percent) compared to those living in poverty (2.4 percent).

Table 8.3. Mobile phone ownership and usage and reasons for not using mobile phones

	All respondents	Respondent sex ^a		Household poverty status ^b	
		Male respondents	Female respondents	Below poverty line	Above poverty line
Own a mobile phone ^{a,b}	38.4	50.7	27.3	27.2	50.5
n	2,192	1,050	1,142	696	439
Use a mobile phone ^{a,b}	38.5	50.7	27.5	27.2	50.7
n	2,192	1,050	1,142	696	439
Do not use mobile phone because:					
Do not need one ^b	4.1	3.5	4.5	2.4	7.3
Too expensive	77.8	75.9	79.0	78.9	73.1
No electricity ^a	4.8	6.3	3.9	6.3	2.9
Poor coverage	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.0
n¹	1,409	554	855	462	188

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals who do not use a mobile phone.

^{a,b} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and sex of respondent and household poverty status. When differences were found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

The mean number of mobile phones a household owns is presented in **Table 8.4**. Households with both male and female adults are likely to own more mobile phones than either male adult or female adult only households, and female adult only households are significantly less likely to own as many mobile phones as male adult only households. Wealthier households own more mobile phones, on average, compared to those below the poverty line (1.0 versus 0.6, respectively).

Table 8.4. Multiple mobile phone ownership

	All households	Gendered household type/ household poverty status				
		Male and female adults	Male adult only	Female adult only	Below poverty line	Above poverty line
Mean number of mobile phones owned	0.8	0.9 ^{a,b}	0.6 ^{a,c}	0.3 ^{b,c}	0.6 ^d	1.0 ^d
n¹	1,139	857	191	90	696	439

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals that responded to the money mobile module.

^{a-d} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variable and gendered head of household type and poverty status. When differences were found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the different values.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Table 8.5 presents how respondents are using mobile phones. Nearly two-thirds of all respondents indicate having ever sent a short message service (SMS). Of those, male respondents are more likely to have ever sent an SMS (72.6 percent) than female respondents (51.4 percent). When queried about certain functions of their mobile phones, one-third of all respondents indicate being able to access voicemail, and 23.0 percent can access the Internet. One-quarter of male respondents (25.7 percent) can access the Internet compared to 18.6 percent of female respondents. Accessing voicemail and the Internet are more common among households living above the poverty line compared to those living in poverty (40.5 percent versus 27.3 percent, 28.3 percent versus 14.0 percent, respectively).

Table 8.5. Uses for mobile phones

	All respondents	Respondent sex ^a		Household poverty status ^b	
		Male respondents	Female respondents	Below poverty line	Above poverty line
Have sent an SMS ^a	64.6	72.6	51.4	56.9	62.8
n¹	783	496	287	178	217
Can access voicemail ^b	33.8	34.8	32.0	27.3	40.5
Can access the Internet ^{a,b}	23.0	25.7	18.6	14.0	28.3

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals that indicate they use a mobile phone.

^{a,b} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and sex of respondent and household poverty status. When differences were found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

As indicated in **Table 8.6**, nearly all respondents who own or use a mobile phone, use a prepaid plan. The cost of such plans average 42.14 Mozambican meticaís (MZN) per week, a cost which is higher among male respondents (47.43 MZN) than female respondents (33.34 MZN). Households above the poverty line spend nearly twice as much (52.80 MZN) on prepaid airtime per week than those in poverty (29.20 MZN).

Table 8.6. Mobile phone access and cost

	All respondents	Respondent sex ^a		Household poverty status ^b	
		Male respondents	Female respondents	Below poverty line	Above poverty line
Have a service contract	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Have a prepaid plan	99.7	99.6	99.8	100.0	99.6
n¹	782	495	287	178	216
Mean weekly cost of contract (MZN)	62.50	62.50	62.50	-	62.50
Mean weekly cost of prepaid airtime (MZN) ^{a,b}	42.14	47.43	33.34	29.20	52.80

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals that responded to the money mobile module and indicate having and/or using a mobile phone.

^{a,b} Significance tests were performed between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and sex of respondent and household poverty status. When differences were found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

One in four respondents (21.6 percent) indicate they have heard of mobile money (**Table 8.7**). This is more common among male respondents (29.8 percent) than female respondents (14.2 percent). Of those individuals who have heard of mobile money, 18.1 percent have used mobile money. The most popular reason why respondents do not use mobile money is “not knowing how it works” (66.6 percent). The only significant difference is seen between male and female respondents for cost; 11.9 percent of females indicate mobile money is too expensive compared to 4.7 percent of male respondents. One-third of households above the poverty line (29.9 percent) have heard of mobile money, which is nearly twice as many as those living in poverty (11.2 percent).

Table 8.7. Use of mobile money and reasons for non-use

	All respondents	Respondent sex ^a		Household poverty status ^b	
		Male respondents	Female respondents	Below poverty line	Above poverty line
Have heard of mobile money ^{a,b}	21.6	29.8	14.2	11.2	29.9
n	2,192	1,050	1,142	696	439
Have used mobile money	18.1	18.4	17.3	17.8	22.1
n¹	319	211	108	116	70
Do not use because:					
Not secure	7.2	8.0	5.7	6.7	9.2
Not easy to register	7.3	7.3	7.3	10.4	8.0
No coverage	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9
Expensive ^a	7.2	4.7	11.9	7.5	3.4
Do not know how it works	66.6	70.1	59.9	64.0	68.2
Unavailable	8.5	7.6	10.2	6.2	11.0

¹ Sample n is the unweighted count of all individuals that responded to the money mobile module and have heard of mobile money.

^{a,b} Significance tests were performed for associations between outcome variables (shown in the rows) and sex of respondent and household poverty status. When differences were found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the row heading.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

9. Summary and Conclusions

This report presents the results of the first interim assessment for the Feed the Future Mozambique zone of influence (ZOI). The Mozambique ZOI consists of both rural and urban areas within 23 districts across 4 provinces: Nampula (10 districts), Zambezia (5 districts), Manica (8 districts), and Tete (3 districts). The Feed the Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) Mozambique ZOI Interim Survey was conducted from September through late October 2015.

Sample size from these data is sufficient to provide point estimates in the Mozambique ZOI for the standard Feed the Future indicators, but was not designed to be large enough to measure change in indicator values from the 2013-2014 Mozambique baseline assessment. Thirteen Feed the Future indicators are included in this assessment: (1) Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in United States Government (USG)-assisted areas; (2) Prevalence of Poverty; (3) Depth of Poverty; (4) Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger; (5) Women's Dietary Diversity; (6) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD); (7) Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age; (8) Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities (NRVCCs); (9) Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume targeted NRVCCs; (10) Prevalence of underweight women; (11) Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age; (12) Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age; and (13) Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age.

All of these indicators (and all other measures presented in this report) are calculated from primary data collected in Mozambique. In contrast to the baseline assessment, which used the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) secondary data for some indicators (see Table 2.1), no secondary data sources were used for the Mozambique interim assessment.

9.1 Summary of Key Findings

9.1.1 Household Economic Status

In the 26 districts of the Mozambique ZOI, average daily per capita expenditures is \$1.32 (2010 United States dollars [USD]). The percentage of people living below \$1.25 per day (2005 purchasing power parity [PPP]) is 66.5 percent, and the depth of poverty (the mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 per day poverty line) is 29.0 percent.

9.1.2 Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) Indicators

While neither the WEAI nor its component subindices can be calculated for the Feed the Future interim assessments, this report presents uncensored headcounts for 9 of the 10 WEAI

indicators. Uncensored headcounts are the percent of primary adult female decisionmakers who achieve adequacy on each of the WEAI indicators, regardless of their overall empowerment status. The WEAI indicators with the highest achievement in the Mozambique ZOI include control over the use of income (91.7 percent), satisfaction with leisure time (91.2 percent), and ownership of assets (88.9 percent). The WEAI indicator with the lowest achievement among primary adult female decisionmakers in the Mozambique ZOI is access to and decisions on credit (10.8 percent).

9.1.3 Hunger and Dietary Intake

About 14.8 percent of all households in the Mozambique ZOI experience moderate or severe hunger. The women's dietary diversity indicator is 3.34 food groups. This is the mean number of food groups (of nine possible groups) consumed in the prior day by women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the Mozambique ZOI. The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months is 71.6 percent; nearly three-quarters of the infants in the Mozambique ZOI were exclusively breastfed in the prior day. Among children 6-23 months in the ZOI, only 3.4 percent receive a MAD.

The NRVCCs in Mozambique are groundnuts, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and soy. Questions about the consumption of these foods were incorporated into the women's and children's 24-hour dietary intake modules in the ZOI interim survey (Modules H and I).

Among women of reproductive age in the ZOI, over one-quarter (26.5 percent) consumed at least one of the four NRVCC foods in the prior day, with groundnuts most commonly consumed (13.1 percent of women), followed by cowpeas (12.9 percent), then pigeon peas (3.6 percent), and finally soy (2.2 percent). Among children 6-23 months, 17.9 percent consumed at least one of the four NRVCC foods in the prior day. The pattern for children is fairly similar to that of women, with groundnuts most commonly consumed (8.8 percent of children 6-23 months), followed by cowpeas (6.8 percent), then soy (3.2 percent), and finally pigeon peas (2.8 percent).

The Mozambique ZOI interim survey also contained questions in Modules H and I regarding women's and children's consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (OFSP). These measures, which are Mission items of interest rather than official NRVCC indicators, are presented in separate tables in Chapter 6 (Tables 6.10 and 6.11). Among WRA in the ZOI, 12.6 percent consumed OFSP in the prior day. Among children 6-23 months, 5.9 percent consumed OFSP in the prior day.

9.1.4 Nutritional Status of Women and Children

About 1 in every 10 (10.6 percent) non-pregnant women of reproductive age in the ZOI is underweight (defined as a body mass index [BMI] less than 18.5). Among children less than 5 years in the Mozambique ZOI, more than half (51.8 percent) are stunted; these children have low height-for-age, indicating long term, chronic undernutrition. About 10.9 percent of children are wasted, or have low weight-for-height. Wasting is an indicator of acute malnutrition. Finally, over one-quarter (26.9 percent) of children are underweight, or have low weight-for-age. Underweight is an indicator of either acute or chronic undernutrition in children.

9.1.5 Mobile Phones and Mobile Money

In addition to the country-specific questions from Modules H and I on women's and children's consumption of OFSP, the Mozambique ZOI interim survey (similar to the Mozambique baseline survey) included a country-specific submodule on mobile phones and mobile money (Module D2). Results for both primary adult decisionmakers (to be consistent with the baseline Mobile Phone/Mobile Money data) and all adult respondents (i.e., all household members age 18 or above) were presented in Chapter 8.

Over one-third (38.5 percent) of all adult respondents reported using a mobile phone, and a similar percentage (38.4 percent) reported owning a mobile phone. Males were significantly more likely than females to both use and own a mobile phone (see Table 8.3). Among the subpopulation of mobile phone non-users, the majority (77.8 percent) reported that they did not use a mobile phone due to the expense. The mean number of mobile phones owned per ZOI household is just under one (0.8), and households below the poverty line own fewer mobile phones than those above the poverty line (see Table 8.4).

With respect to mobile money, about one in every five adults (21.6 percent) has heard of mobile money (see Table 8.7). Among those who have heard of it, only 18.1 percent have used mobile money. Among non-users, the most common reason given for not using mobile money – reported by two-thirds of non-users – was lack of knowledge about how mobile money works (66.6 percent).

9.2 Conclusions

The Mozambique ZOI interim assessment was not designed to measure change from baseline indicator values, nor was it designed to draw conclusions about attribution or causality. For a few standard indicators; however, non-overlapping confidence intervals (CIs) for baseline (2013-2014) and interim (2015) estimates point to a statistically significant change over time. (It should be noted that baseline indicator estimates are only shown in the Executive Summary

table.) In addition, when CIs do overlap, which is the case for most indicators, conclusions cannot be made regarding statistically significant change from baseline to interim.

Significant differences were found over time between the baseline and interim estimates for the three WEAI indicators of: (1) purchase, sale, or transfer of assets; (2) speaking in public; and (3) workload. In addition, the prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months, and the prevalence of both wasting and underweight among children under 5 years were significantly different between baseline and interim.

As shown in the summary table on pages xvi-xviii in the Executive Summary, three of the WEAI uncensored headcounts are significantly different between baseline and interim. The purchase, sale, or transfer of assets and the speaking in public indicators decreased between baseline and interim. Primary female decisionmakers' adequacy on the purchase, sale, or transfer of assets decreased from 86.4 percent at baseline to 78.5 percent at interim. Similarly, women's adequacy on the WEAI speaking in public indicator decreased from 69.3 percent at baseline to 54.7 percent at interim. The women's workload indicator, in contrast, increased between the two surveys, from 70.9 percent at baseline to 82.7 percent at interim.

The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding estimate was 40.9 percent at baseline. At interim, this estimate significantly increased to 71.6 percent of infants under 6 months of age in the ZOI exclusively breastfed.⁷²

In addition to the exclusive breastfeeding indicators, the two children's indicators of wasting and underweight also exhibit a significant increase between the baseline and interim estimates (for all children and males; this significant increase is not evident for females). At baseline, the prevalence of children's wasting was 6.1 percent, and at interim this estimate was 10.9 percent. Similarly, at baseline, the prevalence of children's underweight was 14.2 percent while at interim, this estimate was 26.9 percent.⁷³

Notwithstanding the description above regarding the specific Feed the Future indicators which exhibit statistically significant change over time, this first interim assessment for the Mozambique ZOI was designed to present point estimates for the Feed the Future indicators. The second interim assessment for the Mozambique ZOI, planned for 2017, will explicitly explore change in indicator estimates over time.

⁷² Note that the exclusive breastfeeding indicator was calculated with secondary 2011 Mozambique DHS data at baseline (not the 2013-2014 ZOI baseline survey). See Table 2.1 in this report. This indicator was calculated with primary data at interim, although the interim sample size is quite small (n=67 cases), and therefore the CIs are correspondingly wide (95% CI = 58.1-82.1 percent).

⁷³ As with the exclusive breastfeeding indicator, baseline ZOI estimates for children's anthropometry indicators (stunting, wasting, and underweight) were calculated with secondary data, namely the 2011 Mozambique DHS. See Table 2.1. At interim, in contrast, primary children's anthropometric data were collected in the Mozambique ZOI Interim Survey, 2015.

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Appendix I. Supplementary Data and Figures

AI.1 Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates

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

Feed the Future indicator	Estimate				Nonresponse rate ¹	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 USD)^a						
All households	1.32	1.03	1.18 – 1.47	5.6	2.1	1,135
Male and female adults	1.31	0.94	1.15 – 1.47	5.9	2.2	853
Female adult(s) only	1.17	1.08	0.97 – 1.37	1.5	1.7	191
Male adult(s) only	2.34	2.73	1.99 – 2.69	0.4	1.7	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	^	^	
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)^a						
All households	66.5	–	59.4 – 72.8	5.6	2.1	1,135
Male and female adults	66.9	–	59.2 – 73.8	5.7	2.2	853
Female adult(s) only	71.0	–	58.7 – 80.8	2.0	1.7	191
Male adult(s) only	30.3	–	16.8 – 48.3	0.8	1.7	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	^	^	
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day (2005 PPP) poverty line^a						
All households	29.0	27.0	24.2 – 33.8	8.7	2.1	1,135
Male and female adults	28.7	25.0	23.3 – 34.0	9.5	2.2	853
Female adult(s) only	35.5	33.4	30.0 – 41.0	1.3	1.7	191
Male adult(s) only	9.0	30.4	3.6 – 14.5	0.7	1.7	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	^	^	
Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators²						
Input in productive decisions	86.0	–	81.7 – 89.4	2.3	23.0	802
Autonomy in production	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ownership of assets	88.9	–	85.7 – 91.5	1.6	23.0	802
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	78.5	–	73.6 – 82.6	2.2	23.0	802
Access to and decisions on credit	10.8	–	8.3 – 13.9	1.5	23.0	802
Control over use of income	91.7	–	88.0 – 94.3	2.3	23.0	802
Group member	53.3	–	48.1 – 58.4	2.0	23.0	802
Speaking in public	54.7	–	48.8 – 60.5	2.6	23.0	802
Workload	82.7	–	78.6 – 86.2	1.9	23.0	802
Leisure	91.2	–	88.6 – 93.3	1.3	23.0	802
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger						
All households	14.8	–	10.8 – 20.0	4.6	2.8	1,127
Male and female adults	14.2	–	10.9 – 18.3	2.4	2.9	847
Female adult(s) only	18.9	–	9.7 – 33.5	4.2	2.8	189
Male adult(s) only	11.9	–	6.5 – 20.6	0.8	1.7	90
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^	^	^	^	^	

Feed the Future indicator	Estimate				Nonresponse rate ¹	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age						
All women age 15-49	3.34	1.4	3.23 – 3.46	1.7	2.0	1,034
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age						
All children	71.6	–	58.1 – 82.1	1.3	1.3	67
Male children	79.6	–	63.4 – 89.7	1.0	1.0	38
Female children	^	–	^	^	^	29
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet						
All children	3.4	–	1.6 – 6.9	1.1	4.0	232
Male children	5.4	–	2.2 – 12.9	1.2	3.6	111
Female children	1.7	–	0.5 – 5.1	0.7	4.3	121
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities						
Groundnuts: All women age 15-49	13.1	–	10.2 – 16.7	2.3	2.0	1,034
Cowpeas: All women age 15-49	12.9	–	9.8 – 16.8	2.7	2.0	1,034
Pigeon peas: All women age 15-49	3.6	–	2.3 – 5.6	1.8	2.0	1,034
Soy/Soy products: All women age 15-49	2.2	–	1.4 – 3.5	1.2	2.0	1,034
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity						
All women age 15-49	26.5	–	22.4 – 31.1	2.4	2.0	1,034
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities						
Groundnuts: All children	8.8	–	5.2 – 14.5	1.5	4.0	232
Cowpeas: All children	6.8	–	4.4 – 10.3	0.8	4.0	232
Pigeon peas: All children	2.8	–	1.2 – 6.5	1.2	4.0	232
Soy/Soy products: All children	3.2	–	1.4 – 7.3	1.4	4.0	232
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity						
All children	17.9	–	12.6 – 24.7	1.5	4.0	232
Male children	21.6	–	15.2 – 29.6	0.8	3.6	111
Female children	14.9	–	9.1 – 23.3	1.3	4.3	121
Prevalence of underweight women						
All non-pregnant women age 15-9	10.6	–	8.0 – 13.8	1.9	2.8	874
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age^a						
All children	51.8	–	46.2 – 57.4	2.8	8.3	908
Male children	55.3	–	49.0 – 61.4	1.7	9.0	474
Female children	48.3	–	42.2 – 54.3	1.6	7.5	434

Feed the Future indicator	Estimate				Nonresponse rate ¹	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age^a						
All children	10.9	–	8.8 – 13.4	1.2	8.3	908
Male children	15.1	–	11.8 – 19.0	1.1	9.0	474
Female children	6.6	–	4.4 – 9.7	1.2	7.5	434
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age^a						
All children	26.9	–	22.4 – 31.9	2.5	8.3	908
Male children	31.0	–	26.6 – 35.8	1.1	9.0	474
Female children	22.7	–	16.9 – 29.7	2.5	7.5	434

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

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

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

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

n/a – Not available.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

AI.2 Interim Feed the Future Indicator Estimates by Program Area¹

Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations (SDs), confidence intervals (CIs), and design effects (DEFFs) for the interim Feed the Future indicators within each program area (Agriculture programming only and Agriculture and nutrition programming) for the Mozambique Zone of Influence.

Feed the Future indicator	Interim estimate				n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI	DEFF	
Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (2010 SD)^a					
Agriculture programming only	1.53	1.03	1.33 – 1.72	4.2	478
Agriculture and nutrition programming	1.16	1.00	0.9 – 1.42	10.6	657
Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.25/day (2005 PPP)^a					
Agriculture programming only	56.2	–	46.1 – 65.8	4.8	478
Agriculture and nutrition programming	74.6	–	61.6 – 84.4	10.4	657
Depth of Poverty: Mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25/day (2005 PPP) poverty line^a					
Agriculture programming only	21.0	23.7	15.7 – 26.4	5.9	478
Agriculture and nutrition programming	35.3	27.8	26.9 – 43.8	14.3	657
Percent of women achieving adequacy on Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index Indicators²					
Agriculture programming only					
Input in productive decisions	86.6	–	79.8 – 91.3	2.5	373
Autonomy in production	n/a	–	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ownership of assets	90.9	–	85.3 – 94.5	2.2	373
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	78.4	–	70.8 – 84.5	2.5	373
Access to and decisions on credit ^a	16.9	–	12.5 – 22.4	1.5	373
Control over use of income	93.9	–	89.3 – 96.6	1.9	373
Group member	52.9	–	43.9 – 61.7	2.9	373
Speaking in public	60.8	–	53.3 – 67.8	2.0	373
Workload ^a	77.2	–	68.7 – 83.9	3.0	373
Leisure	89.6	–	85.5 – 92.7	1.2	373
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Input in productive decisions	85.4	–	78.5 – 90.3	2.6	429
Autonomy in production	n/a	–	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ownership of assets	87.0	–	81.8 – 90.9	1.7	429
Purchase, sale or transfer of assets	78.5	–	71.7 – 84.0	2.1	429
Access to and decisions on credit ^a	5.0	–	3.2 – 7.8	1.0	429
Control over use of income	89.6	–	82.5 – 94.0	3.2	429
Group member	53.7	–	48.2 – 59.2	1.1	429
Speaking in public	48.9	–	37.2 – 60.8	5.4	429
Workload ^a	88.0	–	82.9 – 91.7	1.7	429
Leisure	92.7	–	89.0 – 95.2	1.3	429

Feed the Future indicator	Interim estimate			DEFF	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI		
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger^a					
Agriculture programming only	10.0	-	6.8 – 14.4	1.8	477
Agriculture and nutrition programming	18.5	-	11.8 – 27.7	6.2	650
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age					
Agriculture programming only	3.40	1.30	3.23 – 3.56	1.6	427
Agriculture and nutrition programming	3.30	1.46	3.12 – 3.48	2.1	607
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among children under 6 months of age					
Agriculture programming only	65.4	-	48.5 – 79.1	0.9	30
Male children	^	-	^	^	19
Female children	^	-	^	^	11
Agriculture and nutrition programming	76.5	-	54.1 – 90.0	1.8	37
Male children	^	-	^	^	19
Female children	^	-	^	^	18
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet					
Agriculture programming only ^a	1.2	-	0.2 – 5.8	0.9	107
Male children ^a	0.0	-	-	0.0	50
Female children	2.0	-	0.4 – 9.6	0.9	57
Agriculture and nutrition programming ^a	5.5	-	2.9 – 10.2	0.7	125
Male children ^a	9.7	-	4.4 – 20.1	0.9	61
Female children	1.4	-	0.3 – 6.7	0.5	64
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities					
Agriculture programming only					
Groundnuts	13.3	-	8.7 – 19.9	2.6	427
Cow peas	16.0	-	11.5 – 21.9	2.0	427
Pigeon peas	3.5	-	1.6 – 7.5	2.2	427
Soy/Soy products	1.4	-	0.6 – 3.2	1.0	427
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Groundnuts	12.9	-	9.4 – 17.4	2.0	607
Cow peas	10.8	-	6.3 – 17.9	4.9	607
Pigeon peas	3.7	-	1.9 – 7.0	2.4	607
Soy/Soy Products	2.8	-	1.5 – 4.9	1.4	607
Prevalence of women of reproductive age who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity					
Agriculture programming only	28.9	-	22.3 – 36.6	2.5	427
Agriculture and nutrition programming	24.9	-	19.9 – 30.6	2.2	607

Feed the Future indicator	Interim estimate			DEFF	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI		
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume specific targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodities					
Agriculture programming only					
Groundnuts	8.7	–	3.7 – 19.2	1.9	107
Cow peas	8.4	–	4.7 – 14.5	0.9	107
Pigeon peas	3.4	–	1.0 – 11.0	1.5	107
Soy/Soy products	3.6	–	1.0 – 11.7	1.6	107
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Groundnuts	8.9	–	5.2 – 15.0	0.8	125
Cow peas	5.3	–	2.3 – 11.9	1.2	125
Pigeon peas	2.2	–	0.7 – 7.2	1.0	125
Soy/Soy products	2.9	–	0.9 – 9.2	1.2	125
Prevalence of children 6-23 months who consume at least one targeted nutrient-rich value chain commodity					
Agriculture programming only					
Male children	17.7	–	8.9 – 32.0	1.0	50
Female children	20.0	–	10.0 – 36.0	1.8	57
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Male children	24.6	–	16.8 – 34.6	0.6	61
Female children	9.1	–	3.4 – 22.3	1.4	64
Prevalence of underweight women					
Agriculture programming only					
	11.9	–	9.0 – 15.7	0.9	377
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
	9.5	–	6.0 – 14.8	2.6	497
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age					
Agriculture programming only					
Male children	51.6	–	42.0 – 61.1	3.6	378
Female children	58.0	–	48.3 – 67.1	1.7	197
	45.3	–	35.5 – 55.5	2.0	181
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Male children	52.0	–	45.7 – 58.2	1.9	530
Female children	53.2	–	46.2 – 60.0	1.2	277
	50.7	–	42.7 – 58.6	1.5	253
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age					
Agriculture programming only					
Male children ^a	10.7	–	7.3 – 15.4	1.6	378
Female children ^a	11.4	–	8.3 – 15.5	0.6	197
	9.9	–	5.9 – 16.3	1.4	181
Agriculture and nutrition programming					
Male children ^a	11.1	–	8.3 – 14.6	1.2	530
Female children ^a	17.8	–	13.1 – 23.9	1.2	277
	3.9	–	1.8 – 8.1	1.3	253

Feed the Future indicator	Interim estimate			DEFF	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI		
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age					
Agriculture programming only	23.9	–	18.2 – 30.7	2.1	378
Male children ^a	26.0	–	22.8 – 29.5	0.3	197
Female children	21.8	–	13.0 – 34.2	3.2	181
Agriculture and nutrition programming	29.3	–	22.7 – 36.9	2.9	530
Male children ^a	34.8	–	27.6 – 42.7	1.6	277
Female children	23.4	–	16.4 – 32.2	2.0	253

[^] Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The *Agriculture programming only* area in Mozambique includes all districts in Manica and Tete provinces, as well as three districts in Nampula province (Malema, Mecuburi, and Nampula). The *Agriculture and nutrition programming* area includes the districts in Zambezia and Nampula provinces (except the three districts of Malema, Mecuburi, and Nampula within Nampula province).

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

^a Significance tests were run for associations between each indicator (bold text title in the rows) and the type of programming area. When the indicator is disaggregated (e.g., by child's sex), the comparison is between the programming areas by subgroup. For example, "Male children" will be noted with an ^a when there is a statistical difference (p<0.05) between male children living in the agriculture programming only areas and male children in the agriculture and nutrition programming areas.

n/a – Not available.

Source(s): FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

AI.3 Interim Feed the Future Anthropometry Indicator Estimates, by Children's Age Group

Unweighted sample sizes, point estimates, standard deviations (SDs), confidence intervals (CIs), design effects (DEFFs), and nonresponse rates for the interim Feed the Future children's anthropometry indicators for the zone of influence. Indicator estimates are disaggregated by 0-23 and 24-59 month age groups.

Feed the Future indicator	Estimate				Nonresponse rate ¹	n
	Indicator ^a	SD	95% CI	DEFF		
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age^a						
All children	51.8	–	46.2 – 57.4	2.8	8.3	908
0-23 months	42.2	–	34.0 – 50.8	2.1	13.3	268
24-59 months	56.4	–	50.6 – 62.0	2.0	6.0	640
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age						
All children	10.9	–	8.8 – 13.4	1.2	8.3	908
0-23 months	11.4	–	8.3 – 15.6	0.9	13.3	268
24-59 months	10.6	–	7.7 – 14.5	1.8	6.0	640
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age^a						
All children	26.9	–	22.4 – 31.9	2.5	8.3	908
0-23 months	19.7	–	14.1 – 26.7	1.8	13.3	268
24-59 months	30.3	–	25.1 – 36.1	2.2	6.0	640

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

^a Significance tests were run for associations between each indicator (bold text title in the rows) and the disaggregate variable below the indicator title. For example, a test was done between prevalence of children's stunting and children's age group. When an association between the indicator and disaggregate variable is found to be significant ($p < 0.05$), the superscript is noted next to the indicator.

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

Appendix 2. Methodology

A2.1 Sampling and Weighting

Sampling

The sample of households for the interim survey followed a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage, 42 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from the 2009-2010 Censo Agro- Pecuário (CAP II) in 4 provinces in 23 districts by probability proportional to size sampling. In the second stage, 30 households were selected for interview at random from a comprehensive list of households generated during a listing operation that was fielded from July 14 to August 20, 2015.

Weighting

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

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

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

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 a household in cluster i is:

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

where:

m_h = number of sample clusters selected in stratum h .

N_{hi} = total population in the frame for the i -th sample cluster in stratum h .

N_h = total population in the frame in stratum h .

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

L_{hi} = number of households listed in the household listing for the i -th sample cluster in stratum h .

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

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

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

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{p_{hi}} = \frac{N_h \times L_{hi}}{m_h \times N_{hi} \times n_{hi}}$$

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

A2.2 Poverty Prevalence and Expenditure Methods

Data Source

The expenditure and poverty indicators calculated for the zone of influence (ZOI) interim assessment were derived using data collected in Module E of the Feed the Future FEEDBACK (FTF FEEDBACK) ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015. The survey covered 1,247 households in 23 districts across 4 provinces including Nampula, Zambezia, Manica, and Tete. After excluding households with nonresponse or incomplete data, 1,135 households provided complete expenditure data and were used in the analysis.

Data Preparation and Expenditure Estimation by Components

The Mozambique ZOI interim survey collected expenditure data by four major components (or modules). These included food, non-food, housing, and durables. Each of the four components has a different recall period. These data were aggregated into a single measure of consumption or the “consumption aggregate,” that represents the well-being of the household. As with the 2013 baseline estimates, the expenditure estimates presented in this report are derived following the same methodology used by the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) to prepare national estimates of poverty in Mozambique.⁷⁴

Food Consumption

The interim survey collected data on 116 food items which were organized in eleven subcategories. All the subcategories of food items were aggregated into food consumption except for alcohol, which was treated as a separate group and was excluded from food. The survey recorded the quantity and price of purchased food, the quantity of food consumed from own production, and the quantity consumed from gifts based on a seven-day recall period.

The quantity of each consumed food item was measured by one of 27 different measurement units and was converted into metric units (e.g., kilograms or liters) using the same conversion data that were used for the baseline survey. The conversion of different units to metric units is necessary because it considerably simplified the estimation of the monetary value of foods that were grown by the household or given to the household. There were 6.7 percent of the total food/unit combinations that couldn't be converted to metric units due to lack of conversions. The reported value of the food item was imputed for the food units (such as bunch, heap or basket) that could not be converted to metric units.

The price per unit of each consumed food item was estimated by dividing the amount paid by the quantity purchased. The median price of the purchased food was also computed by food item for the whole sample as well as by clusters composed of urban and rural regions. The median purchase price was then applied to the metric units of the food consumption that were produced or gifted for the matched cluster or the whole sample when the cluster level price not available, typically for rare food items. The total monetary value for each food for a household was computed by multiplying the total metric units by the unit price. The total food consumption (excluding alcohol) was constructed by simply adding up the consumption of all food items in the household.

⁷⁴ Deaton and Zaidi. (2002).

Prior to developing the food consumption aggregates, two types of outliers were identified using mean +/-4 times the standard deviation (SD). This included outliers among the normalized (per capita) total quantity of consumption and the unit purchase price for all food items. The outliers as well as the missing values of the unit price are replaced by cluster level matched median purchase price. Similarly, the outliers or missing values in total quantity of food consumption are replaced by cluster level matched median value of the per capita food consumption times the number of household members. For food consumption, 2.8 percent of the measurement units, prices per unit, and monetary values were identified as outliers or missing and were imputed.

Non-Food Expenditure

The survey measures the consumption of 112 types of non-food expenditures. These are measured with different recall periods including 1 week, 1 month, 3 months, and 1 year. Only the total price paid by the household was measured for each type of expenditure.

Certain types of non-food expenditures were excluded from the consumption aggregate. The excluded types included transfers of money to entities outside of the households (e.g., donations, tithes, taxes, or levies) or expenses on large purchases that occur infrequently (e.g., lobola [bridewealth], funeral costs). Such expenses, as Deaton and Zaidi have suggested, are excluded because they either do not contribute to the household's well-being, or are considered "lumpy expenditures" that should not be included within the aggregate.⁷⁵

Outliers for each type of expense were identified as being +/-4 times the SD. The checks were performed on the lowest level of administrative geographic area that would produce at least 30 observations within the area. Outliers and missing values were imputed using the median value as needed. The percentages of the monetary values for each type of consumption that were imputed are as follows: food – 2.8 percent; non-food – 0.02 to 0.13 percent for four types of non-food at different recall periods; durables – 1.8 percent; and housing (rent) – 12.5 percent.

The check for outliers was sensitive to household size. When the purchase price was significantly correlated ($p < 0.10$) with household size, the expense was normalized by household size prior to checking for outliers.

⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 39.

Expenditure on Durable Goods

Expenditures on durable goods were reported with an annual recall period. This included the number of units that a household owns for a specific durable item from a list of 30 durables, the average age for the items, the perceived average current value of the items, and the total price paid for the items purchased in the past 12 months.

Measuring the utility or well-being derived from durable goods involves identifying a “usage fee” for the item. Since durable goods are typically expensive and used year after year, the purchase price is not added directly to the consumption aggregate. Instead, the consumption value of durable goods is typically estimated as a depreciated usage value based on the item or items’ current value that is spread across the remaining life of the item. Specifically, the procedure involves determining the current value of the item(s) owned by the household, estimating the amount of time the household is expected to use the item, and then proportioning the value among the remaining lifetime of the item.

The current value of the item is taken as the reported resale value of one item multiplied by the number of items owned. When the number of items owned is one and the item was purchased within the past year, the purchase price is used as the value. The current value is assessed for outliers by regressing value on the age of the item(s) and identifying standardized residuals that are below -4 or above 4. For items whose quantity is associated with household size, we adjusted the current value by household size prior to detecting outliers. This approach identified four outliers, which were replaced with the median.

The expected lifespan is estimated as two times the median age. We use the median, rather than the mean, due to small cell sizes and strong positive skewing among the reported ages of most durable goods. Subtracting the current age of the item from the two times of the median age then yields the remaining life. If this value is less than 2 years, the remaining life is rounded up to 2 years.⁷⁶

Housing Expenditure

Expenditures on housing are based on the utility derived from the dwelling structure(s). Dwelling value can be derived from the rental values reported among renters in the survey. However, in Mozambique, there are too few cases of renters in the ZOI interim survey data to identify dwelling utility from projected rental values. Following an approach used elsewhere,⁷⁷ we have estimated the usage value of housing by treating housing as a durable good.

We developed a hedonic regression of housing value using dwelling characteristics to predict the dwelling value for the roughly 13 percent of households where respondents did not own

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 34-36.

⁷⁷ Ibid., p. 36-38.

their home or did not know the value of their home. Having identified the value of homes, we treated the dwelling as a durable good and depreciated the home assuming constant depreciation with an expected life span of two times the average age of houses with similar construction and amenity characteristics.

Prior to performing the hedonic regression, outlying observations of housing values were identified through a regression of housing value on dwelling characteristics. Observations with standardized residuals larger than 4 or less than – 4 were excluded from the hedonic regressions and new values were imputed from the regression.

Price Adjustments and Conversions

Spatial Price Adjustment

Since food prices vary across geographical areas, a Paasche index using the formula specified below was constructed for a food basket. The Paasche index is the preferred approach of Deaton and Zaidi⁷⁸ because it considers a household’s own consumption patterns when standardizing food consumption aggregates. The food basket was determined based on the survey data and was comprised of 30 most frequently consumed food items in Mozambique, which accounted for about 81 percent of food consumption records.

$$In(P) = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{36} w_k^h In\left(\frac{p_k^h}{p_k^0}\right) \right)$$

Expenditure Aggregation and Categorization

We define 12 categories for the expenditure aggregates estimated from each item or service in the 4 expenditure types (food, non-food, housing, and durables) in the survey. The total expenditure for a household is the sum of the monetary totals for the 12 categories, which are defined below:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---|
| 1. | Food | Food consumed (excluding alcohol) and Paasche index adjusted; |
| 2. | Alcohol | Alcohol and cigarettes; |
| 3. | House | Maintenance, repair, and utilities, including all energy and water-related expenses, and the goods required to access these services; |
| 4. | Rent | Rental value; |

⁷⁸ Ibid., p.36-38.

5. Furnishings	Furnishings, including durables and semi-permanent objects that furnish a house;
6. Clothing	Clothing (excluding school uniforms), shoes, and fabric used for clothes;
7. Transport	Fees for transportation or prices/usage fees paid for durables used for transportation;
8. Recreation	Items used primarily for enjoyment;
9. Communication	Cell phones and things related to the use of cell phones, landline phones, mail, or courier fees;
10. Health	Expenses incurred for health care and treatment;
11. Education	School uniforms, school supplies, tuition, or other fees; and
12. Misc.	Miscellaneous includes various household supplies, such as cleaners, fees paid to servants, personal items, or other unclassified items.

Table A2.1 below shows how the items from the 4 consumption modules are split into the 12 categories.

Table A2.1. Consumption aggregates and ZOI survey sub-module

Consumption aggregate	Food module	Non-food modules	Housing module (E6)	Durables module
Food	✓			
Alcohol	✓	✓		
House		✓	✓	✓
Rent			✓	
Furnishings		✓		✓
Clothing		✓		
Transport		✓		✓
Recreation		✓		✓
Communication		✓		✓
Health		✓		
Education		✓		
Miscellaneous		✓		

Currency Conversions Using Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

The spatial adjustments described above rendered the nominal consumption aggregates into aggregates reflective of 2015 prices in Mozambican meticaís (MZNs) at the time of the survey. Additional currency conversions were necessary to prepare the figures presented in this report.

- The Mozambique 2015 CPI used for all conversions is the average CPI reported for September and October of 2015, the 2 months of data collection. This value is 197.60 (2005 = 100) or 125.66 (2010 = 100), respectively.⁷⁹
- The \$1.25 2005 PPP poverty threshold was converted to 2015 MZNs by using the Mozambique 2005 PPP value of 11.63 and the Mozambique 2015 CPI of 197.60 (2005 = 100). The \$1.25 2005 PPP threshold is equivalent to 28.73 MZNs, per person, per day in 2015 prices.
- The national poverty thresholds were established with the Household Budget Survey of 2008/09. The survey was collected between September of 2008 and August of 2009. We used the average monthly CPI⁸⁰ during data collection, 139.21 (2005 = 100) or 88.53 (2010 = 100), to convert to 2015 prices. Specifically, we multiplied the national poverty thresholds by 1.42 (i.e., 197.60/139.21).
- Consumption aggregates were converted to 2010 United States dollars (USD) by adjusting for 2005 PPP. We converted to 2010 USD by using the formula $(\text{MZN CPI } 2005 / \text{MZN CPI } 2015) * (1 / \text{PPP } 2005) * (2010 \text{ USD CPI} / 2005 \text{ USD CPI})$ where MZN CPI 2015 = 197.60; MZN CPI 2005 = 100; PPP 2005 = 11.63; 2010 USD CPI = 111.65; and 2005 USD CPI = 100. The conversion factor was 0.0486.
- Unless otherwise note, the CPI values used for the currency conversions listed here were taken from the World Bank's Databank.⁸¹ CPI values were adjusted to a base year of 2005 from a base year of 2010.

Weights

Expenditure estimates are reflective of the consumption and poverty of individuals within the ZOI. The data are collected at the household level, and individual estimates are produced by multiplying the household sampling weight by the number of *usual* household members in the household.

⁷⁹ INE. (2015).

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ The World Bank. (2015a).

National Poverty Thresholds⁸²

The two national poverty lines (total poverty line and extreme poverty line), which are in MZN, were established by the Household Budget Survey, locally called the IOF08. The IOF08 was collected between September 2008 and August 2009. The poverty lines were estimated using a cost-of-basic-needs approach, where the total poverty line is the sum of the food poverty line and the non-food poverty line. The poverty lines in Mozambique were established by region, and they refer to the minimum amounts needed per person per day.⁸³ The national extreme thresholds used in this analysis are the food-only poverty lines established for the IOF08.

Table A2.2 presents poverty thresholds for the international thresholds of \$1.25 2005 PPP and \$1.90 2011 PPP, the national thresholds, and the national extreme thresholds.⁸⁴ To aid in comparisons, threshold values were converted between the 2005 PPP, 2011 PPP, 2008/09 MZNs, and 2015 MZNs. The 2008/09 MZNs conversions refer to the period when national poverty thresholds were established, and the 2015 MZNs conversions correspond to the collection of the ZOI interim survey in Mozambique.

Table A2.2. Poverty thresholds

Threshold	Daily, per capita values			
	2005 PPP	2011 PPP	2008/09 meticaís	2015 meticaís
International extreme thresholds				
\$1.25 2005 PPP, per person per day	1.25	n/a	20.24	28.73
\$1.90 2011 PPP, per person per day	n/a	1.90	23.67	33.60
National thresholds	–	–	–	–
Manica/Tete Rural	1.20	1.56	19.4	27.54
Manica/Tete Urban	1.33	1.73	21.5	30.52
Nampula Rural	0.88	1.15	14.3	20.30
Nampula Urban	1.03	1.34	16.7	23.70
Zambezia Rural	0.89	1.16	14.4	20.44
Zambezia Urban	1.18	1.53	19.1	27.11
National extreme thresholds	–	–	–	–
Manica/Tete Rural	0.94	1.22	15.2	21.58
Manica/Tete Urban	0.96	1.25	15.6	22.14
Nampula Rural	0.69	0.89	11.1	15.76
Nampula Urban	0.77	1.00	12.5	17.74
Zambezia Rural	0.70	0.91	11.4	16.18
Zambezia Urban	0.85	1.10	13.7	19.45

n/a – Not available.

⁸² Ministry of Planning and Development. (2010). Readers who seek a more thorough description of national poverty estimates and poverty thresholds should consult Chapter 10, Section 10.1. Retrieved from http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/mozambique/caadp/THIRD_NATIONAL_POVERTY_ASSESSMENT_october1.pdf.

⁸³ Ibid., p. 80.

⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 105.

International Poverty Threshold of \$1.90 2011 PPP

In 2011 the International Comparison Program collected data to update the PPP indices that are used to standardize consumption across different economies.⁸⁵ In late 2015, the World Bank updated the \$1.25 2005 PPP poverty threshold to a comparable \$1.90 2011 PPP.⁸⁶ The update reflects changes in market prices and currencies based on the 2011 PPP maintaining while the substantive level of poverty measured by the \$1.25 2005 PPP measure. Because future assessments in Mozambique are likely to evaluate poverty using the \$1.90 2011 PPP thresholds, **Table A2.3** was prepared to provide a comparison for future assessments.

Table A2.3. Poverty at the \$1.90 (2011 PPP)¹ per person per day threshold

Characteristic	Prevalence of poverty ²		Depth of poverty ³		Average consumption shortfall of the poor ⁴		
	Percent population ^a	n ⁵	Percent of poverty line ^b	n ⁵	In USD 2011 PPP ^c	Percent of poverty line ^c	n ⁵
Total (All households)	75.4	1,135	34.4	1,135	0.87	45.6	803
Gendered household type^{a,b,c}							
Male and female adults	75.9	853	34.2	853	0.86	45.1	643
Female adult(s) only	80.7	191	40.6	191	0.96	50.4	130
Male adult(s) only	33.8	90	12.1	90	0.68	35.9	30
Child(ren) only (no adults)	^		^		–	–	–
Household size^{b,c}							
Small (1-5 members)	71.1	828	28.2	828	0.75	39.7	545
Medium (6-10 members)	80.2	302	41.6	302	0.98	51.8	254
Large (11+ members)	^	5	^	5	^	^	4
Household educational attainment^{a,b}							
No education	82.9	137	37.4	137	0.86	45.1	94
Less than primary	86.1	599	40.4	599	0.89	46.9	470
Primary	75.2	268	33.2	268	0.84	44.2	184
Secondary or more	43.8	131	18.6	131	0.81	42.4	55

^a Results not statistically reliable, n<30.

¹ The international poverty line was updated in 2015. The line is \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per person per day.

² The prevalence of poverty is the percentage of individuals living below the \$1.90 (2011 PPP) per person per day threshold. Poverty prevalence is sometimes referred to as the poverty incidence or poverty headcount ratio.

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

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

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

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

Source: FTF FEEDBACK ZOI Interim Survey, Mozambique 2015.

⁸⁵ The World Bank. (2014).

⁸⁶ The World Bank. (2015c).

All indicators and analyses presented in this report used the 2005 PPP to convert between MZNs and USD. The 2011 PPP was only used to create Table A2.3. The \$1.90 2011 PPP poverty threshold was converted to 2015 MZNs by using the Mozambique 2011 PPP value of 15.53.⁸⁷ The \$1.90 2011 PPP threshold is equivalent to 29.50 MZNs, per person, per day in 2011 prices. Using the 2011 CPI of 173.52 (2005 = 100) and the 2015 CPI of 197.60 (2005 = 100), the \$1.90 2011 PPP threshold is 33.60 MZNs in 2015 prices.

The \$1.90 2011 PPP poverty line in 2015 MZNs is 33.60, which is higher than the 28.73 MZNs (\$1.25 2005 PPP) threshold. Because the 2011 PPP threshold is higher than the 2005 PPP threshold, poverty rates under the new threshold are higher than the rates reported in Table 4.2. The poverty prevalence using the 2005 PPP threshold is 66.5 percent, whereas the poverty prevalence under the 2011 PPP threshold is 75.4 percent.

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

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

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Production	Input in productive decisions	G2.02 A-C, F How much input did you have in making decisions about: food crop farming, cash crop farming, livestock raising, fish culture; G5.02 A-D To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: agriculture production, what inputs to buy, what types of crops to grow for agricultural production, when or who would take crops to market, livestock raising	Must have at least some input into or can make own personal decisions in at least two decision making areas	Inadequate if individual participates BUT does not have at least some input in decisions; or she does not make the decisions nor feels she could

⁸⁷ The World Bank. (2015d).

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Resources	Ownership of assets	G3.02 A-N Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? Agricultural land; Large livestock; Small livestock, chicks etc.; Fish pond/equipment; Farm equipment (non-mechanized); Farm equipment (mechanized); Non-farm business equipment; House; Large durables; Small durables; Cell phone; Non-agricultural land (any); Transport	Must own at least one asset, but not only one small asset (chickens, non-mechanized equipment, or small consumer durables)	Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or if household owns the type of asset BUT she does not own most of it alone
	Purchase, sale, or transfer of assets	G3.03-G3.05 A-G Who would you say can decide whether to sell, give away, rent/mortgage [ITEM] most of the time? G3.06 A-G Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? Ag land; Large livestock, Small livestock; Chickens, etc.; Fish pond; Farm equipment (non-mechanized); Farm equipment (mechanized)	Must be able to decide to sell, give away, or rent at least one asset, but not only chickens and non-mechanized farming equipment	Inadequate if household does not own any asset or only owns one small asset, or household owns the type of asset BUT she does not participate in the decisions (exchange or buy) about it
	Access to and decisions on credit	G3.08-G3.09 A-E Who made the decision to borrow/what to do with money/item borrowed from [SOURCE]? Non-governmental organization (NGO); Informal lender; Formal lender (bank); Friends or relatives; ROSCA (savings/credit group)	Must have made the decision to borrow or what to do with credit from at least one source	Inadequate if household has no credit OR used a source of credit BUT she did not participate in ANY decisions about it

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Income	Control over use of income	G2.03 A-F How much input did you have in decisions on the use of income generated from: Food crop, Cash crop, Livestock, Non-farm activities, Wage & salary, Fish culture; G5.02 E-G To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to: Your own wage or salary employment? Minor household expenditures?	Must have some input into decisions on income, but not only minor household expenditures	Inadequate if participates in activity BUT she has no input or little input on decisions about income generated
	Group member	G4.05 A-K Are you a member of any: Agricultural/livestock/ fisheries producer/ market group; Water, forest users', credit or microfinance group; Mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies); Trade and business association; Civic/charitable group; Local government; Religious group; Other women's group; Other group	Must be an active member of at least one group	Inadequate if not an active member of a group or if unaware of any group in the community or if no group in community
Leadership	Speaking in public	G4.01 – G4.03 Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public: To help decide on infrastructure (like small wells, roads) to be built? To ensure proper payment of wages for public work or other similar programs? To protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?	Must feel comfortable speaking in at least one public setting	Inadequate if not at all comfortable speaking in public

Dimension	Indicator name	Survey questions	Aggregation of adequacy criteria	Inadequacy criteria
Time	Workload	G6 Worked more than 10.5 hours in previous 24 hours	Total summed hours spent toward labor must be less than 10.5	Inadequate if works more than 10.5 hours a day
	Leisure	G6.02 How would you rate your satisfaction with your available time for leisure activities like visiting neighbors, watching TV, listening to radio, seeing movies, or doing sports?	Must rate satisfaction level as at least 5 out of 10	Inadequate if not satisfied (<5)



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Feed the Future Mozambique 2015 Zone of Influence Interim Survey Questionnaire

Disclaimer: The Feed the Future Mozambique 2015 Zone of Influence Interim Survey Questionnaire is available on the Development Experience Clearinghouse and/or Development Data Library in the English language only. Should you require the translated version(s) of this questionnaire in Chimanyica, Macua, and/or Portuguese language, please contact the United States Agency for International Development, Bureau for Food Security via email at bfs.mel@usaid.gov.

MODULE A. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION COVER SHEET

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	CODE	A09. INTERVIEWER VISITS				
			1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
A01. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A02. CLUSTER NUMBER	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A03. VILLAGE		INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A04. ADMINISTRATIVE POST	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	INT. NUMBER <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A05. DISTRICT	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NEXT VISIT DATE	_____	_____		RESULT <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A06. PROVINCE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A07. GPS COORDINATES OF HOUSEHOLD	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ° <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ' <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> "	*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED 2 NOT HOME 3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD 4 POSTPONED/UNAVAILABLE 5 REFUSED 6 DWELLING VACANT 7 NOT A DWELLING 8 DWELLING DESTROYED 9 DWELLING NOT FOUND 10 TOO ILL TO RESPOND/COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED 11 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 12 PARTIAL COMPLETE				A10. TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> A11. TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN 15-49 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> A12. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGE 0-5 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> A13. LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO MODULE C <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Note: THE PRIMARY MALE AND PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKERS ARE THOSE WHO ARE AGE 18 OR OLDER, AND WHO <u>SELF-IDENTIFY</u> AS THE PRIMARY MALE AND/OR PRIMARY FEMALE MEMBERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECISION MAKING, BOTH SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC, WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD. IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH BOTH MALE AND FEMALE DECISIONMAKERS, THE PRIMARY MALE AND PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKERS ARE USUALLY HUSBAND AND WIFE; HOWEVER THEY CAN ALSO BE OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AS LONG AS THEY ARE AGED 18 AND OVER.		A14. SENIOR SUPERVISOR NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		A15. QC INTERVIEWER NAME <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		A16. INTERVIEWER CODE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		A17. LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** <input type="checkbox"/>		A19. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** <input type="checkbox"/>		
		A18. LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** <input type="checkbox"/>		A20. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED? (YES=1, NO=2) <input type="checkbox"/>		
		** LANGUAGE CODES: 1 PORTUGUESE 2 MACUA 3 CHIMANYIKA 4 CHINYUNGUE 5 CHISSENA 6 CHITWE 7 CHICHEWA 8 CHUABO 9 CHICHONA 10 CHINDAU 11 OTHER (SPECIFY)				

MODULE B1. INFORMED CONSENT

INTRODUCE THE HOUSEHOLD TO THE SURVEY AND OBTAIN THE CONSENT OF A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD TO PARTICIPATE IN MODULES C & D OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH SUBSEQUENT MODULE, YOU WILL BE PROMPTED TO OBTAIN INFORMED CONSENT FROM EACH ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT PRIOR TO INTERVIEWING HIM OR HER.

ASK TO SPEAK WITH A RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN THE HOUSEHOLD:

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. The questions about the household and its characteristics will take about 30 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for members of your household, the interview in total will take approximately 3-4 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços, by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____ DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1

↓
CONTINUE
WITH
HOUSEHOLD
ROSTER:

"First, I'd like to ask you about
the members of your household."

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. "Thank you very much for your time."

MODULE B2. INFORMED CONSENT AND CONTACT INFORMATION TO LEAVE WITH THE HOUSEHOLD

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. The questions about the household and its characteristics will take about 30 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for members of your household, the interview in total will take approximately 3-4 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 that could link these responses to you.

If in the future you have any questions regarding the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints, we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços, by calling +258 844558063. This form is for you so that you will have a record of your participation in the study, and the contact information for the survey organization.

NAME OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATION: ELIM Serviços Lda

NAME OF SURVEY DIRECTOR: Tunisio Camba

PHONE NUMBER: +25884558063

MAILING ADDRESS: ELIM Serviços Lda, Rua da Resistência n 480,
Bairro da Malhangalene,
Maputo, Mozambique

EMAIL ADDRESS: projectos@elimservicos.com

MODULE C. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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

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C01a. Who would you say is the primary male decisionmaker in this household? This person should be 18 years old or older.

YES, PRIMARY MALE DECISIONMAKER EXISTS IN HOUSEHOLD 1
 NO PRIMARY MALE DECISIONMAKER IN HOUSEHOLD 2

IF THERE IS A PRIMARY MALE DECISIONMAKER, ENTER HIS NAME ON LINE 01 OF THE ROSTER. C02 AND C03 ARE PRE-FILLED FOR THIS LINE NUMBER.

C01b. Who would you say is the primary female decisionmaker in this household? This person should be 18 years old or older.

YES, PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKER EXISTS IN HOUSEHOLD 1
 NO PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKER IN HOUSEHOLD 2

IF THERE IS A PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKER, ENTER HER NAME ON LINE 02 OF THE ROSTER. SEX (C02) IS PRE-FILLED FOR THIS LINE NUMBER. ENTER THE RELATIONSHIP (C03) OF THE FEMALE DECISIONMAKER TO THE PERSON LISTED ON LINE 01; IF NO ONE IS LISTED ON LINE 01, ENTER CODE '01' FOR C03.

L I N E N U M B E R	Now, please tell me the names of all of the other people who usually live here. LIST ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, THEIR SEX (C02), AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PRIMARY DECISIONMAKER NAMED IN LINE 01 (C03), OR NAMED IN LINE 02 IF NO HH MEMBER LISTED ON LINE 01. IF THERE IS NO PRIMARY MALE OR FEMALE DECISIONMAKER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, START THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING ON LINE 03. THEN ASK: Are there any other people who live here, even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work. Any other people like small children or infants that we have not listed? Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? IF YES, COMPLETE LISTING FOR QUESTIONS C02-C03. THEN, ASK QUESTIONS STARTING WITH C04 FOR EACH PERSON ONE AT A TIME.													
	What is [NAME's] sex? M = 1 F = 2	What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary male decision-maker? IF NO PRIMARY MALE DECISION-MAKER: What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary female decision-maker? SEE CODES BELOW IF NO ADULT DECISION-MAKER: ENTER CODE 16	What is [NAME's] age? IN YEARS IF 95 OR OLDER, ENTER '95'	Did [NAME] stay here last night? YES=1 NO=2	How long has it been since [NAME] has spent the night in this household? SEE CODES BELOW	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 18 OR OLDER	Has [NAME] ever attended school? YES=1 NO=2	Is [NAME] currently attending school? YES=1 NO=2	What is the highest grade of education completed by [NAME]? SEE CODES BELOW	Can [NAME] read and write? SEE CODES BELOW	IF AGE 3 OR OLDER	
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07A	C07B	C07C	C09	C10	C11	C12	
	01	1	0 1		1→C07 2	1 2 3	01	01	01	1 2→C12	1 2			
02	2			1→C07 2	1 2 3	02	02	02	1 2→C12	1 2				
03	1 2			1→C07 2	1 2 3	03	03	03	1 2→C12	1 2				

<p>Now, please tell me the names of all of the other people who usually live here.</p> <p>LIST ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, THEIR SEX (C02), AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PRIMARY DECISIONMAKER NAMED IN LINE 01 (C03), OR NAMED IN LINE 02 IF NO HH MEMBER LISTED ON LINE 01.</p> <p>IF THERE IS NO PRIMARY MALE OR FEMALE DECISIONMAKER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, START THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING ON LINE 03.</p> <p>THEN ASK: Are there any other people who live here, even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work.</p> <p>Any other people like small children or infants that we have not listed?</p> <p>Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?</p> <p>IF YES, COMPLETE LISTING FOR QUESTIONS C02-C03. THEN, ASK QUESTIONS STARTING WITH C04 FOR EACH PERSON ONE AT A TIME.</p>	<p>What is [NAME's] sex?</p> <p>M = 1 F = 2</p>	<p>What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary male decision-maker?</p> <p>IF NO PRIMARY MALE DECISION-MAKER:</p> <p>What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary female decision-maker?</p>	<p>What is [NAME's] age?</p> <p>IN YEARS</p> <p>IF 95 OR OLDER, ENTER '95'</p>	<p>Did [NAME] stay here last night?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>How long has it been since [NAME] has spent the night in this household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 18 OR OLDER</p>	<p>Has [NAME] ever attended school?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>Is [NAME] currently attending school?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>What is the highest grade of education completed by [NAME]?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>Can [NAME] read and write?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>	
													C01
										C09	C10	C11	C12
04	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	04	04	04	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	05	05	05	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	06	06	06	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	07	07	07	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	08	08	08	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	09	09	09	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	10	10	10	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	11	11	11	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	12	12	12	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	13	13	13	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

<p>Now, please tell me the names of all of the other people who usually live here.</p> <p>LIST ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, THEIR SEX (C02), AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE PRIMARY DECISIONMAKER NAMED IN LINE 01 (C03), OR NAMED IN LINE 02 IF NO HH MEMBER LISTED ON LINE 01.</p> <p>IF THERE IS NO PRIMARY MALE OR FEMALE DECISIONMAKER IN THE HOUSEHOLD, START THE HOUSEHOLD LISTING ON LINE 03.</p> <p>THEN ASK: Are there any other people who live here, even if they are not at home now? These may include children in school or household members at work.</p> <p>Any other people like small children or infants that we have not listed?</p> <p>Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?</p> <p>IF YES, COMPLETE LISTING FOR QUESTIONS C02-C03. THEN, ASK QUESTIONS STARTING WITH C04 FOR EACH PERSON ONE AT A TIME.</p>			<p>What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary male decision-maker?</p> <p>IF NO PRIMARY MALE DECISIONMAKER:</p> <p>What is [NAME's] relationship to the primary female decision-maker?</p>	<p>What is [NAME's] age?</p> <p>IN YEARS</p> <p>IF 95 OR OLDER, ENTER '95'</p>	<p>Did [NAME] stay here last night?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>How long has it been since [NAME] has spent the night in this household?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILD-REN AGE 0-5</p>	<p>CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 18 OR OLDER</p>	<p>Has [NAME] ever attended school?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>Is [NAME] currently attending school?</p> <p>YES=1 NO=2</p>	<p>What is the highest grade of education completed by [NAME]?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>	<p>Can [NAME] read and write?</p> <p>SEE CODES BELOW</p>		
	C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07A	C07B	C07C	IF AGE 3 OR OLDER					
										C09	C10	C11	C12		
14		1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	14	14	14	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
15		1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1→C07 2	1 2 3 <input type="text"/>	15	15	15	1 2→C12	1 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<p>C03. RESULT CODES: RELATIONSHIP TO PRIMARY MALE (OR FEMALE, IF NO MALE) DECISIONMAKER:</p> <p>SELF.....01 COUSIN.....10</p> <p>SPOUSE/PARTNER.....02 BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW.....11</p> <p>SON/DAUGHTER.....03 MOTHER/FATHER-IN-LAW.....12</p> <p>SON/DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.....04 OTHER RELATIVE.....13</p> <p>GRANDSON/GRANDDAUGHTER.....05 SERVANT/MAID.....14</p> <p>MOTHER/FATHER.....06 LABORER.....15</p> <p>BROTHER/SISTER.....07 STEPDAUGHTER/SON.....17</p> <p>NEPHEW/NIECE.....08 NO DECISIONMAKER</p> <p>NEPHEW/NIECE OF AGE 18 OR OVER</p> <p>SPOUSE.....09 IN HOUSEHOLD.....16</p> <p>OTHER RELATIONSHIP.....96</p>				<p>C06. RESULT CODES: TIME SINCE SPENT THE NIGHT</p> <p>CIRCLE 1 IF DAYS; ENTER # OF DAYS IN BOX (1-6).</p> <p>CIRCLE 2 IF WEEKS; ENTER # OF WEEKS IN BOX (1-5).</p> <p>CIRCLE 3 IF MONTHS; ENTER # OF MONTHS IN BOX MEMBER HAS BEEN AWAY.</p>				<p>C11. RESULT CODES: EDUCATION</p> <p>LESS THAN P1 (OR NO SCHOOL).....01</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 1.....02</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 2.....03</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 3.....04</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 4.....05</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 5.....06</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 6.....07</p> <p>PRIMARY LEVEL 7.....08</p> <p>SECONDARY 8.....09</p> <p>SECONDARY 9.....10</p> <p>SECONDARY 10.....11</p> <p>HIGH SCHOOL 11.....12</p> <p>HIGH SCHOOL 12.....13</p>				<p>UNIVERSITY OR ABOVE.....14</p> <p>TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL.....15</p> <p>ADULT LITERACY ONLY</p> <p>NO FORMAL EDUCATION.....16</p> <p>KORANIC/RELIGIOUS ONLY (NO FORMAL EDUCATION).....17</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/NOT APPLICABLE.....91</p> <p>C12. RESULT CODES: LITERACY</p> <p>CANNOT READ & WRITE.....1</p> <p>CAN SIGN (WRITE) ONLY.....2</p> <p>CAN READ ONLY.....3</p> <p>CAN READ & WRITE.....4</p>			

MODULE D1. DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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CONTINUE INTERVIEWING THE SAME RESPONDENT FROM MODULE C.

“Now I’d like to ask you a few questions about your home.”

QNO	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CODES	
D01	OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) ROOF TOP MATERIAL (OUTER COVERING):	D01. TYPE OF ROOF NATURAL ROOFING NO ROOF11 THATCH/PALM LEAF12 SOD13 STRAW14 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING RUSTIC MAT21 PALM/BAMBOO22 WOOD PLANKS23 CARDBOARD24 PLASTIC SHEET25	FINISHED ROOFING METAL31 WOOD32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER33 CERAMIC TILES34 CEMENT35 ROOFING SHINGLES36 OTHER96
D02	OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) FLOOR MATERIAL:	D02. TYPE OF FLOOR NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND11 DUNG12 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD PLANKS21 PALM/BAMBOO22	FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET/POLISHED WOOD31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS32 CERAMIC TILES33 CEMENT34 CARPET35 OTHER96
D03	OBSERVE (DO NOT ASK) EXTERIOR WALLS:	D03. TYPE OF WALLS NATURAL WALLS NO WALLS11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS12 DIRT13 PALM LEAVES14 RUDIMENTARY WALLS BAMBOO WITH MUD21 STONE WITH MUD22 UNCOVERED ADOBE23 PLYWOOD24 CARDBOARD25 REUSED WOOD26 METAL SHEETING27 CHIPBOARD28	FINISHED WALLS CEMENT31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT32 BRICKS33 CEMENT BLOCKS34 COVERED ADOBE35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES36 FIBER CEMENT37 METAL38 OTHER96

QNO	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CODES
D04	How many rooms in this dwelling are used for sleeping?	D04. NUMBER OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D05	What is the main type of toilet your household uses?	D05. TYPE OF TOILET FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK..... 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE..... 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE 15 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (VIP) 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PIT 23 COMPOSTING TOILET 31 BUCKET TOILET 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE..... 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD..... 61 → SKIP TO D08 OTHER..... 96
D06	Do you share this toilet with other households?	D06. IF TOILET IS SHARED YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO D08
D07	How many households use this toilet?	D07. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH WHOM TOILET IS SHARED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)..... <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text"/> 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 95 DON'T KNOW 98

QNO	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CODES
D08	What is the main source of drinking water for your household?	D08. MAIN DRINKING WATER SOURCE PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL.....31 UNPROTECTED WELL32 WATER FROM SPRING PROTECTED SPRING.....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER51 TANKER TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/LAKE/ POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81 BOTTLED WATER91 OTHER96
D09	Does this household have electricity?	D09. ELECTRICITY YES1 NO2
D10	What is the main source of cooking fuel for your household?	D10. COOKING FUEL ELECTRICITY01 LIQUID PROPANE GAS02 NATURAL GAS03 BIOGAS04 KEROSENE05 COAL, LIGNITE06 CHARCOAL07 WOOD 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP RESIDUE..... 10 ANIMAL DUNG 11 REUSED WOOD 12 SAWDUST 13 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD ... 95 OTHER 96

MODULE D2. MOBILE PHONE USE AND MOBILE MONEY

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

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CHECK COLUMN C07C IN MODULE C. WRITE THE NAMES OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 18 OR OLDER IN THE COLUMNS BELOW. USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 5 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 18 OR OLDER.

CHECK THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT(S) TO MODULE D2 HAS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE D2 INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 3) TO THE RESPONDENT.

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about mobile phones.”

NO.	QUESTION	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4	PERSON 5
D12	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER'S ID CODE AND NAME FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> NAME: _____	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> NAME: _____	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> NAME: _____	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> NAME: _____	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 40%;"> <input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/> </div> </div> NAME: _____
D13	Do you use a mobile phone?	YES 1 → GO TO D15 NO 2	YES 1 → GO TO D15 NO 2	YES 1 → GO TO D15 NO 2	YES 1 → GO TO D15 NO 2	YES 1 → GO TO D15 NO 2
D14	Why do you not use a mobile phone?	DON'T WANT/NEED.. 1 TOO EXPENSIVE 2 NO ELECTRICITY 3 NO RECEPTION 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6 GO TO D28	DON'T WANT/NEED.. 1 TOO EXPENSIVE 2 NO ELECTRICITY 3 NO RECEPTION 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6 GO TO D28	DON'T WANT/NEED.. 1 TOO EXPENSIVE 2 NO ELECTRICITY 3 NO RECEPTION 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6 GO TO D28	DON'T WANT/NEED.. 1 TOO EXPENSIVE 2 NO ELECTRICITY 3 NO RECEPTION 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6 GO TO D28	DON'T WANT/NEED.. 1 TOO EXPENSIVE 2 NO ELECTRICITY 3 NO RECEPTION 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6 GO TO D28
D15	Do you own a... Mobile phone, without SIM? SIM, no mobile? Mobile and SIM? Another type of mobile phone? IF YES: What kind of mobile phone do you use?	MOBILE PHONE, NO SIM 1 SIM, NO MOBILE 2 MOBILE AND SIM 3 DOES NOT OWN PHONE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6	MOBILE PHONE, NO SIM 1 SIM, NO MOBILE 2 MOBILE AND SIM 3 DOES NOT OWN PHONE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6	MOBILE PHONE, NO SIM 1 SIM, NO MOBILE 2 MOBILE AND SIM 3 DOES NOT OWN PHONE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6	MOBILE PHONE, NO SIM 1 SIM, NO MOBILE 2 MOBILE AND SIM 3 DOES NOT OWN PHONE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6	MOBILE PHONE, NO SIM 1 SIM, NO MOBILE 2 MOBILE AND SIM 3 DOES NOT OWN PHONE 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ .6

NO.	QUESTION	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4	PERSON 5
D16	Who owns the mobile phone that you use?	SELF1 FAMILY MEMBER.....2 NEIGHBOR3 PUBLIC4 RENTED5 OTHER.....6	SELF1 FAMILY MEMBER2 NEIGHBOR.....3 PUBLIC4 RENTED5 OTHER6	SELF1 FAMILY MEMBER2 NEIGHBOR.....3 PUBLIC4 RENTED5 OTHER6	SELF.....1 FAMILY MEMBER.....2 NEIGHBOR3 PUBLIC4 RENTED5 OTHER.....6	SELF1 FAMILY MEMBER2 NEIGHBOR3 PUBLIC4 RENTED5 OTHER.....6
D17	What is the brand of your mobile phone, or the mobile phone you use the most?	NOKIA1 SAMSUNG2 MOTOROLA.....3 OTHER.....6 DON'T KNOW8	NOKIA.....1 SAMSUNG.....2 MOTOROLA3 OTHER6 DON'T KNOW8	NOKIA.....1 SAMSUNG.....2 MOTOROLA3 OTHER6 DON'T KNOW8	NOKIA1 SAMSUNG2 MOTOROLA.....3 OTHER.....6 DON'T KNOW8	NOKIA1 SAMSUNG2 MOTOROLA.....3 OTHER.....6 DON'T KNOW8
D18	Which mobile phone service provider do you use? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	MCELA VODACOMB MOVITELC OTHER.....X DON'T KNOWZ				
D19	What is the quality of your mobile reception?	BAD (UNRELIABLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)1 OK (SOMETIMES MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)2 GOOD (USUALLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)3 VERY GOOD (ALMOST ALWAYS CAN MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)4	BAD (UNRELIABLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)1 OK (SOMETIMES MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)2 GOOD (USUALLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)3 VERY GOOD (ALMOST ALWAYS CAN MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)4	BAD (UNRELIABLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)1 OK (SOMETIMES MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)2 GOOD (USUALLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)3 VERY GOOD (ALMOST ALWAYS CAN MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)4	BAD (UNRELIABLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)1 OK (SOMETIMES MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)2 GOOD (USUALLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)3 VERY GOOD (ALMOST ALWAYS CAN MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)4	BAD (UNRELIABLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)1 OK (SOMETIMES MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)2 GOOD (USUALLY MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)3 VERY GOOD (ALMOST ALWAYS CAN MAKE/RECEIVE CALLS AND TEXTS)4
D20	Have you ever sent an SMS on your mobile phone?	YES1 NO2 → D23	YES.....1 NO.....2 → D23	YES.....1 NO2 → D23	YES1 NO2 → D23	YES1 NO2 → D23
D21	Did you send a SMS yesterday?	YES1 NO2 → D23	YES.....1 NO.....2 → D23	YES.....1 NO2 → D23	YES1 NO2 → D23	YES1 NO2 → D23

NO.	QUESTION	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4	PERSON 5
D22	What language did you use for the SMS? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	BITONGA A	BITONGA A	BITONGA A	BITONGA A	BITONGA A
		CHITEWE B	CHITEWE B	CHITEWE B	CHITEWE B	CHITEWE B
		CIBALKE C	CIBALKE C	CIBALKE C	CIBALKE C	CIBALKE C
		CHICHEWA D	CHICHEWA D	CHICHEWA D	CHICHEWA D	CHICHEWA D
		CICHOPI E	CICHOPI E	CICHOPI E	CICHOPI E	CICHOPI E
		CINDAU F	CINDAU F	CINDAU F	CINDAU F	CINDAU F
		CINYUNGWE G	CINYUNGWE G	CINYUNGWE G	CINYUNGWE G	CINYUNGWE G
		CISENA H	CISENA H	CISENA H	CISENA H	CISENA H
		CIYAO I	CIYAO I	CIYAO I	CIYAO I	CIYAO I
		COTI J	COTI J	COTI J	COTI J	COTI J
		ECHUWABO K	ECHUWABO K	ECHUWABO K	ECHUWABO K	ECHUWABO K
		ELOMWE L	ELOMWE L	ELOMWE L	ELOMWE L	ELOMWE L
		EMAKHUWA M	EMAKHUWA M	EMAKHUWA M	EMAKHUWA M	EMAKHUWA M
		KIMWANE N	KIMWANE N	KIMWANE N	KIMWANE N	KIMWANE N
		PORTUGUESE O	PORTUGUESE O	PORTUGUESE O	PORTUGUESE O	PORTUGUESE O
		SHIMAKONDE P	SHIMAKONDE P	SHIMAKONDE P	SHIMAKONDE P	SHIMAKONDE P
		SHONA Q	SHONA Q	SHONA Q	SHONA Q	SHONA Q
		XICHANGANA R	XICHANGANA R	XICHANGANA R	XICHANGANA R	XICHANGANA R
		XIRHONGA S	XIRHONGA S	XIRHONGA S	XIRHONGA S	XIRHONGA S
		XITSWA T	XITSWA T	XITSWA T	XITSWA T	XITSWA T
ENGLISH U	ENGLISH U	ENGLISH U	ENGLISH U	ENGLISH U		
OTHER(SPECIFY) X	OTHER(SPECIFY) X	OTHER(SPECIFY) X	OTHER(SPECIFY) X	OTHER(SPECIFY) X		

NO.	QUESTION	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4	PERSON 5
D23	With your mobile, can you.....? Take pictures? Store pictures? Listen to music? Record video? Watch video? Listen to the radio? Receive voice mail? Access the Internet? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	TAKE PICTURES..... A STORE PICTURES..... B LISTEN TO MUSIC C RECORD VIDEO D WATCH VIDEO E LISTEN TO THE RADIO F RECEIVE VOICE MAIL G ACCESS THE INTERNET H NONE.....I	TAKE PICTURESA STORE PICTURESB LISTEN TO MUSICC RECORD VIDEOD WATCH VIDEOE LISTEN TO THE RADIOF RECEIVE VOICE MAIL G ACCESS THE INTERNETH NONE.....I	TAKE PICTURESA STORE PICTURESB LISTEN TO MUSICC RECORD VIDEOD WATCH VIDEOE LISTEN TO THE RADIOF RECEIVE VOICE MAILG ACCESS THE INTERNETH NONE I	TAKE PICTURES A STORE PICTURES B LISTEN TO MUSIC C RECORD VIDEO D WATCH VIDEO E LISTEN TO THE RADIO F RECEIVE VOICE MAIL G ACCESS THE INTERNET H NONEI	TAKE PICTURES..... A STORE PICTURES..... B LISTEN TO MUSIC C RECORD VIDEO D WATCH VIDEO E LISTEN TO THE RADIOF RECEIVE VOICE MAIL G ACCESS THE INTERNET H NONE.....I
D24	Do you have a mobile phone service contract, or do you pre-pay for your airtime?	CONTRACT 1 PREPAY 2→SKIP TO D26 DON'T KNOW 8→SKIP TO D26	CONTRACT 1 PREPAY 2→SKIP TO D26 DON'T KNOW 8→SKIP TO D26	CONTRACT1 PREPAY2→SKIP TO D26 DON'T KNOW....8→SKIP TO D26	CONTRACT.....1 PREPAY2→SKIP TO D26 DON'T KNOW ...8→SKIP TO D26	CONTRACT 1 PREPAY 2→SKIP TO D26 DON'T KNOW 8→SKIP TO D26
D25	What is the cost of the mobile phone service contract per month?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN AND GO TO D28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN AND GO TO D28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN AND GO TO D28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN AND GO TO D28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN AND GO TO D28
D26	How much credit do you have on your mobile phone account right now?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW9998 REFUSED9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999
D27	How much money do you spend per week for mobile phone airtime?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW9998 REFUSED9999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> IN MZN DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED 9999

NO.	QUESTION	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3	PERSON 4	PERSON 5
D28	Have you heard of mobile money?	YES 1 NO 2 → END MODULE	YES1 NO2 → END MODULE	YES1 NO2 → END MODULE	YES 1 NO 2 → END MODULE	YES 1 NO 2 → END MODULE
D29	Have you ever used mobile money?	YES 1 → END MODULE NO 2	YES1 → END MODULE NO2	YES1 → END MODULE NO2	YES 1 → END MODULE NO 2	YES 1 → END MODULE NO 2
D30	Why do you not use mobile money? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	NOT SECURE/ FRAUDULENTA NOT EASY TO REGISTERB NO MOBILE NETWORK C → END MODULE EXPENSIVE D DON'T KNOW HOW IT WORKS ...E NOT AVAILABLE ...F OTHER (SPECIFY)Z	NOT SECURE/ FRAUDULENTA NOT EASY TO REGISTERB NO MOBILE NETWORKC → END MODULE EXPENSIVED DON'T KNOW HOW IT WORKS ...E NOT AVAILABLE ...F OTHER (SPECIFY)Z	NOT SECURE/ FRAUDULENT A NOT EASY TO REGISTER B NO MOBILE NETWORK C → END MODULE EXPENSIVE D DON'T KNOW HOW IT WORKS ... E NOT AVAILABLE ... F OTHER (SPECIFY) Z	NOT SECURE/ FRAUDULENT A NOT EASY TO REGISTER B NO MOBILE NETWORK C → END MODULE EXPENSIVE D DON'T KNOW HOW IT WORKS ... E NOT AVAILABLEF OTHER (SPECIFY)Z	NOT SECURE/ FRAUDULENTA NOT EASY TO REGISTERB NO MOBILE NETWORK C → END MODULE EXPENSIVE D DON'T KNOW HOW IT WORKS ...E NOT AVAILABLE ...F OTHER (SPECIFY)Z
D31	If mobile money becomes available in your community, would you be interested in using this feature?	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES1 NO2	YES 1 NO 2

MODULE E. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

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

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ASK THESE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. FOR MODULE E1, ASK WHOEVER IS MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE FOOD THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE EATEN IN THE PAST WEEK. FOR MODULES E2 THROUGH E7, ASK THE PERSON WHO IS MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES, INCLUDING NON-FOOD ITEMS THAT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVE BOUGHT.

CHECK THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT(S) TO MODULE E HAS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE E INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 3A) TO THE RESPONDENT.

“Now I would like to ask you about the kinds of foods that you and other members of your household have eaten over the last 7 days. I’d also like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought in the last 7 days. Please include foods in meals that are shared with other members of the household, as well as foods that individual members of the household may have consumed independently of other family members. First we will ask about foods that were eaten at your home, or at the home of friends or other family. Later we will ask about foods that were purchased already prepared from a restaurant or a vendor.”

MODULE E1. FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST 7 DAYS

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products													
Maize (normal flour)	01	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Maize refined (fine flour)	02	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Maize (bran flour)	03	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Maize grain (not as flour)	04	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Green maize	05	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Rice	06	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Finger millet	07	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Sorghum	08	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Pearl millet	09	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Wheat flour	10	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Bread	11	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Buns, scones	12	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Biscuits	13	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Spaghetti, macaroni, pasta	14	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Breakfast cereal	15	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Infant feeding cereals	16	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Roasted rice	17	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Roasted maize grain	18	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Sweetened roasted maize flour	19	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Roots, Tubers, and Plantains													
Cassava tubers	21	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cassava flour	22	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
White sweet potato	23	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Orange sweet potato	24	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
E1.01		E1.02											
Irish potato	25	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Potato crisps	26	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Plantain, cooking banana	27	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cocoyam	28	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Nuts and Pulses													
Bean, white	36	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Bean, brown	37	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Pigeonpea	38	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Groundnut	39	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Groundnut flour	40	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Soyabean flour	41	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Ground bean	42	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cowpea	43	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Macademia nuts	44	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cashew nuts	45	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Coconuts	46	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Vegetables													
Onion, fresh or processed	51	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cabbage, fresh or processed	52	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Rape, fresh or processed	53	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cassava leaves fresh or processed	54	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Chinese cabbage, fresh or processed	55	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Other cultivated green leafy vegetables, fresh or processed	56	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Gathered wild green leaves	57	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Tomato, fresh or processed	58	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Cucumber, fresh or processed	59	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Pumpkin, fresh or processed	60	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Okra, fresh or processed	61	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Mushroom, fresh or processed	62	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Wild cucumber	63	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Meat, Fish, and Animal Products													
Eggs	71	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Dried fish	72	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Fresh fish	73	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days?	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Beef	74	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Goat	75	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Pork	76	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Mutton	77	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Chicken	78	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Other poultry – guinea fowl, doves, turkey, duck, etc.	79	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Small animal – rabbit, mice, etc.	80	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Termites, other insects, for example caterpillar	81	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Tinned meat or fish	82	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Smoked fish	83	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Fish soup/sauce	84	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Fruits													
Mango	91	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Banana	92	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Citrus – orange, etc.	93	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Pineapple	94	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Papaya	95	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Guava	96	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Avocado	97	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Wild fruit	98	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Apple	99	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Lychee	100	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Peach	101	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Milk and Milk Products													
Fresh milk	111	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Powdered milk	112	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Margarine – Blue band	113	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Butter	114	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Soured milk	115	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Yoghurt	116	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cheese	117	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Infant feeding formula (for bottle)	118	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days?	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Sugar, Fats, and Oil													
Sugar	126	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Sugar Cane	127	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cooking oil	128	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Beverages													
Tea	136	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Coffee	137	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cocoa, Milo	138	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Squash (concentrate)	139	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Fruit juice	140	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Freezes (flavored ice)	141	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Soft drinks (Coca-cola, Fanta, Sprite, etc.)	142	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cold water and sugar	143	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Commercial traditional-style beer (Chibuku)	144	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Bottled water	145	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Maheu	146	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Bottled/canned beer (Carlsberg, etc.)	147	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Traditional beer	148	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Wine or commercial liquor	149	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Locally brewed liquor	150	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Spices and Miscellaneous													
Salt	156	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Spices	157	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Yeast, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda	158	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Tomato sauce (bottle)	159	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Hot sauce	160	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Jam, jelly	161	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Sweets, candy, chocolates	162	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Honey	163	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Saffron	164	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cooked Foods from Vendors													
Maize – boiled or roasted (vendor)	171	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Chips (vendor)	172	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Cassava – boiled (vendor)	173	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days? If your family ate part but not all of something you purchased, estimate what you spent only on the part that was consumed	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
Eggs – boiled (vendor)	174	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Chicken (vendor)	175	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Meat (vendor)	176	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Fish (vendor)	177	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Doughnut (vendor)	178	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Samosa (vendor)	179	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Fresh coconut	180	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											
Meal eaten at restaurant	181	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM											

FOOD ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household eat any [FOOD ITEM]?	How much in total did your household eat in the past week?		How much of what you ate came from purchases?		How much did you spend on what was eaten in the last 7 days?	How much of what you ate came from your household's own production?		CHECK E1.06A. IF E1.06A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today"	How much of what you ate came from gifts or other sources?		CHECK E1.07A. IF E1.07A IS > 0, ASK: "Please tell me how much it would have cost to buy that much [FOOD ITEM] if you had to purchase it in the market today."
			E1.03A QUANTITY	E1.03B UNIT	E1.04A QUANTITY	E1.04B UNIT	E1.05 MZN	E1.06A QUANTITY	E1.06B UNIT	E1.06C ESTIMATE MZN	E1.07A QUANTITY	E1.07B UNIT	E1.07C ESTIMATE MZN
E1.01		E1.02											

RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR E1.03b/1.04b/1.06b/1.07b – UNITS

KILOGRAMME	01	BUNCH	09	100 ML BOTTLE	17	CUP	25
12.5 KG. BAG	02	PIECE	10	330 ML BOTTLE	18	TEASPOON	26
25 KG. BAG	03	HEAP	11	500 ML PLASTIC BOTTLE	19	BASIN	27
50 KG. BAG	04	BALE	12	1 LITRE TIN	20	OTHER (SPECIFY)	96
70 KG. BAG	05	BASKET (<i>DENGU</i>) (SHELLED)	13	LITRE	21		
90 KG. BAG	06	BASKET	14	1.5 LITRE PLASTIC BOTTLE	22		
PAIL (SMALL)	07	OX-CART (UNSHELLED)	15	20 LITRES PLASTIC CONTAINER	23		
BUCKET	08	SACHET/TUBE	16	25 LITRES TIN	24		

Note: ANY UNIT LISTED MUST BE ABLE TO BE CONVERTED TO A STANDARDIZED UNIT. THIS CONVERSION WILL HAPPEN DURING DATA ANALYSIS; IT SHOULD NOT BE DONE IN THE

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES
E1.08	Over the past 7 days, did any people who are not members of your household eat any meals in your household?	YES1 NO2→ SKIP TO E1.12 DON'T KNOW8→ SKIP TO E1.12
E1.09	Over the past 7 days, how many people who are not members of your household ate meals in your household?	E1.09. NUMBER OF PEOPLE <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
E1.10	Over the past 7 days, what was the total number of days in which any meal was shared with people who are not members of your household?	E1.10. NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
E1.11	Over the past 7 days, what was the total number of meals that were shared with people who are not members of your household?	E1.11. NUMBER OF MEALS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98
E1.12	Over the past 7 days, did your household purchase pet food for family pets like a cat or a dog?	YES1 NO2→ GO TO E1.14 DON'T KNOW8→ GO TO E1.14
E1.13	How much did you spend on pet food last week?	ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 999998
E1.14	Over the past 7 days, were there any other expenditures on pets?	YES1 NO2→ GO TO MODULE E2 DON'T KNOW8→ GO TO MODULE E2
E1.15	How much did you spend on other purchases for pets last week?	ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 999998

MODULE E2. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 7 DAYS

“Now I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought in the past week.”

<u>ONE WEEK RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past <u>7 days</u> , did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E2.01		E2.02	E2.03 MZN
Charcoal	191	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Paraffin or kerosene	192	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Cigarettes or other tobacco	193	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Candles	194	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Matches	195	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Newspapers or magazines	196	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Public transport – Bicycle Taxi (include any used for school under education costs; include any used for obtaining health care under health expenditures)	197	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Public transport – Bus/Minibus (include any used for school under education costs; include any used for obtaining health care under health expenditures)	198	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Public transport – Other (truck, oxcart, etc.) (include any used for school under education costs; include any used for obtaining health care under health expenditures)	199	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Motorbike taxi	200	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Train	201	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	

ONE WEEK RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past 7 days, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E2.01		E2.02	E2.03 MZN
Canoes	202	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	
Boat	203	YES1 NO2 → NEXT ITEM DK8 → NEXT ITEM	

MODULE E3. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST ONE MONTH

“Next I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought over the past month.”

<u>ONE MONTH RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one month, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E3.01		E3.02	E3.03 MZN
Milling fees for grains (not including cost of grain itself), grain	211	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Bar soap (body soap or clothes soap)	212	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Clothes soap (powder, paste)	213	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Toothpaste, toothbrush	214	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Toilet paper	215	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Glycerine, Vaseline, skin creams	216	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Other personal products (shampoo, razor blades, cosmetics, hair products, etc.)	217	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Light bulbs	218	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Postage stamps or other postal fees	219	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Donation – to church, charity, beggar, etc.	220	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Petrol or diesel	221	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Motor vehicle service, repair, or parts	222	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

ONE MONTH RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past <u>one month</u>, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E3.01		E3.02	E3.03 MZN
Bicycle service, repair, or parts	223	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Wages paid to servants	224	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Repairs to household and personal items (radios, watches, etc., excluding battery purchases)	225	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Utilities: Natural gas	226	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Utilities: Electricity	227	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Utilities: Water	228	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Batteries	229	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Recharging of batteries, cell phones, etc.	230	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Air time for cell phones	231	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

ONE MONTH RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past <u>one month</u>, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E3.01		E3.02	E3.03 MZN
HEALTH EXPENDITURES (include estimated value of any in-kind payments, or borrowed amounts)			
Anything related to illnesses and injuries, including for medicine, tests, consultation, & in-patient fees	232	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Medical care not related to an illness – preventative health care, pre-natal visits, check-ups, etc.	233	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Non-prescription medicines, for example, Panadol, Fansidar, cough syrup, self-medication etc.	234	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Transportation used to access health-related services or care that did not require an overnight stay in a health facility or at a traditional healer's dwelling	235	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Payments to traditional healers	236	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Tithe	237	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	

MODULE E4. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST THREE MONTHS

“Next I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought over the past three months.”

<u>THREE MONTH RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past three months, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E4.01		E4.02	E4.03 MZN
Infant clothing	241	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Baby nappies/diapers	242	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's trousers (FOR ALL CLOTHING, EXCLUDE UNIFORMS/SCHOOL CLOTHING)	243	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's shirts	244	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's jackets	245	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's undergarments	246	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's other clothing	247	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's trousers	248	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's shirts	249	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's jackets	250	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's undergarments	251	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's other clothing	252	YES..... 1 NO..... 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

THREE MONTH RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past three months, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E4.01		E4.02	E4.03 MZN
Girl's blouse/shirt	253	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Girl's dress/skirt	254	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Girl's undergarments	255	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Girl's other clothing	256	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Women's blouse/shirt	257	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
<i>Capulana</i> cloth	258	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Women's dress/skirt	259	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Women's undergarments	260	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Women's other clothing	261	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boy's shoes	262	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Men's shoes	263	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Girl's shoes	264	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Women's shoes	265	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	

THREE MONTH RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past three months, did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E4.01		E4.02	E4.03 MZN
Cloth, thread, other sewing material	266	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Laundry, dry cleaning, tailoring fees	267	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Bowls, glassware, plates, silverware, etc.	268	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Cooking utensils (cookpots, stirring spoons and whisks, etc.)	269	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Cleaning utensils (brooms, brushes, etc.)	270	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Torch/flashlight	271	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Umbrella	272	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Paraffin lamp (hurricane or pressure)	273	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Stationery items (excluding school related)	274	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Books (excluding school related)	275	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Music or video cassette or CD/DVD	276	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Tickets for sports/entertainment events	277	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
House decorations	278	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	
Night's lodging in rest house or hotel (excluding school or health related)	279	YES.....1 NO.....2→ NEXT ITEM DK.....8→ NEXT ITEM	

MODULE E5. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES OVER PAST 12 MONTHS

“Now I would like to ask you about items that you or members of your household may have bought over the past one year.”

<u>ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL</u>			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E5.01		E5.02	E5.03 MZN
Carpet, rugs, drapes, curtains	291	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Linen, towels, sheets, blankets	292	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Mat – sleeping or for drying maize flour	293	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Mosquito net	294	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Mattress	295	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Sports & hobby equipment, musical instruments, toys	296	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Film, film processing, camera	297	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Cement	298	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Bricks	299	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Construction timber	300	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Council rates	301	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Insurance – health (MASM, etc.), auto, home, life	302	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E5.01		E5.02	E5.03 MZN
Fines or legal fees	303	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
<i>Lobola</i> (bridewealth) costs	304	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Marriage ceremony costs	305	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Funeral costs, household members	306	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Funeral costs, non-household members (relatives, neighbors/friends)	307	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
HEALTH EXPENDITURES over last 12 months (include estimated value of any in-kind payments or borrowed amounts)			
Hospitalizations or overnight stay in any hospital – total cost for treatment	308	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Travel to and from the medical facility for any overnight stay(s) or hospitalization	309	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Food costs during overnight stay(s) at the medical facility or hospitalization (if not already included above)	310	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Over-night(s) stay at a traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling – total costs for treatment	311	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Travel costs to the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling for overnight stay(s)	312	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Food costs during overnight stay(s) at the traditional healer's or faith healer's dwelling	313	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL			
ITEM	ITEM CODE	Over the past one year (twelve months), did your household purchase or pay for any [ITEM]?	How much did you pay (how much did they cost) in total?
E5.01		E5.02	E5.03 MZN
EDUCATION EXPENDITURES over last 12 months (include estimated value of any in-kind payments or borrowed amounts)			
Tuition, including extra tuition fees	314	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Expenditures on after school programs and tutoring	315	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
School books and stationery	316	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
School uniform	317	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Boarding fees	318	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Contribution to school building maintenance	319	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Transport to and from school	320	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	
Parent/Teacher Association and other related fees	321	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM DK..... 8→ NEXT ITEM	

NON-FOOD ITEMS THAT MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED							
<u>ONE YEAR (12 MONTH) RECALL</u>							
ITEM	Item Code	Over the past one year (12 months) did your household gather, purchase or pay for any [ITEM]? (NOTE THAT THE VALUE OF THESE ITEMS SHOULD BE ENTERED <u>ONLY</u> IF THEY WERE PURCHASED OR USED FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, NOT FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES)	What was the estimated total quantity of [ITEM] used?		Did your household gather the [ITEM], or did your household purchase or pay for the [ITEM]?	FOR ITEMS THAT WERE GATHERED What was the total estimated value of [ITEM] that you used ?	FOR ITEMS THAT WERE BOUGHT: How much did you spend in total on [ITEM]?
E5.04		E5.05	E5.06a Quantity	E5.06b Unit	E5.06c FILTER	E5.07 (MZN)	E5.08 (MZN)
Wood poles, bamboo	322	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM			GATHERED 1→ E5.07 PURCHASED/PAID .. 2→ E5.08	<hr/> → SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	
Grass for thatching roof or other use	323	YES..... 1 NO 2→ NEXT ITEM			GATHERED 1→ E5.07 PURCHASED/PAID .. 2→ E5.08	<hr/> → SKIP TO NEXT ITEM	

RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR E5.06b – UNITS
POLE 28
BALE..... 12

MODULE E6. HOUSING EXPENDITURES

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about your home.”

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES				
E6.01	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?	OWN 1 BEING PURCHASED 2 EMPLOYER PROVIDES 3 FREE 4 → E6.04 RENTED 5 → E6.05 DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA 91				
E6.02	If you <u>sold this dwelling</u> today, how much would you receive for it?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA 9999991				
E6.03	How old is this house, in years?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 10px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"></div> DON'T KNOW/ NONRESPONSE/NA 991 → SKIP TO E6.06				
E6.04	If you <u>rented this dwelling out</u> today, how much rent would you receive?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #cccccc;"> <th style="width: 60%;">E6.04A MZN</th> <th style="width: 40%;">E6.04B UNIT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA 999991 → SKIP TO E6.09 </td> <td> DAY 1 WEEK 2 MONTH 3 YEAR 4 DON'T KNOW/ NONRESPONSE/NA 99991 → SKIP TO E6.09 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	E6.04A MZN	E6.04B UNIT	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA 999991 → SKIP TO E6.09	DAY 1 WEEK 2 MONTH 3 YEAR 4 DON'T KNOW/ NONRESPONSE/NA 99991 → SKIP TO E6.09
E6.04A MZN	E6.04B UNIT					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA 999991 → SKIP TO E6.09	DAY 1 WEEK 2 MONTH 3 YEAR 4 DON'T KNOW/ NONRESPONSE/NA 99991 → SKIP TO E6.09					

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE CATEGORIES																							
E6.05	How much do you pay to rent this dwelling?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th colspan="6" style="padding: 2px;">E6.05A MZN</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE/NA.....999991 → SKIP TO E6.09</p>	E6.05A MZN												<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">E6.05B UNIT</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;">DAY</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WEEK</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MONTH</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YEAR.....</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">DON'T KNOW/ NONRESPONSE/NA.....99991 → SKIP TO E6.09</p>	E6.05B UNIT		DAY	1	WEEK	2	MONTH	3	YEAR.....	4
E6.05A MZN																									
E6.05B UNIT																									
DAY	1																								
WEEK	2																								
MONTH	3																								
YEAR.....	4																								
E6.06	Do you pay a mortgage on this house, that is, a regular payment towards purchasing the house?	YES1 NO.....2→ SKIP TO E6.09																							
E6.07	How often do you make mortgage payments?	ONCE A MONTH1 ONCE EVERY 3 MONTHS2 ONCE EVERY 6 MONTHS3 ONCE A YEAR.....4 OTHER (SPECIFY).....6																							
E6.08	How much do you pay each time you make a payment on your mortgage?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN</p> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">AMOUNT IS VARIABLE 999996 DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE 999991</p>																							
E6.09	In the past one month, how much did you spend on repairs & maintenance to this house?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">ENTER AMOUNT IN MZN</p> <p style="margin-top: 5px;">DON'T KNOW/NONRESPONSE 999991</p>																							

MODULE E7. DURABLE GOODS EXPENDITURES

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about items that may be owned by your household.”

ITEM	Item Code	Does your household own a [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM]s do you own?	What is the age of these [ITEM]s? IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM, AVERAGE AGE.	If you wanted to sell one of these [ITEM]s today, how much would you receive? IF MORE THAN ONE, AVERAGE VALUE.	Did you purchase or pay for any of these [ITEM]s in the last 12 months?	How much did you pay for all these [ITEM]s all together (total) in the last 12 months?
E7.01		E7.02	E7.03 NUMBER	E7.04 YEAR	E7.05 MZN	E7.06	E7.07 MZN
Bed/table/chair	341	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Fan	342	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Air conditioner	343	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Radio	344	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Tape or CD/DVD player/VCR	345	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Television	346	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Sewing machine	347	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Kerosene/paraffin stove	348	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Electric stove; hot plate	349	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Gas stove	350	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Refrigerator	351	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	

ITEM	Item Code	Does your household own a [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM]s do you own?	What is the age of these [ITEM]s? IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM, AVERAGE AGE.	If you wanted to sell one of these [ITEM]s today, how much would you receive? IF MORE THAN ONE, AVERAGE VALUE.	Did you purchase or pay for any of these [ITEM]s in the last 12 months?	How much did you pay for all these [ITEM]s all together (total) in the last 12 months?
E7.01		E7.02	E7.03 NUMBER	E7.04 YEAR	E7.05 MZN	E7.06	E7.07 MZN
Washing machine	352	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Bicycle	353	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Boat	354	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Motorcycle/scooter	355	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Car	356	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Mini-bus	357	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Lorry	358	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Beer-brewing drum	359	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Upholstered chair, sofa set	360	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Coffee table (for sitting room)	361	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Cupboard, drawers, bureau	362	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Lantern (paraffin)	363	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	

ITEM	Item Code	Does your household own a [ITEM]?	How many [ITEM]s do you own?	What is the age of these [ITEM]s? IF MORE THAN ONE ITEM, AVERAGE AGE.	If you wanted to sell one of these [ITEM]s today, how much would you receive? IF MORE THAN ONE, AVERAGE VALUE.	Did you purchase or pay for any of these [ITEM]s in the last 12 months?	How much did you pay for all these [ITEM]s all together (total) in the last 12 months?
E7.01		E7.02	E7.03 NUMBER	E7.04 YEAR	E7.05 MZN	E7.06	E7.07 MZN
Desk	364	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Clock	365	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Iron (for pressing clothes)	366	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Computer equipment & accessories	367	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Satellite dish	368	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Solar panel	369	YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM				YES 1 NO 2 → NEXT ITEM DK 8 → NEXT ITEM	
Generator	370	YES 1 NO 2 → MODULE F DK 8 → MODULE F				YES 1 NO 2 → MODULE F DK 8 → MODULE F	

MODULE F. HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE

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

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CHECK THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT TO MODULE F HAS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE F INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 4) TO THE RESPONDENT.

ASK THESE QUESTIONS OF THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSEHOLD FOOD PREPARATION.

“Moving on to another topic, I’d like to ask you a few questions about the availability of food in your home.”

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE
F01	In the past 30 days was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → GO TO F03 REFUSED..... 9 → GO TO F03
F02	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)..... 3 REFUSED..... 9
F03	In the past 30 days did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → GO TO F05 REFUSED..... 9 → GO TO F05
F04	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)..... 3 REFUSED..... 9
F05	In the past 30 days did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 → END MODULE REFUSED..... 9 → END MODULE
F06	How often did this happen in the past 30 days?	RARELY (1-2 TIMES)..... 1 SOMETIMES (3-10 TIMES)..... 2 OFTEN (MORE THAN 10 TIMES)..... 3 REFUSED..... 9

MODULE G. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE INDEX

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED TO THE PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKER (AGE 18 OR OLDER) IDENTIFIED ON LINE 02 OF THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (SECTION C) OF THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE.

YOU SHOULD COMPLETE THIS COVERSHEET FOR EACH ELIGIBLE RESPONDENT EVEN IF THE INDIVIDUAL IS NOT AVAILABLE TO BE INTERVIEWED.

PLEASE DOUBLE CHECK TO ENSURE:

- YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE ROSTER SECTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE TO IDENTIFY THE CORRECT PRIMARY FEMALE DECISIONMAKER;
- RESPONDENTS TO THIS MODULE ARE AGE 18 OR OLDER;
- YOU HAVE NOTED THE HOUSEHOLD ID AND INDIVIDUAL ID CORRECTLY FOR THE PERSON YOU ARE ABOUT TO INTERVIEW;
- YOU HAVE SOUGHT TO INTERVIEW THE INDIVIDUAL IN PRIVATE OR WHERE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD CANNOT OVERHEAR OR CONTRIBUTE ANSWERS;
- YOU HAVE CHECKED THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURED THAT THE RESPONDENT(S) TO MODULE G HAVE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE G INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 5) TO THE RESPONDENT(S).

SUB-MODULE G1. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION

	Code		Code						
G1.01. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION:	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>							G1.03. OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW	COMPLETED 1 HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TOO ILL TO RESPOND/COGNITIVELY IMPAIRED 2 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME/ TEMPORARILY UNAVAILABLE 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME/ EXTENDED ABSENCE 4 REFUSED 5 COULD NOT LOCATE 6
G1.02. NAME OF RESPONDENT CURRENTLY BEING INTERVIEWED (LINE NUMBER FROM ROSTER IN SECTION C HOUSEHOLD ROSTER): SURNAME, FIRST NAME: _____	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			G1.04. ABILITY TO BE INTERVIEWED ALONE: (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	ALONE A ADULT FEMALES PRESENT B ADULT MALES PRESENT C CHILDREN PRESENT D				

NO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE
G1.05	In what month and year were you born?	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> YEAR DK YEAR....9998
G1.06	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> </div> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER/HIS AGE, SKIP TO G1.08 IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE/HE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION G1.07.
G1.07	Are you 18 years old or older?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 } → RESPONDENT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS MODULE; END MODULE G (WEAI) AND PROCEED TO MODULE H IF RESPONDENT IS ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE H.
G1.08	CHECK G1.05, G1.06, AND G1.07 (IF APPLICABLE): IS THE RESPONDENT 18 YEARS OLD OR OLDER? IF THE INFORMATION IN G1.05, G1.06, AND G1.07 CONFLICTS, DETERMINE WHICH IS MOST ACCURATE USING THE AGE/YEAR OF BIRTH CONSISTENCY CHART AND GUIDANCE FROM YOUR INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8 } → RESPONDENT NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS MODULE; END MODULE G (WEAI) AND PROCEED TO MODULE H IF RESPONDENT IS ELIGIBLE FOR MODULE H.
G1.09	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN2 } → GO TO SUB-MODULE G2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3 REFUSED.....9
G1.10	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN.....2 NO.....3 } → GO TO SUB-MODULE G2 REFUSED.....9
G1.11	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED.....3

SUB-MODULE G2. ROLE IN HOUSEHOLD DECISIONMAKING AROUND PRODUCTION AND INCOME GENERATION

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (IN DATA FILE, EACH SUB-MODULE (G2-G6) MUST BE LINKED WITH HH AND RESPONDENT ID)

RESPONDENT ID CODE					

“Now I’d like to ask you some questions about your participation in certain types of work activities.”

ACTIVITY		Did you yourself participate in [ACTIVITY] in the past 12 months?	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: These are crops that are grown primarily for household food consumption	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99
B	Cash crop farming: These are crops that are grown primarily for sale in the market	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99
C	Livestock raising	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99
D	Non-farm economic activities: This would include things like running a small business, self-employment, buy-and-sell	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99

ACTIVITY		Did you yourself participate in [ACTIVITY] in the past 12 months?	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
E	Wage and salary employment: This could be work that is paid for in cash or in-kind, including both agriculture and other wage work	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99
F	Fishing or fishpond culture	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO MODULE G3	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS ..03 NO DECISION MADE93 REFUSED99	NO INPUT OR INPUT INTO VERY FEW DECISIONS 01 INPUT INTO SOME DECISIONS 02 INPUT INTO MOST OR ALL DECISIONS . 03 NO DECISION MADE 93 REFUSED 99

SUB-MODULE G3(A). ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL

“Now I'd like to ask you about your household's ownership of a number of items that could be used to generate income.”

PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]?	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to give away [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide to mortgage or rent out [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE
PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
A	Agricultural land (pieces/plots)	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						
B	Large livestock (oxen, cattle)	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						
C	Small livestock (goats, pigs, sheep)	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						
D	Chickens, ducks, turkeys, and pigeons	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						
E	Fish pond or fishing equipment	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						
F	Farm equipment (non-mechanized: hand tools, animal-drawn ploughs)	YES..... 1	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9	SELF..... A PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B PARTNER/SPOUSE..... B OTHER HH MEMBER..... C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE..... Z REFUSED..... 9
		NO..... 2→ SKIP TO REFUSED9→ NEXT ITEM						

PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]?	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to give away [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide to mortgage or rent out [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE
PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
G	Farm equipment (mechanized: tractor-drawn plough, power tiller, treadle pump)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9
H	Nonfarm business equipment (solar panels used for recharging, sewing machine, brewing equipment, fryers)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				
I	House or other structures	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				
J	Large consumer durables (refrigerator, TV, sofa)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				
K	Small consumer durables (radio, cookware)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				
L	Cell phone	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				

PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		Does anyone in your household currently have any [ITEM]?	How many of [ITEM] does your household currently have?	Who would you say owns most of the [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to sell [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide whether to give away [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who would you say can decide to mortgage or rent out [ITEM] most of the time? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who contributes most to decisions regarding a new purchase of [ITEM]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE
PRODUCTIVE CAPITAL		G3.01a	G3.01b	G3.02	G3.03	G3.04	G3.05	G3.06
M	Other land not used for agricultural purposes (pieces/plots, residential or commercial land)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → NEXT ITEM	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				
N	Means of transportation (bicycle, motorcycle, car)	YES 1 NO 2 → SKIP TO REFUSED9 → MODULE G3(B)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER.. D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9				

SUB-MODULE G3(B). ACCESS TO CREDIT

“Next I’d like to ask about your household’s experience with borrowing money or other items in the past 12 months.”

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]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	Who makes the decision about what to do with the money/ item borrowed from [SOURCE]? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE
LENDING SOURCE NAMES		G3.07	G3.08	G3.09
A	Non-governmental organization (NGO)	YES, CASH 1 YES, IN-KIND 2 YES, CASH AND IN-KIND 3 NO 4 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE DON'T KNOW 8 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE REFUSED 9 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9
B	Informal lender	YES, CASH 1 YES, IN-KIND 2 YES, CASH AND IN-KIND 3 NO 4 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE DON'T KNOW 8 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE REFUSED 9 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9
C	Formal lender (bank/financial institution)	YES, CASH 1 YES, IN-KIND 2 YES, CASH AND IN-KIND 3 NO 4 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE DON'T KNOW 8 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE REFUSED 9 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9
D	Friends or relatives	YES, CASH 1 YES, IN-KIND 2 YES, CASH AND IN-KIND 3 NO 4 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE DON'T KNOW 8 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE REFUSED 9 → GO TO NEXT SOURCE	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9
E	Group based micro-finance or lending including merry-go-rounds	YES, CASH 1 YES, IN-KIND 2 YES, CASH AND IN-KIND 3 NO 4 → GO TO MODULE G4 DON'T KNOW 8 → GO TO MODULE G4 REFUSED 9 → GO TO MODULE G4	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9	SELF A PARTNER/SPOUSE B OTHER HH MEMBER C OTHER NON-HH MEMBER D NOT APPLICABLE Z REFUSED 9

SUB-MODULE G4(A). INDIVIDUAL LEADERSHIP AND INFLUENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

“Now I have a few questions about how comfortable you feel speaking up in public when the community needs to make important decisions.”

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE
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 COMFORTABLE 1 YES, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY 2 YES, COMFORTABLY 3 NOT APPLICABLE 5 REFUSED 9
G4.02	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to ensure proper payment of wages for public works or other similar programs?	NO, NOT AT ALL COMFORTABLE 1 YES, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY 2 YES, COMFORTABLY 3 NOT APPLICABLE 5 REFUSED 9
G4.03	Do you feel comfortable speaking up in public to protest the misbehavior of authorities or elected officials?	NO, NOT AT ALL COMFORTABLE 1 YES, BUT WITH DIFFICULTY 2 YES, COMFORTABLY 3 NOT APPLICABLE 5 REFUSED 9

GROUP MEMBERSHIP		Is there a [GROUP] in your community?	Are you an active member of this [GROUP]?
GROUP CATEGORIES		G4.04	G4.05
I	Religious group	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → SKIP TO NEXT GROUP	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 9
J	Other women's group ONLY INCLUDE A GROUP HERE IF IT DOES NOT FIT INTO ONE OF THE OTHER CATEGORIES	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → SKIP TO NEXT GROUP	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 9
K	Any other group or organization (SPECIFY) _____	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 → SKIP TO NEXT GROUP	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED 9

SUB-MODULE G5(A). DECISIONMAKING

“Now I have some questions about making decisions about various aspects of household life.”

ACTIVITY		When decisions are made regarding [ACTIVITY], who is it that normally takes the decision? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	FILTER: CHECK G5.01	To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to?
ACTIVITY		G5.01	G5.01A	G5.02
A	Getting inputs for agricultural production	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9
B	The types of crops to grow	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9
C	Taking crops to the market (or not)	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9
D	Livestock raising	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9

ACTIVITY		When decisions are made regarding [ACTIVITY], who is it that normally takes the decision? CIRCLE ALL APPLICABLE	FILTER: CHECK G5.01	To what extent do you feel you can make your own personal decisions regarding these aspects of household life if you want(ed) to?
ACTIVITY		G5.01	G5.01A	G5.02
E	Your own (singular) wage or salary employment	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9
F	Major household expenditures (such as a large appliance for the house like refrigerator)	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT ACTIVITY	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT ACTIVITY “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9
G	Minor household expenditures (such as food for daily consumption or other household needs)	SELFA SPOUSE/PARTNER.....B OTHER HH MEMBERC OTHER NON-HH MEMBERD NOT APPLICABLEZ → SKIP TO NEXT MODULE REFUSED.....9 → SKIP TO NEXT MODULE	CHECK G5.01: “SELF” (“A”) IS THE ONLY RESPONSE..... 1 → GO TO NEXT MODULE “SELF” (“A”) IS NOT THE ONLY RESPONSE.... 2 → GO TO G5.02	NOT AT ALL 1 SMALL EXTENT..... 2 MEDIUM EXTENT..... 3 TO A HIGH EXTENT 4 REFUSED 9

SUB-MODULE G6(A). TIME ALLOCATION

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-MINUTE 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 1 FOR THE PRIMARY ACTIVITY AND A 2 FOR THE SECONDARY ACTIVITY WRITTEN NEXT TO THE LINES. PLEASE ADMINISTER USING THE PROTOCOL IN THE INTERVIEWER MANUAL.

“Now I’d like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours. This will be a detailed accounting. We’ll begin from yesterday morning at 4 am, and continue through to 4 am of this morning.”

ACTIVITY CODE	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 (INCLUDING HOMEWORK)																			
E	WORK AS EMPLOYED																			
F	OWN BUSINESS WORK																			
G	FARMING/LIVESTOCK/FISHING																			
H	SHOPPING/GETTING SERVICE (INCLUDING HEALTH SERVICES)																			
I	WEAVING, SEWING, TEXTILE CARE																			
J	COOKING																			
K	DOMESTIC WORK (INCLUDING FETCHING WOOD AND WATER)																			
L	CARE FOR CHILDREN/ADULTS/ELDERLY																			
M	TRAVEL AND COMMUTING																			
N	WATCHING TV/LISTENING TO RADIO/READING																			
O	EXERCISING																			
P	SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES																			
Q	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES																			
X	OTHER (SPECIFY)																			

SUB-MODULE G6(B). SATISFACTION WITH TIME ALLOCATION

QNO.	QUESTION	RESPONSE OPTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS
G6.01B	In the past 24 hours, did you work, either at home or outside the home, more than usual, about the same amount as usual, or less than usual?	MORE THAN USUAL 1 ABOUT THE SAME AS USUAL 2 LESS THAN USUAL 3
G6.02	Next, I am going to ask you a question about how satisfied you are with the time you have to yourself to do things you enjoy. 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 nor dissatisfied, this would be in the middle, or 5, on the scale. 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?	SATISFACTION RATING: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

MODULE H. WOMEN'S ANTHROPOMETRY AND DIETARY DIVERSITY

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (IN DATA FILE, EACH RESPONDENT
MUST BE MATCHED WITH THE HH ID)

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ASK THESE QUESTIONS OF EACH WOMAN AGE 15-49 YEARS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

CHECK THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT(S) TO MODULE H HAVE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE H INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 6) TO THE RESPONDENT(S).

CARRY DUPLICATE COPIES OF THIS MODULE IN CASE THERE ARE MORE THAN 5 WOMEN OF AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

ENSURE THAT THE ENTIRETY OF MODULE H, INCLUDING DIETARY DIVERSITY, IS COMPLETED FOR WOMAN 1 BEFORE MOVING ON TO WOMAN 2.

“In order to learn more about peoples’ nutrition in our country, we would like to take measures of your growth – your height and your weight – and we’d also like to learn more about what kinds of foods you eat.”

NO.	QUESTION	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5
H01	WOMAN'S ID CODE AND NAME FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> NAME: _____
H02	In what month and year were you born?	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR....9998	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR....9998	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR....9998	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR....9998	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH....98 <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR....9998
H03	Please tell me how old you are. What was your age at your last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE, SKIP TO H05. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04.	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE, SKIP TO H05. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04.	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE, SKIP TO H05. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04.	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE, SKIP TO H05. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04.	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS IF RESPONDENT KNOWS HER AGE, SKIP TO H05. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT REMEMBER HOW OLD SHE IS, ENTER '98' AND ASK QUESTION H04.

NO.	QUESTION	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5
H04	Are you between the ages of 15 and 49 years old?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8				
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 USING THE AGE/YEAR OF BIRTH CONSISTENCY CHART AND GUIDANCE FROM YOUR INTERVIEWER'S MANUAL.	YES 1 NO 2] CHECK DK 8] FOR OTHER WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD; IF NONE, SKIP TO MODULE I	YES 1 NO 2] CHECK DK 8] FOR OTHER WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD; IF NONE, SKIP TO MODULE I	YES 1 NO 2] CHECK DK 8] FOR OTHER WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD; IF NONE, SKIP TO MODULE I	YES 1 NO 2] CHECK DK 8] FOR OTHER WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD; IF NONE, SKIP TO MODULE I	YES 1 NO 2] CHECK DK 8] FOR OTHER WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD; IF NONE, SKIP TO MODULE I
WOMEN'S NUTRITIONAL STATUS						
H06	Are you currently pregnant?	YES 1 → SKIP TO DIETARY DIVERSITY NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 → SKIP TO DIETARY DIVERSITY NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 → SKIP TO DIETARY DIVERSITY NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 → SKIP TO DIETARY DIVERSITY NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 → SKIP TO DIETARY DIVERSITY NO 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9
H07	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE WOMAN	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999
H08	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS: MEASURE THE WOMAN	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT 9994 OTHER 9996 REFUSED 9999

WOMEN'S DIETARY DIVERSITY

Now I'd like to ask you to describe everything that you ate yesterday during the day or night, whether you ate it while you were at home, or while you were somewhere else.

(A) Think about when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time?

IF YES: Please tell me everything you ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? CONTINUE PROBING UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE," THEN CONTINUE TO PART B.

IF NO: CONTINUE TO PART B.

(B) What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time?

IF YES: Please tell me everything you ate at that time. PROBE: Anything else? CONTINUE PROBING UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE."

REPEAT QUESTION B ABOVE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS SHE WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.

IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:

(C) What ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? PROBE: Anything else? CONTINUE PROBING UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE."

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.

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, '2' IF NO, AND '8' IF DON'T KNOW.

Yesterday during the day or night, did you drink/eat any [food group items]?

NO.	QUESTION	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5
	OTHER FOODS: PLEASE WRITE DOWN OTHER FOODS THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONED, BUT ARE NOT IN THE LIST BELOW, IN THE SPACE TO THE RIGHT OF THIS BOX. 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, roasted maize, boiled maize grain, traditional maize cake?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H15A	Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes or foods made from orange-fleshed sweet potatoes such as sweet potato porridge, mashed potato meal, flitters, flat bread, or roast sweet potato?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H15B	Any other dark yellow- or orange-fleshed roots or tubers, or vegetables such as pumpkin, carrots, or squash?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				

NO.	QUESTION	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5
H16	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H17	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, wild leaves, cassava leaves, pumpkin leaves, sweet potato leaves?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H17A	Any other vegetables?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H18	Ripe mangoes or, ripe papayas?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H18A	Any other fruits including wild fruits such as marula, wild sugar apple, or Portuguese plum?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H19	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H19A	Any meat from domesticated animals, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H20	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from wild animals such as cane, rat, rabbit, bush pig, impala, duiker etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H20A	Any flesh from wild animals, such as cane, rat, rabbit, bush pig, impala, duiker, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H22	Eggs?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H23	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish such as clams or shrimp, or any other seafood?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H24A	Any groundnuts or foods made from groundnuts such as ground beans, groundnut flour, groundnut peanut butter, roasted groundnuts, boiled groundnut snack, groundnut sauce, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				

NO.	QUESTION	WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3	WOMAN 4	WOMAN 5
H24B	Any soya beans, or foods made from soy such as soya bean flour, soy milk, soy mash relish, soy biscuits, soy soup, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H24C	Any cow peas, or dishes made with cow peas such as the dish made from crushed cow peas etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H24D	Any pigeon peas, or dishes made with pigeon peas such as the dish made from ground pigeon peas, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H24E	Any foods made from other beans, peas, or lentils, such as ground beans, etc.?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H24F	Any foods made from nuts or seeds such as coconuts, chestnuts, or macademia?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H25	Milk, cheese, yogurt, or other milk products?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H26	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H27	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H28	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, fish powder, or saffron?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H29	Grubs, snails, or insects such as termites?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				
H30	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8				

MODULE I. CHILD ANTHROPOMETRY AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (IN DATA FILE, EACH RESPONDENT MUST BE MATCHED WITH THE HH ID)

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IDENTIFY THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF EACH CHILD AGE 0-59 MONTHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. ASK THESE QUESTIONS OF THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF EACH CHILD AGED 0–59 MONTHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. CHECK THE INFORMED CONSENT REGISTER AND ENSURE THAT THE RESPONDENT(S) TO MODULE I HAVE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED INFORMED CONSENT; IF NOT, ADMINISTER THE MODULE I INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE (ANNEX 7) TO THE RESPONDENT(S) (THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF EACH CHILD AGED 0–59 MONTHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD).

YOU SHOULD CARRY DUPLICATE COPIES OF THIS MODULE IN CASE THERE ARE MORE THAN 5 CHILDREN 0-59 MONTHS OLD IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

“In order to learn more about child nutrition in our country, we would like to measure your child(ren)’s growth – their height and their weight – and we’d also like to learn more about what kinds of foods they eat.”

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I01	CAREGIVER'S ID CODE FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	[][]	[][]	[][]	[][]	[][]
I02	CHILD'S ID CODE AND FIRST NAME FROM THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER	[][] _____ CHILD'S NAME				
I03	What is [CHILD'S NAME]'s sex?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2				
I04	I would like to ask you some question about [CHILD'S NAME]. What is [his/her] birthday? In what month and year was [CHILD'S NAME] born?	[][] DAY DK DAY 98 [][] MONTH DK MONTH 98 [][][][] YEAR DK YEAR 9998	[][] DAY DK DAY 98 [][] MONTH DK MONTH 98 [][][][] YEAR DK YEAR 9998	[][] DAY DK DAY 98 [][] MONTH DK MONTH 98 [][][][] YEAR DK YEAR 9998	[][] DAY DK DAY 98 [][] MONTH DK MONTH 98 [][][][] YEAR DK YEAR 9998	[][] DAY DK DAY 98 [][] MONTH DK MONTH 98 [][][][] YEAR DK YEAR 9998
I04A	CHECK I04: IS THE INFORMATION ON THE CHILD'S DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR OF BIRTH COMPLETE?	YES..... 1 → SKIP TO I05 NO 2	YES 1 → SKIP TO I05 NO 2	YES 1 → SKIP TO I05 NO 2	YES 1 → SKIP TO I05 NO 2	YES..... 1 → SKIP TO I05 NO 2

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I04B	Does [CHILD'S NAME] have a health or vaccination card with the birth date recorded?	YES..... 1 NO 2] SKIP DK..... 8] TO I05	YES 1 NO 2] SKIP DK..... 8] TO I05	YES..... 1 NO 2] SKIP DK 8] TO I05	YES..... 1 NO..... 2] SKIP DK..... 8] TO I05	YES..... 1 NO 2] SKIP DK..... 8] TO I05
I04C	May I please see the card?	YES..... 1 NO 2] SKIP CARD NOT 8] TO AVAILABLE I05	YES 1 NO 2] SKIP CARD NOT 8] TO AVAILABLE I05	YES 1 NO 2] SKIP CARD NOT 8] TO AVAILABLE I05	YES..... 1 NO..... 2] SKIP CARD NOT 8] TO AVAILABLE I05	YES..... 1 NO 2] SKIP CARD NOT 8] TO AVAILABLE I05
I04D	CONFIRM WITH THE RESPONDENT THAT THE INFORMATION ON THE CARD IS CORRECT. 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.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY DK DAY98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR.....9998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY DK DAY98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR.....9998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY DK DAY98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR9998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY DK DAY98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR9998	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAY DK DAY98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH DK MONTH98 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR DK YEAR9998
I05	How old was [CHILD'S NAME] at [his/her] last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	<input type="text"/> YEARS	<input type="text"/> YEARS	<input type="text"/> YEARS	<input type="text"/> YEARS	<input type="text"/> YEARS
I06	How many months old is [CHILD'S NAME]? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED MONTHS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
107	CHECK I04, I04D, I05, AND I06 TO VERIFY CONSISTENCY					
107A	CHECK: IS THE YEAR RECORDED IN I04 OR I04D CONSISTENT WITH THE AGE IN YEARS RECORDED IN I05?	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2
107B	ARE YEAR AND MONTH OF BIRTH RECORDED IN I04 OR I04D CONSISTENT WITH AGE IN MONTHS RECORDED IN I06?	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2	YES.....1 NO.....2
107C	CHECK 107A AND 107B: 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.					
108	CHECK I06. IS THE CHILD UNDER 60 MONTHS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR, IF THERE ARE NO OTHER CHILDREN, END MODULE	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR, IF THERE ARE NO OTHER CHILDREN, END MODULE	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR, IF THERE ARE NO OTHER CHILDREN, END MODULE	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR, IF THERE ARE NO OTHER CHILDREN, END MODULE	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR, IF THERE ARE NO OTHER CHILDREN, END MODULE
<p>“Now I would like to assess your child for a condition called “edema,” which occurs when too much fluid is retained by the body. It can be related to nutrition. To perform the test, I need to gently press my thumbs on [NAME]’s feet.”</p>						
109	DOES CHILD HAVE EDEMA?	YES.....1 NO.....2 NOT PRESENT.....4 OTHER.....6 REFUSED.....9				
110	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS: WEIGH THE CHILD	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT.....9994 OTHER.....9996 REFUSED.....9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT.....9994 OTHER.....9996 REFUSED.....9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT.....9994 OTHER.....9996 REFUSED.....9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT.....9994 OTHER.....9996 REFUSED.....9999	KG <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT.....9994 OTHER.....9996 REFUSED.....9999

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
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	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 OTHER9996 REFUSED9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 OTHER9996 REFUSED9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 OTHER9996 REFUSED9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 OTHER9996 REFUSED9999	CM <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NOT PRESENT9994 OTHER9996 REFUSED9999
I11A	WAS THE CHILD MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN1 STANDING UP2 NOT MEASURED...6				
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING AND MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET						
I15	CHECK QUESTION I05. IS THE CHILD UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE?	YES.....1 NO2 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE ←	YES1 NO2 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE ←	YES.....1 NO2 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE ←	YES1 NO2 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE ←	YES.....1 NO2 PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE ←
I16	Has [CHILD'S NAME] ever been breastfed?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9 SKIP TO I18 ←	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9 SKIP TO I18 ←	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9 SKIP TO I18 ←	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9 SKIP TO I18 ←	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9 SKIP TO I18 ←
I17	Was [CHILD'S NAME] breastfed yesterday during the day or at night?	YES.....1 → SKIP TO I19 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 → SKIP TO I19 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES.....1 → SKIP TO I19 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES1 → SKIP TO I19 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES.....1 → SKIP TO I19 NO2 DON'T KNOW8

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I18	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. Did [CHILD'S NAME] consume breast milk in any of these ways yesterday during the day or at night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9
I19	Now I would like to ask you about some medicines and vitamins that are sometimes given to infants. Was [CHILD'S NAME] given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday during the day or at night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9
I20	Was [CHILD'S NAME] given soro yesterday during the day or at night?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED 9	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED9	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED.....9
<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. Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any [ITEM FROM LIST]?:</p>						
I21	Plain water?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I22	Infant formula such as Nestle, Lactogen, or Isomil?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I24 ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I24 ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I24 ←	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 SKIP TO I24 ←	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I24 ←
I23	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any formula?	<input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW98	<input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW.....98	<input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I24	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I26 ←	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I26 ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I26 ←	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I26 ←	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I26 ←
I25	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any milk?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW.....98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW.....98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98
I26	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any juice or juice drinks?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I27	Clear broth?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I28	Yogurt?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I30 ←	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I30 ←	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 SKIP TO I30 ←	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I30 ←	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 SKIP TO I30 ←
I29	How many times yesterday during the day or at night did [CHILD'S NAME] consume any yogurt?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW.....98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW.....98	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98
I30	Did [CHILD'S NAME] have any thin porridge?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I31	Any other liquids such as coconut palm water, sweetened cold water...?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I32	Any other liquids?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8

Now I'd like to ask you to describe everything that [CHILD'S NAME] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether [he/she] ate it while at home, or while somewhere else.

(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? CONTINUE TO PROBE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE." THEN CONTINUE TO PART B). IF NO, CONTINUE TO PART B).

(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? CONTINUE TO PROBE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE." REPEAT QUESTION B) UNTIL THE RESPONDENT SAYS THE CHILD WENT TO SLEEP UNTIL THE NEXT DAY.

IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS MIXED DISHES LIKE A PORRIDGE, SAUCE, OR STEW, PROBE:

(C) What ingredients were in that [MIXED DISH]? PROBE: Anything else? CONTINUE TO PROBE UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS "NOTHING ELSE."

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.

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 '8' IF DON'T KNOW:
Yesterday, during the day or night, did [CHILD'S NAME] drink/eat any [FOOD GROUP ITEMS]?

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
	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:	WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:	WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:	WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:	WRITE FOODS MENTIONED HERE:
I33	Food made from grains, such as bread, rice, noodles, porridge, roasted maize, boiled maize grain, traditional maize cake?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I34A	Orange-fleshed sweet potatoes or foods made from orange-fleshed sweet potatoes such as sweet potato porridge, mashed potato meal, flitters, flat bread, or roast sweet potato?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I34B	Any other dark yellow- or orange-fleshed roots or tubers, or vegetables such as pumpkin, carrots, or squash?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I35	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I36	Any dark green leafy vegetables such as cabbage, wild leaves, cassava leaves, pumpkin leaves, bean leaves, sweet potato leaves?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I36A	Any other vegetables?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I37	Ripe mangoes or ripe papayas?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I37A	Any other fruits including wild fruits such as marula, wild sugar apple or Portuguese plum?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I38	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from domesticated animals such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I38A	Any meat from domesticated animals, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I39	Any liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats from wild animals such as cane, rat, rabbit, bush pig, impala, duiker etc.?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I39A	Any flesh from wild animals, such as cane, rat, rabbit, bush pig, impala, duiker etc.?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I41	Eggs?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I42	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish such as clams or shrimp, or any other seafood?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I43A	Any groundnuts or foods made from groundnuts such as ground beans, groundnut flour, groundnut peanut butter, roasted groundnuts, boiled groundnut snack, groundnut sauce, etc.?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I43B	Any soya beans, or foods made from soy such as soya bean flour, soy milk, soy mash relish, soy biscuits, soy soup, etc.?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8
I43C	Any cow peas, or dishes made with cow peas such as the dish made from crushed cow peas etc.?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW.....8

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I43D	Any pigeon peas, or dishes made with pigeon peas such as the dish made from ground pigeon peas, etc.?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I43E	Any foods made from other beans, peas, or lentils, such as ground beans, etc.?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I43F	Any foods made from nuts or seeds such as coconuts, chestnuts, or macademia?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I44	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I45	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I46	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I47	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs, fish powder or saffron?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I48	Grubs, snails, or insects such as termites?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
I49	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW 8
	CHECK CATEGORIES 33-49 IF ALL 'NO,' GO TO I50 IF AT LEAST ONE 'YES' OR ALL 'DON'T KNOW,' GO TO I51					

NO.	QUESTION	CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3	CHILD 4	CHILD 5
I50	<p>Did [CHILD'S NAME] eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?</p> <p>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did [CHILD'S NAME] eat?</p>	<p>YES.....1 } GO BACK TO 133-149 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH I51. NO.....2 } DON'T KNOW.....8 } PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE</p>	<p>YES 1 } GO BACK TO 133-149 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH I51. NO 2 } DON'T KNOW 8 } PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE</p>	<p>YES 1 } GO BACK TO 133-149 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH I51. NO 2 } DON'T KNOW 8 } PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE</p>	<p>YES.....1 } GO BACK TO 133-149 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH I51. NO.....2 } DON'T KNOW.....8 } PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE</p>	<p>YES 1 } GO BACK TO 133-149 AND RECORD FOODS EATEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH I51. NO 2 } DON'T KNOW 8 } PROCEED TO NEXT CHILD OR END MODULE</p>
I51	<p>How many times did [child's name] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday during the day or at night?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES DON'T KNOW 98</p>

CONCLUDE THE INTERVIEW:

“Thank you very much for your time in responding to this survey. Your contributions are greatly appreciated.”

Annex 1. Country-Specific Event Calendar for Mozambique

The purpose of this event calendar template is to assist in ascertaining dates of birth (month and year) for children identified as age 6 or under in the household roster. The local events calendar should be developed in conjunction with local key informants who have a good knowledge of past events in the areas to be surveyed; the events should be specific to the survey area and population at the [province/district] level. The final calendars should be tested by interviewers during the pilot to ensure that the calendar is appropriate for the local population.

Annex 2. Age/Birth Date Consistency Chart for Survey in 2015

The purpose of this chart is to check the consistency of reported ages and dates, and to help resolve any apparent inconsistencies. Please refer to the Interviewer's Manual for instructions on how to use the chart.

AGE/BIRTH-DATE CONSISTENCY CHART FOR SURVEY IN 2015

Current	Year of birth		Current	Year of birth	
Age	Has not had birthday in	Has already had birthday in	Age	Has not had birthday in	Has already had birthday in
	2015	2015		2015	2015
	Don't know			Don't know	
0	2014	–	30	1984	1985
1	2013	2014	31	1983	1984
2	2012	2013	32	1982	1983
3	2011	2012	33	1981	1982
4	2010	2011	34	1980	1981
5	2009	2010	35	1979	1980
6	2008	2009	36	1978	1979
7	2007	2008	37	1977	1978
8	2006	2007	38	1976	1977
9	2005	2006	39	1975	1976
10	2004	2005	40	1974	1975
11	2003	2004	41	1973	1974
12	2002	2003	42	1972	1973
13	2001	2002	43	1971	1972
14	2000	2001	44	1970	1971
15	1999	2000	45	1969	1970
16	1998	1999	46	1968	1969
17	1997	1998	47	1967	1968
18	1996	1997	48	1966	1967
19	1995	1996	49	1965	1966
20	1994	1995	50	1964	1965
21	1993	1994	51	1963	1964
22	1992	1993	52	1962	1963
23	1991	1992	53	1961	1962
24	1990	1986	54	1960	1961
25	1989	1990	55	1959	1960
26	1988	1989	56	1958	1959
27	1987	1988	57	1957	1958
28	1986	1987	58	1956	1957
29	1985	1986	59	1955	1956

Annex 3. Informed Consent Form for Respondents Answering Module D2 Who Were Not Consented for the Household Questionnaire

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions on the purchase of food and other items for the household. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 20 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for you to answer, the interview in total will take approximately 1-2 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE E:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 →END. "Thank you very much for your time."

Annex 3A. Informed Consent Form for Respondents Answering Module E Who Were Not Consented for the Household Questionnaire

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions on the purchase of food and other items for the household. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 45 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for you to answer, the interview in total will take approximately 1-2 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE E:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. "Thank you very much for your time."

Annex 4. Informed Consent Form for Respondents Answering Module F Who Were Not Consented for Prior Modules

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions about availability of food in the household. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 5 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for you to answer, the interview in total will take approximately 1-2 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE F:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. "Thank you very much for your time."

Annex 5. Informed Consent Form for Respondents Answering Module G Who Were Not Consented for Prior Modules

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions on how you make decisions about the work you do, and how you spend your time during the day. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 30 minutes to complete. If additional questions are relevant for you to answer, the interview in total will take approximately 1-2 hours to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE G:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. "Thank you very much for your time."

Annex 6. Informed Consent Form for Respondents Answering Module H (Women 15-49) Who Were Not Consented for Prior Modules

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions on the kinds of foods you eat, and your nutritional status, including measurement of your weight and height. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 20 minutes to complete. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization’s complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE H:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. “Thank you very much for your time.”

Annex 7. Informed Consent Form for Parents or Primary Caregivers of Children Eligible for Module I (Children 0-59 Months)

STATEMENT TO BE READ TO THE RESPONDENT:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. We are a research team from ELIM Serviços. 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. This part of the survey includes questions on the kinds of foods your child eats, and [his/her/their] nutritional status, including measurement of [his/her/their] weight and height. The questions for this part of the survey will take about 20 minutes to complete per child. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or 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 database, we will destroy all information such as your name that could 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 the survey or the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact ELIM Serviços by calling +258 844558063. We will leave a copy of this statement and our organization's complete contact information with you so that you may contact us at any time.

**Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?**

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: _____

DATE: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED....1 → CONTINUE WITH MODULE I:

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED.....2 → END. "Thank you very much for your time."

