

Core Outcome Indicators Measurement Guidelines (COI)

APPENDICES



APPENDICES:

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APPENDIX I:
COI QUESTIONNAIRE TEMPLATE AND GUIDE

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RECOMMENDED REFERENCE PERIODS

COI MEASUREMENT GUIDE

- Access to Natural resources
- Access to agricultural technologies and production practices
- Rural infrastructure
- Inclusive rural financial services
- Nutrition
- Environmental sustainability and climate change
- Diversified rural enterprises and employment opportunities; rural producer's organizations
- Participation and Empowerment

Color code:

Highlighted in Yellow, the parts which require adaptation and/ or contextualization according to Project's characteristics (see COI Measurement Guidelines, section 2.2. Adapt and contextualize the COI questionnaire)

Highlighted in purple, additional questions/sub-modules resulting necessary for the measurement of IFAD's Empowerment Indicator. When the CI number IE.2.1 is written in purple, it means that the question serves the purpose of the IFAD's Empowerment Indicator but is already included in the COI questionnaire.

The template is just a model, to the extent possible, questions should remain the same but presentation and organization can vary.

CONSENT FORM

The following form only intends to give guidance on the key elements which should be included in the FPIC form. It is **indicative** and can and should be adapted according to project and country's characteristics. For instance, The consent form might be adapted whether or not the respondent belongs to the treatment or the comparison group since mentioning the project and the government might bias the answers or might be sensitive to people not benefitting from those activities.

Basic information

Project:		
Country:		Village:
Region:	1: Region A	Enumerator name:
	2: Region B	Interview date:
	3: Region C	Interview start time:
District:	101: District A	Interview end time
	102: District B	Household ID:
	103: District C	Name of the respondent:

Good morning/afternoon, Mr/Mrs _____. We are from [insert the name of your organization]. We are working on a project concerned with [insert main aspects of the project] in which you could participate/participated. [Include the objectives and a short description of the project]. Now, the project [is just starting/almost finished: choose depending survey stage] and we are completing a survey among participants to know more about [your family background, farm and non-farm activities, etc.: complete according to project and survey's characteristics].

The interview will take about [time estimated to conduct the interview]. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers and name will never be revealed. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you do not want to, and you may stop the interview at any time.

The objective of this study is to [evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention, develop according to stage of the survey]. I would like you to answer questions honestly, telling me about what you know, the way you live and work. Do you have any questions about the study or what I have said? If in the future you have any questions regarding study and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact [XX], by [XX]. In addition you can contact [XX], at [XX]. We will leave one copy of this form for you so that you will have record of this contact information and about the study. Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Yes ___ No ___ *If yes, continue to the next question; if no, stop the interview.*
Do you have any question before we start? (*Answer questions*).

I _____, the enumerator responsible for the interview taking place on _____, 20XX certify that I have read the above statement to the participant and they have consented to the interview. I pledge to conduct this interview as indicated on instructions and inform my supervisor of any problems encountered during the interview process.

If the household does not give consent to all of the data collection, stop the interview and inform your team leader. Team leaders will discuss the reason for this refusal and decide whether a partial data collection is possible for this household.

COI QUESTIONNAIRE TEMPLATE

Module	CI OUTCOME <i>(short name)</i>	UNIT SURVEYED
[A] Household Roster	Identification and demographics:	Households
[B] Housing And Assets [B1] Housing [B2] Assets	Household characterization	Households
[C] Production And Natural Resources [C0] Farm Information [C1] Crop [C2] Livestock [C3] Fishery	1.2.1. Improved access to resources for production purposes	Households
	1.2.2. Adoption of inputs/tech/practices	Households
	1.2.3. Reduced water shortage	Households
	1.2.4. Increase in production	Households
[D] Processing And Market Access	2.2.6. Improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities	Households
[E] Financial Services	1.2.5. Use of rural financial services	Households
[F] Nutrition [F1] Nutrition Background [F2] Diet Diversity [F3] KAP	1.2.8. Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)	Women (15-49) in Households
	1.2.9. Improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)	Households
[G] Environmental Sustainability And Climate Resilience	3.2.2. Adoption of environmentally/climate resilient technologies or practices	Households
	3.2.3. Reduction of time spent for water/fuel collection	Households
[H] Participation and Empowerment [H1] Access and use of Services [H2] Group Membership and Influence [H3] Time Allocation [H4] Autonomy In Decision-Making [H5] General Self-Efficacy Scale [H6] Attitudes About Domestic Violence	SF.2.1. Satisfaction with project-supported services SF.2.2. Influence in decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers IE.2.1. Improvement in empowerment	Households
[I] Rural Enterprises	2.2.1. Jobs created	Supported rural enterprises at HH level
	2.2.2. Rural enterprises with increase profit	
[J] Producer Organizations	2.2.1. Jobs created	Rural producers' organisations
	2.2.3. POs engaged in partnership/agreement/contract	
	2.2.4. New/improved services from POs	
	2.2.5. POs with increased sales	

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		CI	
<p><i>A household is a group of individuals that eats together and share a common budget. This includes all members that live in the same dwelling, compound or close by. Members of a household don't need to be related by blood or marriage. If the household is polygamous, more than one spouse may be included if the spouse and associated household members eat together from the same pot and share a common budget. Spouses of the household head that do not eat together and do not share a common budget shouldn't be included, Members that live elsewhere (ex-students at boarding school, people who have migrated temporarily for work) may still be included if they share the common budget. If a member of the household (excluding students) has been away from the household for more than 6 months he should not be included.</i></p>			
A.1	Respondent:	ALL	
A.2	Household head:		
A.3	List of all individuals part of this household		Create [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster
FOR EACH UNIT OF [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] ROSTER: (A:4 TO A.12)			
A.4	Name:	ALL	
A.5	ID:		
A.6	Sex:		1: Male - 2: Female
A.7	Relationship to the HH head:		1:Head of household - 2:Spouse - 3: Child - 4: Grandchild - 5: Niece/Nephew - 6: Father/Mother - 7: Sister/Brother -8: Son/Daughter-In-Law – 9: Brother/Sister-In-Law – 10: Grandfather/Mother – 11: Father/Mother-In-Law – 12: Other Relative – 13: Other Non-Relative – 14: Other, Specify
A.8	Age: Please state years of age		NUMBER
A.9	Marital status:		1:Monogamous married or non-formal union – 2:Polygamous married or non-formal union – 3:Separated – 4:Divorced – 5:Widow or widower – 6:Never married
A.10	What is the ethnicity of [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER]?		CONTEXTUALIZE list of ethnicity
A.11	What language does [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] mainly speak at home?		CONTEXTUALIZE list of language
A.12	What is the highest educational qualification [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] has completed?		CONTEXTUALIZE 1:None – 2:Partial primary – 3:Primary – 4:Partial secondary – 5:Secondary – 6:Partial tertiary – 7: Tertiary – 8:Certificate – 9:Post graduate

[B] HOUSING AND ASSETS			
This module does not directly relate to any COI but contains relevant information regarding the household characterization.			
[B1] HOUSING			CI
B.1.1	What type of dwelling does this household live in?	<i>Select one :</i> 1 : Semi-Permanent – 2 :Structure Temporary Structure – 3 :Permanent Structure – 999 :Other (Specify)	ALL
B.1.2	Who owns the dwelling?	Select up to 2 from[<i>HOUSEHOLD MEMBER</i>] roster	IE.2.1
B.1.3	On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling?	<i>Select one :</i> 1: Privately Owned – 2:Free Of Rent – 3:Rented – 999:Other (specify)	ALL
B.1.4	How many separate rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bath room) do the members of your household occupy?	NUMBER	
B.1.5	What material are the walls of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	<i>Select one :</i> 1: Mud And Sticks – 2:Mud Bricks - 3:Zinc/Iron/Tin - 4:Stone/Clay Bricks - 5:Concrete/ Cement Blocks - 6:Wood Or Timber - 7:Poles/Reeds/Bamboo/Grass Or Mat -999:Other (Specify)8:Tarpaulin/Plastic Sheet	
B.1.6	What material is the roof of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	<i>Select one :</i> 1:Concerete/Cement - 2:Roofing Tiles - 3:Asbestos - 4:Iron Sheets, Zinc/Tin - 5:Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet - 6:Straw, Grass, Bamboo Or Thatch - 7:Papo- 999:Other (Specify)	
B.1.7	What material is the floor of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	<i>Select one :</i> 1:Earth/Mud - 2:Concrete/Cement - 3:Tiles - 4:Wood/Planks - 5:Stone - 999 :Other (Specify)	
B.1.8	(CI 1.2.9) KAP: What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	CONTEXTUALIZE: SELECT ONE 1: Household latrine/toilet - 2:Communal latrine – 3:Open defecation – 4:Plastic bag – 5: Bucket Toilet - 6: Bush - 7:Other - 8: Don't know	
B.1.9	Do you have electricity working in your dwelling?	1: Yes – 0: No	
B.1.10	What is your main source of lighting?	1:None - 2:Kerosene/Paraffin - 3:Candle - 4:Palm Oil/(Jacko)Lamp - 5:Chinese Lamp - 6:Wood - 7:Torchlight - 999:Other (Specify)	
B.1.11	What is the main source of cooking fuel?	1:Collected Firewood - 2:Purchased Firewood - 3:Electricity - 4:Kerosene/Oil - 5:Gas - 6:Charcoal - 7:Eco-Stove - 999:Other (Specify)	
B.1.12	(CI 1.2.9) KAP: What is your main source of drinking water?	CONTEXTUALIZE SELECT ONE: 1: Public tap/standpipe - 2: Handpumps/boreholes 3: Protected hand-dug well – 4: Unprotected hand-dug well – 5:Water seller/kiosks – 6: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house) - 7:Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) - 8: Protected spring - 9:Unprotected spring - 10: Rain water (safely harvested) - 11: Bottled water/water sachets - 12: Tanker truck – 13:Other – 14: I don't know	

[B2] ASSETS			CI
FOR EACH ITEM OF [ASSETS] ROSTER (SEE BELOW):			
B.2.1	Does your household currently own the following items:	1: Yes – 0: No	ALL
B.2.2	Please state the number of [Item] this household currently owns ?	NUMBER	
FOR MAIN AND LARGE ASSET ITEMS ONLY:			
B.2.3	Who owns this asset?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
B.2.4	Who makes the decisions about purchase and use?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
[ASSETS] ROSTER: CONTEXTUALIZE AND INCLUDE ONLY RELEVANT ASSETS (Max 10) BASED ON COUNTRY AND PROJECT'S CHARACTERISTICS .			
Household Assets:		Productive assets:	
Table		Hand hoe	
Chair (not upholstered)		Slasher	
Upholstered chair, sofa		Axe	
Coffee table		Saw	
Cupboard, drawers, bureau, side table, bookcase		Sprayer	
Bed		Panga knife / machete	
Fan		Sickle	
Lantern (paraffin)		Treadle pump	
Clock		Watering can	
Sewing machine		Hilaire/daba	
Iron (for clothes)		Hand cart/wheelbarrow	
Refrigerator / freezer		Ox cart	
Charcoal stove		Ox plough	
Kerosene/paraffin stove		Tractor	
Electric/gas stove		Tractor plough	
Radio		Motorised pump	
Tape/CD/audio player		Mechanical dryer	
Television / VCR / DVD player		Solar dryer	
Satellite dish		Grain mill	
Solar panel		Seeder	
Generator		Poultry house	
Smart phone		Livestock enclosure	
Mobile phone		Storage house	
Computer equipment and accessories		Granary	
Jewelry / watches		Livestock barn	
Bicycle		Pig sty	
Motorcycle/scooter			
Motor vehicle			
Boat			

MODULE [C]: NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION			
[C0] FARM INFORMATION			CI
C.0.1	Do you own or have access to any land for agricultural or livestock rearing purposes?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1
C.0.2	Please sketch of the house and the farms that the household has access to, please include all farm plot (new, old, homegarden, pasture, etc.)		1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 IE.2.1
C.0.3	List of all plots:	Create [PLOT] roster	
FOR EACH UNIT OF [PLOT] ROSTER: (C.0.4 TO C.0.7)			
C.0.4	What is the area of the [PLOT]?	CONTEXTUALIZE UNIT Define unit for each plot (Hectare/Square meter / Acre/ Other local units) in each context and provide conversion table	1.2.1 1.2.4
C.0.5	How did your household acquire/get access to the [PLOT]?	1: Inherited – 2: Purchased or leased – 3: Allocated by government – 4: Allocated by local leader - 5: Rented in – 6: Share-cropped – 7: Borrowed for free – 8: Cleared and occupied – 999: other, specify	1.2.1
C.0.6	What is cultivated/present on this [PLOT]?	CONTEXTUALIZE LIST OF CROP and PASTURE Create [CROP] roster with crop relevant to the project	1.2.4
C.0.7	Who owns the [plot]?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster Or 999: Other	IE.2.1
C.0.8	Did you or anyone in the HH participated in [activities aiming at improving access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes from IFAD funded project: define according to project]?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1
[C1] CROP			CI
C.1.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [production inputs and/or technological packages from IFAD funded project: define according to project]?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2
C.1.2	Did you or anyone in the HH participate in [training on production practises and/or technologies from IFAD funded project: define according to project]?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2 1.2.4
FOR EACH UNIT OF [CROP] ROSTER relevant to the project: (C.1.3 TO C.1.23)			
C.1.3	Who participates to the [CROP] cultivation?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster Or 999: Other	IE.2.1
C.1.4	Who in the household makes the decisions concerning crops to be planted, input use and the timing of cropping activities on the plot?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.1.5	Was the plot on which [CROP] was planted irrigated during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, skip questions C. 1.6 to C. 1.9	1.2.3
C.1.6	What was the primary source of water for irrigation for [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Borehole – 2: Well – 3: River/stream – 4: Pond/lake – 999: Other specify	1.2.3

C.1.7	Was the timing of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.8	Was the amount of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.9	What was the quality of the water from the irrigation system for [PLOT] during [reference period]?	1: Very Good – 2: Good - 3: Bad – 4: Very Bad	1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.10	Have you ever heard about the following [production practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of production practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer /.Etc	1.2.2
C.1.11	Did you use/implement any of the following [production practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project] during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of production practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer /.Etc	1.2.2
C.1.12	Do you think [production practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project] is useful or effective?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of production practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer /.Etc	1.2.2
C.1.13	Have you adopted and will you continue to use [production practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project] ?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of production practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer /.Etc	1.2.2
C.1.14	What quantity of [CROP] was harvested during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each crop in each context and provide conversion table	1.2.4
C.1.15	Who participates to the harvest of the [CROP]?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.1.16	Did you store any of the [CROP] harvested during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No <i>If No, skip questions C.1.17 to C.1.21</i>	2.2.6
C.1.17	What quantity of [CROP] harvested was stored during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each crop in each context and provide conversion table	2.2.6
C.1.18	What is your [main storage facility] for this [CROP] ?	SELECT 1: [main storage facility] 1: Unprotected pile - 2: Metallic Silo - 3: Heaped in house - 4: Bags in house - 5: Traditional Granary - 6: Improved Granary - 999: OTHER, SPECIFY	2.2.6
For [main storage facility] selected in C.1.18: C.1.19 to C.1.21			
C.1.19	Is the [main storage facility] functional?	1:Very functional – 2: Somewhat functional – 3:Somewhat unfunctional – 4: Very unfunctional	2.2.6
C.1.20	Who owns the [main storage facility]?	1: Self - 2: Community/village - 3. My producer organisation - 4: Provided by project X - 5: Other, specify	2.2.6
C.1.21	What is the distance between your home and the [main storage facility]?	In minutes/hours (TIME)	2.2.6

C.1.22	Who makes decision concerning the use of [CROP] harvest?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.1.23	Who in your household decides the use of the earnings from [CROP] sales?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
[C2] LIVESTOCK			
C.2.0	Do your household own any livestock?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, skip module [C2] LIVESTOCK	1.2.2
C.2.1	During [reference period], have you or any member of your household raised or owned any of the following livestock?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LIST OF LIVESTOCK Create [LIVESTOCK] roster with livestock relevant to Project	1.2.3 1.2.4 IE.2.1
C.2.2	Did you or anyone in the HH received [livestock inputs and/or technological packages from IFAD funded project: define according to project]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2
C.2.3	Did you or anyone in the HH participated in [training on livestock rearing practises and/or technologies from IFAD funded project: define according to project]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2 1.2.4
C.2.4	What was the primary source of water for livestock?	1: Borehole – 2: Well – 3: River/stream – 4: Pond/lake – 999: Other specify	1.2.3
C.2.5	Was the amount of water adequate for livestock rearing during [reference period] ?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.3
C.2.6	What was the quality of the water for livestock watering during [reference period]?	1: Very Good – 2: Good - 3: Bad – 4: Very Bad	1.2.3
FOR EACH UNIT OF [LIVESTOCK] ROSTER relevant to the project: (C.2.7 TO C.2.24)			
C.2.7	Who owns the [LIVESTOCK]?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.2.8	Who takes care of the [LIVESTOCK]?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.2.9	Who generally makes decisions about the [LIVESTOCK] rearing?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.2.10	Who makes decision concerning the use of [livestock] production: self-consumption or sale?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.2.11	Who in your household decides what to do with the earnings from [LIVESTOCK]?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.2.12	Have you ever heard about the following [livestock rearing practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project]	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of livestock practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc	1.2.2
C.2.13	Did you use/implement any of the following [livestock rearing inputs /technologies define according to project] during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of livestock practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc	1.2.2
C.2.14	Are you satisfied with [livestock rearing practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project]	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of livestock practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc	1.2.2

C.2.15	Have you adopted and will you continue to use [livestock rearing practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of livestock practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc	1.2.2
C.2.16	How many [LIVESTOCK] are owned by your household now?	NUMBER	1.2.4
Questions C.2.17 to C.2.24 might be adapted according to the type of livestock (small or large livestock) and the type of production (meat, milk, egg, etc.). The following questions are more adapted to large livestock for meat production purposes.			
C.2.17	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were born?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.18	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you receive to raise?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.19	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you buy to raise?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.20	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were given away as gift or payment for some service provided?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.21	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were lost to theft, injury, accident, natural disaster, or disease?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.22	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you sell alive?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.23	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you slaughter for sales?	NUMBER	1.2.4
C.2.24	During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you slaughter for consumption?	NUMBER	1.2.4
[C3] FISHERY			CI
C.3.0	During [reference period] did you or anybody in your household engage in fishing activities?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, skip module[C3] FISHERY	1.2.1 1.2.2 1.2.4
C.3.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [fishery inputs and/or technological packages from IFAD: define according to project]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2
C.3.2	Did you or anyone in the HH participated to [training on fishery practises and/or technologies from IFAD: define according to project]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.2 1.2.4
C.3.3	Who practices fishing activities?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.3.4	Who generally makes decisions about fishing?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.3.5	Who generally makes decisions about fishing production: self-consumption or sale?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.3.6	Who in your household decides what to do with earnings from fishing?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
C.3.7	During [reference period], where did most of your fishing activities take place?	1: Pond – 2: Lake – 3: River – 4:Sea	1.2.1
C.3.8	Do you have a water body/fishing pond on your farm?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1

C.3.9	What is the distance between your home and this water body?	In hours/minutes (TIME)	1.2.1
C.3.10	Do you have a fishing permit?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1
C.3.11	What type of fishing gear did you use during [reference period]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Gill nets – 2: Trap nets / fyke nets – 3: Hand line. – 4: Seines - 5: 220-volt pulse DC (or 3-phase AC) electrofishing equipment – 999:Other, specify	1.2.2
C.3.12	Have you ever heard about the following [fishing practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of fishing practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY New improved or motorized fishing gear / New/innovative fishing techniques / Etc	1.2.2
C.3.13	Did you use/implement any of the following [fishing practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project] during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of fishing practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY New improved or motorized fishing gear / New/innovative fishing techniques / Etc	1.2.2
C.3.14	Are you satisfied with [fishing practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of fishing practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY New improved or motorized fishing gear / New/innovative fishing techniques / Etc	1.2.2
C.3.15	Have you adopted and will you continue to use [fishing practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project]?	CONTEXTUALIZE: List of fishing practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY New improved or motorized fishing gear / New/innovative fishing techniques / Etc	1.2.2
C.3.16	What are the main fish species that your household caught during the last high season?	CONTEXTUALIZE Fish list Create [FISH] roster with main fish species relevant to Project	1.2.4
FOR EACH UNIT OF [FISH] ROSTER relevant to the project: (C.3.17 TO C.3.19)			
C.3.17	How much [FISH] did you catch during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each fish in each context and provide conversion table	1.2.4
C.3.18	How much [FISH] did you sell during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each fish in each context and provide conversion table	1.2.4
C.3.19	During [reference period], what share of the total [FISH] catch did you keep for your own family consumption?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each fish in each context and provide conversion table	1.2.4

MODULE [D] PROCESSING AND MARKET ACCESS			
D.1	Do you process part of your production at a processing facility?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, skip D. 2 to D.4	2.2.6
D.2	What type of processing facility is it?	CONTEXTUALIZE list of processing facilities. Select 1 Home Cooperatives Agro-industry	2.2.6
For [processing facility] selected in D.2: questions D.3 to D.4			
D.3	Is the [processing facility] functional?	1:Very functional – 2: Somewhat functional – 3:Somewhat unfunctional – 4: Very unfunctional	2.2.6
D.4	What is the distance to the [processing facility]?	In minutes/hours (TIME)	2.2.6
D.5	To whom you sell to most of the production?	1: Sales to private individuals – 2:Traders/middlemen – 3: Cooperatives – 4.(Agro)Industry:– 5: Other producers-999:other	2.2.6
D.6	Do you sell part of your production at a market?	1: Yes – 0: No If No skip D.7 to D.11	2.2.6
D.7	What type of market is this market?	1: Daily - 2:Weekly - 3: Bi-weekly - 4: Monthly - 999: Other, specify	2.2.6
D.8	Is the market functional?	1:Very functional – 2: Somewhat functional – 3:Somewhat unfunctional – 4: Very unfunctional	2.2.6
D.9	What is the distance to the market facility you use?	In minutes/hours (TIME)	2.2.6

MODULE [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES			
E.0	Has any member of the Household participated in any financial literacy training programs from the project ?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, Skip questions E.1 to E.11	1.2.5
E.1	Are any of these financial product or service available in the community?	CONTEXTUALIZE: list of financial product or service specifically promoted/supported by the project and its partner financial service provider Select all that apply: Savings / Credit / Insurance / Remittances	1.2.5 IE.2.1
E.2	Did you or any member of the household use any of this financial product or service during the [reference period] ?	CONTEXTUALIZE: list of financial product or service specifically promoted/supported by the project and its partner financial service provider SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: Savings / Credit / Insurance / Remittances Create [FINANCIAL SERVICES] roster with financial product or service selected in E.13 If No, Skip questions E.1 to E.11	1.2.5 IE.2.1
FOR EACH UNIT OF [FINANCIAL SERVICES] ROSTER: (E.4 TO E.11)			
E.3	Who in the household decide to apply for the [FINANCIAL SERVICE] during the [reference period]?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
E.4	Who in the household did use [FINANCIAL SERVICE] during the [reference period] ?	Select 1 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	1.2.5 IE.2.1
E.5	What is the source of [FINANCIAL SERVICE]?	CONTEXTUALIZE SELECT ONE 1:Bank/financial institution 2:Microfinance institution 3:Informal 4:Friends/relatives 5:Self-help group, group based micro-finance or lending including VSLAs /SACCOs/merry-go-rounds 6:Project Specific 7:Other	1.2.5 IE.2.1
E.6	How was the [FINANCIAL SERVICE] used?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1: Purchase inputs - 2: Invest in business – 3: Productive assets- 4:Daily consumption -5.: Education -6. Health expenses – 7:House and property – 8:Repayment - 999: Other, specify	1.2.5
E.7	Who made the decision about what to do with the money or item from this [FINANCIAL SERVICE]?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
E.8	Who is responsible for repaying the money or item borrowed from this [FINANCIAL SERVICE]?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
E.9	In general, how satisfied are you with the services provided by [FINANCIAL SERVICE]?	1:Very satisfied – 2: Somewhat satisfied – 3:Somewhat Dissatisfied – 4 very dissatisfied	1.2.5
E.10	Do you still use [FINANCIAL SERVICE]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.5 IE.2.1

MODULE [F] NUTRITION			
[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND			CI
F.1.0	Has any member of the Household participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition?	1: Yes – 0: No <i>If No, skip Module F¹</i>	1.2.8 1.2.9
F.1.1	Who participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition?	Choose within list of HH members	1.2.8 1.2.9
F.1.2	Who usually takes care of routine household purchases (food for daily consumption or other household needs)	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	1.2.9 IE.2.1
F.1.3	Who usually decides what to buy for routine household purchases (food for daily consumption or other household needs)	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	1.2.9 IE.2.1
[F2] DIET DIVERSITY			
F.2.1	Is there a woman aged 15-49 in this household who can answer a few nutrition questions?	1: Yes – 0: No If yes identify within list of HH members <i>If No, skip question F.2.2</i>	1.2.8
F.2.2	Questions only for women 15-49 years old. Can I ask you about the food you consumed yesterday from early morning to the time until you went to sleep in your home or elsewhere? Please tell me what you ate and drank from early morning after you woke-up in the morning to the time you went to bed at night. Mention any food that is more than XXX (in a local measure equivalent to 15 gm. e.g. spoon full, handful etc: Yes if >15mg and No if <15mg		1.2.8
1. Any food made from grains and any white roots or tuber or plantains, like:	CONTEXTUALIZE Porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other food made from grains White potatoes, white yam, manioc/cassava/yucca, cocoyam, taro or any other foods made from white-fleshed roots or tubers, or plantains	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
2. Any beans or peas such as:	CONTEXTUALIZE Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), lentils or beans/pea products, including hummus, tofu, and tempeh	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
3. Any nuts or seeds, like:	CONTEXTUALIZE Any tree nuts, groundnut/peanut, or certain seeds or nut/seed "butter" or pastes	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
4. Any milk or milk products, such as:	CONTEXTUALIZE Milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products, but not including butter, ice cream, cream or sour cream	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
5. Any meat, poultry and fish products, such as:	CONTEXTUALIZE Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild games Beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, wild game meat, chicken, duck, other birds Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
6. Any eggs:	CONTEXTUALIZE Eggs from poultry or other birds	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
7. Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as:	CONTEXTUALIZE: List examples of any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including wild/foraged leaves that are available in the local area	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8

¹ Mandatory question when the M&E system does not provide reliable or any kind of data regarding beneficiaries' participation on IFAD related activities.

8. Any vitamin A rich fruits, vegetables and roots	CONTEXTUALIZE: Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside Ripe mango, ripe papaya etc.	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
9. Any other vegetables	CONTEXTUALIZE: List example of any other vegetables available in the area	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
10. Any other fruits	CONTEXTUALIZE: List example of any other fruits that are available in the local area	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
Remarks:	Write any food mentioned by the respondent not listed in any category, or the enumerator is unsure on where to categorize the food.		

[F3] KAP			
<p>This survey module is conducted at household level but should be applied to beneficiaries who participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition (Questions F.1.0 and F.1.1).</p> <p>Only questions related to KAP components selected according to the project's characteristics should be asked: skip questions related to other KAP components.</p>			
A. Water and hygiene			
B.1.12	<p>QUESTION B.1.12 ALREADY IN MODULE [B1]: ASSETS, NO NEED TO ASK AGAIN</p> <p>What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?</p>	<p>SELECT ONE:</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE</p> <p>1: Public tap/standpipe - 2: Handpumps/boreholes - 3: Protected hand-dug well – 4: Unprotected hand-dug well - 5: Water seller/kiosks - 6: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house) - 7: Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) - 8: Protected spring - 9: Unprotected spring - 10: Rain water collection 11: Bottled water, water sachets - 12: Tanker truck - 13 Other– 14: I Don't know</p>	1.2.9.A
F.3.1	How often do you clean drinking water containers?	<p>SELECT ONE:</p> <p>1: Every time we use them - 2: At least once a week - 3: At least once a month - 4: At least once a year - 5: I Don't know - 6: Never</p>	1.2.9.A
F.3.2	Do you drink water directly from commonly used unsafe sources (e.g. river, canal, etc.)? <i>For example, you may have drunk water from the river or canal (or any source of surface water) when you were away from your home.</i>	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: Sometimes	1.2.9.A
F.3.3	How likely do you think it is that your child will become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhoea, from you not washing your hands?	1: Not likely – 2: Likely– 3: I don't know	1.2.9.A
F.3.4	Do you have (or do you collect) enough water supply to meet all your daily households' needs, such as bathing, cooking, cleaning the house, etc. (not for animal use, brickmaking, agriculture, gardening, etc.?)	1: Yes, always - 2: Yes, almost – 3: Only sometimes – 4: Not at all - 5: I Don't know	1.2.9.A

F.3.5	How good do you think it is to wash your hands before feeding a child/eating?	1: Not good- 2: Good – 3: I don't know	1.2.9.A
B. Sanitation and hygiene			
B.1.8	QUESTION B.1.8 ALREADY IN MODULE [B1]: ASSETS, NO NEED TO ASK AGAIN <i>What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use? (A latrine used by more than one household is considered communal or shared)</i>	SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Household latrine/toilet - 2:Communal latrine – 3:Open defecation – 4:Plastic bag – 5: Bucket Toilet - 6: Bush - 7:Other - 8: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
F.3.6	Is there a handwashing station at the latrine/toilet?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
F.3.7	Is soap present at the hand washing station?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
F.3.8	Where does your household dispose of domestic waste? <i>Domestic waste include organic, recyclable AND non-recyclable waste; e.g. kitchen waste, paper/cardboard, plastic/rubber, ash waste, etc.</i>	SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Household pit - 2: Communal pit 3: Street bin/container for garbage collection - 4: Designated open area - 5: Undesignated open area - 6: Bury it - 7: Burn it - 8: Other	1.2.9.B
F.3.9	How good do you think it is to remove faeces from the home and surroundings <i>(This refers to human and animal faeces)</i>	1: Good – 2: Not good – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation			
F.3.10	Do you wash your hands immediately before handling food?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.11	Do you check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.12	Do you use food after the expiration date if it has no visible change in quality aspect?	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.13	Well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.14	Washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.15	Are you or a family member used to eat leftovers that are not properly stored? <i>For example, some foods might require to be placed into a climate controlled area, other foods need to be covered and protected from flies if stored on a shelter, etc.</i>	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.16	Food that is unfit for consumption always presents colour, taste and/or smell changes	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.17	Do you cover your food and protect it from flies?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don't Know	1.2.9.C

F.3.18	How good do you think it is to keep meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place?	1: Not good - 2. Good- 3: I Don't Know	1.2.9.C
D. Intake of micronutrients			
F.3.19	How can iodine deficiency be prevented?	1: Eat/prepare foods with iodized salt – 2: Other – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.20	Did you use salt to cook the main meal eaten by members of your family last night?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.21	What kind of salt did you use?	SELECT ONE: 1: Iodized – 2: Not iodized – 3: No salt at home – 4: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.22	Have you heard about iron deficiency anaemia?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.23	What causes anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Lack of iron in the diet and/or insufficient intake of quantities 2: Sickness/infection (malaria, hookworm infection, other infection such as HIV/AIDS) 3: Heavy bleeding during menstruation 4: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.24	How serious/dangerous do you think it is to lack vitamin A in your body?	1: Serious – 2: Not serious - 3: I don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.25	Who are the highest at-risk households members for iron-deficiency anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Women of childbearing years 2: young boys 3: Male adults 4: children under five 5: Elderly people 6: Young girls	1.2.9.D
F.3.26	Yesterday, during the day or night did you eat vitamin A rich foods such as <i>[Examples of locally available /commonly consumed vitamin A rich foods]?</i>	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.27	How often do you commonly consume meat/fish?	1: At least twice per week - 2: Once per week – 3: Once per month	1.2.9.D
F.3.28	How likely do you think a pregnant woman is to suffer from anaemia?	1: Not likely - 2. Likely – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
E. Feeding practices/Complementary feeding			
For the presence of baby and information, check household members list.			
For Mothers with children up to 6 months old			

F.3.29	Yesterday during the day or at night, Did (name of the baby) have any of the following liquids?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:</p> <p>1: Plain water 2: Breastmilk 3: Infant formula 4: Milk, such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk 5: Juice or juice drinks 6: Clear broth 7: Yogurt 8: Thin porridge 9: Any other liquids such as (list other water-based liquids available in the local setting) 10: Any other liquids</p>	1.2.9.E
F.3.30	Until what age is it recommended that a mother feeds nothing more than breastmilk?	1: From birth to six months-2: Other- 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.31	How good do you think it is to breastfeed your baby exclusively for six months?	1: Not good – 2: Good - 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.32	What are the benefits for a baby if he/she receives only breastmilk during the first six months of life?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>1:He/she grows healthily 2:Protection from diarrhea and other infections 3:Protection against obesity and chronic diseases in adulthood 4:Protection against other diseases 5:Other 6:I Don't know</p>	1.2.9.E
For Mothers with children above 6 months old			
F.3.33	At what age should babies start eating foods in addition to breastmilk?	<p>SELECT one:</p> <p>1:At six months 2:Other 3: I Don't know</p>	1.2.9.E
F.3.34	Why is it important to start giving food in addition to breastmilk to babies from the age of six months?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY:</p> <p>1. Breastmilk alone is not enough to supply all the nutrients needed for the baby's growth from six months 2: At six months, the baby is developmentally ready for other foods 3. I Don't know</p>	1.2.9.E
F.3.35	<p>Yesterday during the day or at night, did (name of the baby) eat:</p> <p><i>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY whether food item was consumed either alone or combined with other foods. For example, if the baby ate a millet porridge made with a mixed vegetable sauce, select any food that was an ingredient in the porridge and sauce. Please do not include any food used in a small amount for seasoning or condiments (like chillies, spices, herbs or fish powder)</i></p>	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY whether food item was consumed either alone or combined with other foods.</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE: Provide examples of common local foods for each group.</p> <p>Group 1: Grains, roots and tubers: Porridge, bread, rice, noodles or other foods made from grains, White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava or any other foods made from roots)</p> <p>Group 2: Legumes and nuts: Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts or seeds</p> <p>Group 3: Dairy products, Infant formula, such as [local examples], Cheese or other dairy products</p> <p>Group 4: Flesh foods/Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats</p>	1.2.9.E

		<p>Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken or duck</p> <p>Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood-crabs, snails or insects</p> <p>Group 5: Eggs</p> <p>Group 6: Vitamin A fruits and vegetables: Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside</p> <p>Any dark green vegetables [insert local examples]</p> <p>Ripe mangoes (fresh or dried [not green]), ripe papayas (fresh or dried), musk melon [insert other local vitamin-A-rich fruits]</p> <p>Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut or red palm nut pulp sauce</p> <p>Group 7: Other fruits and vegetables</p> <p>Any other fruits or vegetables</p>	
F.3.36	How confident do you feel in preparing food for your child?	1: Confident - 2: Not confident – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.37	How difficult is it for you to feed your child several times each day?	1: Not difficult – 2: Difficult – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F. Food cultural practices			
F.3.38	Do you discuss with other family members and share decisions on healthy diets and good nutrition?	1: Yes - 2: No	1.2.9.F
F.3.39	Which among the following foods do you consider to be for the poor people? (Certain nutritious foods are associated with a lower social class. The aim is to ensure that the poor rural farmers maintain a healthy diet even with increased incomes.)	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE:</p> <p>1: Nutritious Traditional/wild vegetables (Add local examples)</p> <p>2: Processed foods/sweet beverage (Add local examples)</p> <p>3: Traditional grains/tubers (e.g. millets- Add local examples)</p> <p>4: None</p> <p>5: I don't know</p>	1.2.9.F
F.3.40	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by pregnant women?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE:</p> <p>1: Vegetables (Add examples)</p> <p>2: Protein rich foods (Add examples)</p> <p>3: Fruits (Add examples)</p> <p>4: Should consume all</p> <p>5: I don't know</p>	1.2.9.F
F.3.41	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by lactating mothers?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE:</p> <p>1: Vegetables (Add examples)</p> <p>2: Protein rich foods (Add examples)</p> <p>3: Fruits (Add examples)</p> <p>4: Should consume all</p> <p>5: I don't know</p>	1.2.9.F
F.3.42	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by young children (the assumption is that they are clean and safe for consumption and consumed in adequate amounts)	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>CONTEXTUALIZE:</p> <p>1: Vegetables (Add examples)</p> <p>2: Protein rich foods (Add examples)</p> <p>3: Fruits (Add examples)</p> <p>4: Should consume all</p> <p>5: I don't know</p>	1.2.9.F

F.3.43	Do you process any food at the household level to ensure additional food availability in case of shortages?	<p>SELECT ONE:</p> <p>1: Yes, with traditional methods 2: Yes, with basic technologies 3: Yes, with traditional methods and basic technologies 4: No, I do not process any foods</p>	1.2.9.F
F.3.44	What is the main method you use to cook <i>[name of a vegetable which is common in the project area]</i> ?	<p>SELECT ONE</p> <p>CONTEXUALIZE</p> <p>1. Boil and discard water 2. Boil and use the water 3. Wash and eat them raw 4. Steaming 5. Shallow frying 6. Deep fry</p>	1.2.9.F

MODULE [G] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE			
G.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [any training or advice on the management of climate related risks from IFAD funded project: define according to project]	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of climate related risks training provided by the project SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.2	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [any training or advice on environmentally sustainable practices from IFAD funded project: define according to project]	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of environmentally sustainable practices training provided by the project SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.3	During [reference period], have you been applying any technology or practice for the management of climate related risks based on the training/advice you received?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of climate related risks SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.4	Do you think the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks are useful or effective?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of climate related risks SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.5	Have you adopted and will you continue to use the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of climate related risks SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.6	During [reference period], have you been applying any environmentally sustainable technology or practice based on the training/advice you received?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of environmentally sustainable practices SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.7	Do you think the environmentally sustainable technology or practice are useful or effective?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of environmentally sustainable practices SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.8	Have you adopted and will you continue to use the environmentally sustainable technology or practice?	CONTEXTUALIZE with list of environmentally sustainable practices SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	3.2.2
G.9	How much time do you spend in a day collecting wood for fuel?	In HOURS	3.2.3
G.10	How much time do you spend in a day collecting drinking water?	IN HOURS	3.2.3

[H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT			
[H1] ACCESS AND USE OF SERVICES			CI
Prior to conducting the survey, maximum three main services provided by the project should be identified.			
H.1.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive CONTEXTUALIZE: 3 main services A, B, or C from the entity(ies) supported by IFAD funded project?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: CONTEXTUALIZE: Service A Service B Service C IF NONE selected , skip H.1.2 and H.1.3	SF.2.1
FOR EACH SERVICE RECEIVED SELECTED by the respondent: (H.1.2 TO H.1.3)			
H.1.2	Was it easy for your household to access/use [service] ?	SELECT ONE: 1: very complicated to access/use - 2:complicated to access/use - 3:Easy to access/use - 4:very easy to access/use	SF.2.1
H.1.3	Were you satisfied with the quality of [service] ?	SELECT ONE: 1: Very unsatisfied - 2: Unsatisfied - 3:Satisfied - 4:Fully/very satisfied	SF.2.1
[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE			
Questions addressed to members of producer organizations and community groups (at HH level)			
H.2.1	Are you or is any member of the household a member of a producer organization/cooperative/Water users organization/community group?	CONTEXTUALIZE SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1: Crop production – 2:Livestock rearing – 3:Fishing – 4:Forestry – 5:Trading/Market access – 6:Processing/transformation – 7: Water Users – 8: Financial services group – 9: Other community group	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
FOR EACH ORGANIZATION/GROUP SELECTED IN QUESTION H.2.1:			
H.2.2	Who in the household is an active member of the [ORGANIZATION/GROUP] ?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS] roster	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
H.2.3	To what extent do you feel like you can influence decisions in this [ORGANIZATION/GROUP] ?	1: Not at all – 2:Small Extent – 3: Medium extent – 4:High extent	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
H.2.4	To what extent do you feel like the [ORGANIZATION/GROUP] can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers?	1: Not at all – 2:Small Extent – 3: Medium extent – 4:High extent	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
[H3] TIME ALLOCATION			EI.2.1
MODULE H3. TIME ALLOCATION			
<p>H3.01: Please record a log of the activities for the individual in the last complete 24 hours (startig yesterday morning at 4am, finishing 3:59 am of the current day). The time intervals are marked in 30 min intervals. <u>Mark one activity for each time period</u> by entering the corresponding activity code in the box.</p> <p>H3.02. Check the box below if the respondent was caring for children while performing each activity. Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours. We'll begin from yesterday morning, and continue through to this morning. This will be a detaild accounting. I'm interested in everything you did (i.e. resting, eating, personal care, work inside and outside the home, caring for children, cooking, shopping, socializing, et.), even if it didn't take you much time. I'm particularly interested in agricultural activities such as farming, gardening, and livestock raising whether in the field or on the homestead. I'm also</p>			

interested in how much time you spent caring for children, especially if it happened while you did some other activity (e.g., collecting water while carrying a child or cooking while watching after a sleeping child).

		Night		Morning		Day									
		4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00		
H3.01 Activity (Write activity code)															
H3.02 Did you also care for children?	YES... Check box NO.... Leave blank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Day		Evening		Night									
		16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	1:00	2:00	3:00		
H3.01 Activity (Write activity code)															
H3.02 Did you also care for children?	YES... Check box NO.... Leave blank	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Activity codes for H3.01

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A: Sleeping and resting B: Time for meals C: Personal care D: Commuting (to/from school) E: School (incl. Homework) F: Work (employed, farming, own business) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G: Shopping/getting service (incl. health services) H: Domestic chores (Weaving/sewing/textile care, cooking, cleaning) I: Fetching water and fuel L: Caring for others (including children, elderly, disabled, sick) M: Social and religious activities, hobbies, exercising and others |
|--|--|

[H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING

Now I am going to read you a story about 3 different farmers and their situations regarding different agricultural activities. I will then ask you to which farmer do you feel more similar. There are no right or wrong answers to this question.

READ ALOUD EACH STORY. NAMES SHOULD BE ADOPTED TO LOCAL CONTEXT AND BE MALE/FEMALE DEPENDING ON THE SEX OF THE RESPONDENT. THE ORDER OF STORIES 1-3 SHOULD BE RANDOMIZED.

H.4.1	How to use income generated from agricultural and non-agricultural activities	<p>SELECT ONE: (the most dominant one)</p> <p>1: "There is no alternative to how [PERSON'S NAME] uses his/her income. How he/she uses her income is determined by necessity."</p> <p>2: "[PERSON'S NAME] uses his/her income how his/her spouse, or another person or group in his/her community tell him/her he/she must use it there. He/She does what they tell him/her to do."</p> <p>3: "[PERSON'S NAME] chooses to use his/her income how he/she personally wants to, and thinks is best for him/herself and his/her family. He/She values using his/her income in this way. If he/she changed his/her mind, he/she could act differently."</p>	IE.2.1
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[H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE:

Now I'm going to ask you some questions about different feelings you might have. Please listen to each of the following statements. Think about how each statement relates to your life, and then tell me how much you agree or disagree with the statement on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means you "strongly disagree" and 5 means you "strongly agree."

CONTEXTUALIZE: SELECT ANY 4 OUT OF THE 8 QUESTIONS ACCORDING TO PROJECT'S CONTEXT

H.5.1	I will be able to achieve most of the goals that I have set for myself	<p>SELECT ONE for each question:</p> <p>1: STRONGLY DISAGREE</p> <p>2: DISAGREE</p>	IE.2.1
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H.5.2	When facing difficult tasks, I am certain that I will accomplish them.	3: NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4: AGREE 5: STRONGLY AGREE	IE.2.1
H.5.3	In general, I think that I can obtain outcomes that are important to me		IE.2.1
H.5.4	I believe I can succeed at most any endeavor to which I set my mind		IE.2.1
H.5.5	I will be able to successfully overcome many challenges		IE.2.1
H.5.6	I am confident that I can perform effectively on many different tasks		IE.2.1
H.5.7	Compared to other people, I can do most tasks very well.		IE.2.1
H.5.8	Even when things are tough, I can perform quite well		IE.2.1
[H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE			
Now I would like to ask about your opinion on the following issues. Please keep in mind that I am not asking about your personal experience or whether the following scenarios have happened to you. I would only like to know whether you think the following issues are acceptable.			
In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?			
H.6.1	She goes out without telling him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don't know	IE.2.1
H.6.2	She neglects the children	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don't know	IE.2.1
H.6.3	She argues with him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don't know	IE.2.1
H.6.4	She refuses to have sex with him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don't know	IE.2.1
H.6.5	She burns the food	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don't know	IE.2.1

[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES			
<p>Definition Rural enterprise: Rural enterprises are structured businesses that have a well-defined physical location, normally with legal status, a bank account and some employees. They include pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, microenterprises with semi-structured activities and income generating activities. Both formal and informal enterprises can be considered, but only non-farm upstream and downstream activities (processing, marketing) are to be included. Production activities are excluded.</p>			
<p>This survey module is conducted at household level but should be applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project.</p>			
[I0] RURAL ENTERPRISES INFORMATION			
I.0.1	Do you or does any member of the household own/manage a rural enterprise promoted by [the project]?	1: Yes – 0: No <i>If No, skip to next module</i>	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.2	Who in the household owns/manages a rural enterprise promoted by [the project]?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS] roster	2.2.1 2.2.2 IE.2.1
I.0.3	What is the name of the rural enterprise promoted by [the project]?	NAME	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.4	When did the enterprise start?	Month: Year:	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.5	What are the main types of businesses of the rural enterprise promoted by [the project]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1:Processing (Crop/Livestock) 2:Processing Fishery Products 3:Commercial Fishing 4:Manufacturing 5:Repair / Service Provider 6:Construction 7:Retail 8:Trade Of Agricultural Products 9:Trade Of Non-Ag Products 10:Restaurant / Hospitality 11:Transportation 12:Education 13:Health Care 14:Administrative 15:Tourism Other, Specify....999	2.2.1 2.2.2
[I1] RURAL ENTERPRISES PROFIT			
I.1.1	During [reference period], what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.2
I.1.2	During [reference period], what was the value of total operating costs (including inventory, wages, equipment, transport, etc.)?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.2
I.1.3	Who in the household decides on the use of earnings/transfers from the rural enterprise?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1
[I2] RURAL ENTERPRISES EMPLOYMENT			
I.2.1	Which household members are permanently (full-time or recurrent) employed in the rural enterprise	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	2.2.1 IE.2.1

	during [reference period] including owner and/or manager?		
I.2.2	How many individuals outside of the household are co-managers of the rural enterprise during [reference period]?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people CONTEXTUALIZE if required with further disaggregation: Number of young females Number of young males Number of Indigenous people	2.2.1
I.2.3	How many individuals outside of the household were employed in the rural enterprise during the [reference period]?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people CONTEXTUALIZE if required with further disaggregation: Number of young females Number of young males Number of Indigenous people	2.2.1
I.2.4	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [vocational training from IFAD funded project: define according to project]?	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.1
I.2.5	Did the person who received [vocational training] currently works thanks to this training?	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.1

[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS			
<p>This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization.</p> <p><i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i></p>			
J.1	What is the name of the producer organization/cooperative?	NAME	2.2.1 2.2.3 2.2.4 2.2.5
J.2	What is the name of the president of this cooperative / organization?	NAME	
J.3	What is the sex of the president?	1:Female - 2: Male	
J.4	What is the age of the president?	YEARS OF AGE	
J.5	What are the main activities of the cooperative / organisation?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1: Crop production – 2:Livestock rearing – 3:Fishing – 4:Forestry – 5:Trading/Market access – 6:Processing/transformation – 7: Water Users – 999:Other, specify	2.2.1 2.2.3 2.2.5
J.6	How many permanent employees currently work for the organisation (full-time or recurrent seasonal)?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people CONTEXTUALIZE if required with further disaggregation: Number of young females Number of young males Number of Indigenous people	2.2.1

J.7	How many members are affiliated?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people CONTEXTUALIZE if required with further disaggregation: Number of young females Number of young males Number of Indigenous people	2.2.4
J.8	During [reference period], what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.5
J.9	What are the main services provided by the cooperative / organisation?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1:Storage Facility - 2:Crop Processing facility - 3:Access to market and marketing - 4:Credit/loan - 5:Training - 6:Purchase of equipment or inputs - 999: Other, specify Create [SERVICES PROVIDED] roster	2.2.4
J.10	How many members did use the [services provided] during [reference period]?	Provide number of members using each item from the [SERVICES PROVIDED] roster	2.2.4
J.11	Is the organization/cooperative engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities? For instance: CONTEXTUALIZE	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.3
J.12	In how many formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities is the organization/cooperative involved?	Number	2.2.3

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE PERIODS

<p>The last 12 months :</p> <p>Crop : C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7,C.1.8, C.1.9, C.1.11, C.1.14, C.1.16, C.1.17.</p> <p>Livestock: C.2.1, C.2.13, C.2.17, C.2.18, C.2.19, C.2.20, C.2.21, C.2.22, C.2.23, C.2.24</p> <p>Fishery :C.3.0, C.3.6, C.3.10, C.3.12</p> <p>Financial services: E.2, E.3, E.4</p> <p>Environmental sustainability and climate resilience: G.3, G.6.</p> <p>Rural enterprises: I.1.1, I.1.2, I.2.1, I.2.2, I.2.3.</p> <p>Producer´s organizations: J.8, J.10.</p>
<p>OTHER:</p> <p>Livestock watering:</p> <p>Last dry season: C.2.5, C.2.6 .</p> <p>Fishing activities:</p> <p>Last 12 months or last high season: C.3.16, C.3.18 and C.3.19</p>

COI MEASUREMENT GUIDE

ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

1.2.1	Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes
Definition	Project beneficiaries interviewed who claim that now, as compared to the pre-project situation , they can effectively exercise their use rights over land (forests, farmland, pastureland), water (for livestock, crop, domestic and drinking use) and water bodies (for capture fisheries or fish farming), to generate an income and/or sustain their access to food, and/or their access to such resources is more secure.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Comparison of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed)
COI related questions	Module [C] PRODUCTION [C0] FARM INFORMATION: C.01, C.0.2, C.0.3, C.0.4, C.0.5 and C.0.8 [C1] CROP: C.1.7 and C.1.8 [C2] LIVESTOCK: C.2.5 [C3] FISHERY: C.3.7, C.3.8, C.3.9 and C.3.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project to improve access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes: check with Project M&E system and CI survey C.0.8 (farm information).</p> <p>According to project's interventions, only some dimensions (of access to natural resources) apply, The project team should only select which questions correspond to the activities supported by the project and the resulting changes expected.</p> <p>Based on those questions the project team should then define which change of status represents and improvement of access to natural resources.</p> <p>Improvement in land ownership : Increased access to land in ha (C.04) Secured access to land (C.05)</p> <p>Improved access to water for crop and livestock: C.1.7 and C.1.8 and C.2.5</p> <p>Improved access to water bodies (fishery): Ownership: C.3.7 and C.3.8 Reduced distance: C.3.7 and C.3.9 Fishing permit: C.3.10</p>
Mandatory Disaggregation	For each type of relevant Natural resource (land / forests / water) - Households reporting improved access to *relevant natural resource* (%) - Size of households reporting improved access to *relevant natural resource*
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 1.4 Indirect impact: .2.3, 5.a and 10.3

ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTION PRACTICES

1.2.2	Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices
Definition	Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that: (a) they are fully satisfied with the inputs, practices or techniques promoted; and (b) they are now using those inputs, practices and technologies instead of previous ones.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. The [C1] CROP and [C2] LIVESTOCK modules only apply to the crops and livestock relevant to the project (for instance Value chains selected by the project). Projects may want to complement the results of outcome surveys with ad hoc surveys focusing on the extent to which beneficiary households use the new/improved inputs or apply the new/improved technologies in an appropriate way, or have changed their practices.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	Module [C] PRODUCTION [C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2 and C.0.3 [C1] CROP: C.1.1, C.1.2, C.1.10, C.1.11, C.1.12 and C.1.13 [C2] LIVESTOCK: C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.2, C.2.3, C.2.12, C.2.13, C.2.14 and C.2.15 [C3] FISHERY: C.3.0, C.3.1, C.3.2, C.3.11, C.3.12, C.3.13, C.3.14 and C.3.15
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for the adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices: check with Project M&E system and CI survey C.1.1 and C.1.2 (crop) and C.2.2 and C.2.3 (livestock) and C.3.1 and C.3.2 (Fishery). Adoption: Crop: if yes to ALL C.1.10, C.1.11, C.1.12 and C.1.13 Livestock: if yes to ALL C.2.12, C.2.13, C.2.14 and C.2.15 FISHERY: if yes to ALL C.3.12, C.3.13, C.3.14 and C.3.15
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Households - Households (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 - Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.4, 8.2 and 10.1

1.2.3	Households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs
Definition	Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that they now have enough water for crop, aquaculture and livestock production during dry-spells and the dry season. This indicator monitors the improvement in water availability ; the results could be driven as much by improved technology (more water-efficient) or less water-demanding crop varieties, as by greater water availability. These are equally important in the water-stressed environments in which many of IFAD's target group are living. Water mobilization has a natural limit depending on hydrology and climate zones, which, in dry areas, makes water-use efficiency equally important for sustained productive capacity.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. The [C1] CROP and [C2] LIVESTOCK modules only apply to the crops and livestock relevant to the project (for instance Value chains selected by the project).
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	Module [C] PRODUCTION [C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2 and C.0.3 [C1] CROP: C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7 and C.1.8 [C2] LIVESTOCK: : C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.4 and C.2.5
Determination of the value of the indicator	Availability: Crop: if yes to C.1.7 AND C.1.8 Livestock: if yes to C.2.5
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Households - Households (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 - Indirect impact: 1.4, 2.4, 12.2

1.2.4	Households reporting an increase in production
Definition	Beneficiary households interviewed (e.g. rain-fed and irrigated farms, livestock owners, fishers) who claim that project-supported activities (e.g. training, input provision) have helped them increase the quantity of key crops harvested as a result of better yields (i.e. quantity of crop harvested per unit of land area) or an increase in cropped area, compared to the pre-project situation. For cereals, grain and legumes, production is normally measured in metric tons or kilograms. May also refer to an increase in livestock production (e.g. increased milk production, reduced animal mortality, improved fertility), or in the volume of fish catches as compared to the pre-project situation.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. The [C1] CROP and [C2] LIVESTOCK modules only apply to the crops and livestock relevant to the project (for instance Value chains selected by the project). <i>Note: For crop production, as a complement to the outcome survey and to obtain more scientific data on actual yields, state-of-the-art crop cut surveys may be undertaken, possibly with support from ministries of agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations or agricultural research centres</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	Module [C] PRODUCTION [C0] FARM INFORMATION : C.0.1, C.0.2, C.0.3, C.0.4 and C.0.6 [C1] CROP: C.1.2, and C.1.14 [C2] LIVESTOCK: : C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.3, C.2.16, C.2.17, C.2.18, C.2.19, C.2.20, C.2.21, C.2.22, C.2.23 and C.2.24. Questions C.2.17 to C.2.24 might be adapted according to the type of livestock (small or large livestock) and the type of production (meat, milk, egg, etc.). For, instance, for Milk or egg activities: Add questions about production (production per animal if milk) and self-consumption during period of reference instead of C.2.17 to C.2.24. [C3] FISHERY: C.3.0, C.3.2, C.3.16, C.3.17, C.3.18 and C.3.19
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received project-supported activities in order to increase production (e.g. training, input provision): check with Project M&E system and CI survey C.1.2 (crop) and C.2.3 (livestock) and C.3.2 (Fishery). The increase/decrease of the production should only be calculated on the specific crop supported by the project. Crop: C.1.14 Fishery: C.3.17 Livestock: The following calculations are meant for large livestock and for meat production purposes. Increase compared to previous survey: C.2.16
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Households - Household (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 - Indirect impact: .2.4 and 8.2

INCLUSIVE RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES

1.2.5	Households reporting using rural financial services
Definition	Beneficiary households interviewed who state that they are fully satisfied with and are using the financial products and services facilitated by the project, in order to invest in a productive or income-generating activity (i.e. as opposed to being used for consumption or other non-productive purposes).
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>Note: The outcome survey could also ask questions on the main use made of the financial services received. Data can also be collected at FSP level and then used for triangulation. The FSPs should submit their “usage” indicator (typically “Number of active clients or accounts”)</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	MODULE [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES : E.0, E.1, E.2, E.6, E.9 AND E.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received project-supported activities regarding rural finance: check with Project M&E system and CI survey E.0 and E.1 Household considered using financial services: IF E.2= Yes to at least one financial service AND E.6= 1 (Purchase inputs) OR 2 (Invest in business) OR 3 (Productive assets) AND E.9= 2: (Somewhat satisfied) OR 1 (Very satisfied) AND E.10= YES
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Households - Household (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 1.4 - Indirect impact: .2.3, 9.3, 8.10

NUTRITION

1.2.8	Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)
Definition	<p>Women surveyed claiming that they are consuming a diversified diet, which means that they are consuming at least 5 out of 10 prescribed food groups .</p> <p>The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women is the measure of dietary diversity of women to assess their diet quality. It is a proxy indicator to judge adequacy of micronutrient (e.g. vitamins, minerals) consumption by women. It is also a proxy to gauge the adequacy of nutrition intake of the household members. MDDW is expected to provide a broader picture of a household's nutrient intake, taking into consideration that in most societies women are more likely to be nutritionally vulnerable because of their disadvantaged position in relation to intra-household distribution of nutritious foods in resource-poor settings, which are the primary targets for IFAD operations. Additionally, women, and in particular women of reproductive age (15-49 years), are more vulnerable due to their higher physiological demand for nutrients compared to adult men.</p>
Data collection method	<p>COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the list of examples within each category is adapted to local context. ▪ Ensure enumerators are familiar with local dishes; If the respondent mentions a mixed dish, ask for all ingredients and continue asking until the respondent says 'nothing else'.
Unit surveyed	Household survey, women between 15-49 years old
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	<p>[F] NUTRITION :</p> <p>[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1</p> <p>[F2] DIET DIVERSITY: F.2.1 and F.2.2</p>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0 and where a woman between 15-49 years old is available for this part of the questionnaire.</p> <p>The questionnaire (F.2.2) includes classification of food into 10 food groups. Women (15-49 years) are asked what food they ate in the past 24 hours. If the women's diet includes food items that can be categorized into a MINIMUM OF FIVE food groups, then she is expected to have met the minimum requirement for micronutrient consumption. The amount of each food group needs to be 15 g or more.</p> <p><i>See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment indicators for the estimation of 1.2.8 at project level based on COI survey results</i></p>
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (number) - Women (%) - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.1</p> <p>- Indirect impact: .2.2, and 3.4</p>

1.2.9	Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)
Definition	Targeted households who have acquired new knowledge and have adopted good attitudes and practices (KAP) on nutrition. This indicator is relevant when a project includes nutrition education, counselling, behaviour change communication, mass media message transmission on nutrition, cooking demonstration etc. It is a measurement of change in targeted behaviours that have negative impacts on nutrition as determined by a nutrition situation analysis. These include, improvement in water sanitation and hygiene, improvement of child feeding practices, micronutrients intake, food safety and culture among others. These practices may vary based on context.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. Within the template COI questionnaire, the KAP module includes six components corresponding to the most prevalent behaviours affecting nutrition outcomes. The six components are on A.Water and Hygiene, B.Sanitation and hygiene, C.Food safety, hygiene and preparation, D.Intake of micronutrients, E.Feeding practices and F.Food cultural practices. Each project is expected to select at least two components based on the most significant behaviours that should be promoted by the project for improved nutrition. The questions and answers might need to be adapted to the specific context and nutritional practices in the project area. Additional components may need to be developed according to project's characteristics (it is recommended that these are developed during design). The KAP components' questionnaire should be contextualized and finalized with a nutrition expert before the baseline survey is carried out.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[F] NUTRITION : [F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1 [F3] KAP
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0 Based on the answers of each selected components, a KAP score is calculated and is expressed as a percentage. 1 point is assigned to each adequate answer and the total number of points for each component is converted into a percentage. The final KAP score corresponds to the mean of each component's score. Equal weight is thus applied to each component (unless specified and justified otherwise in the design document). If the KAP score is a MINIMUM of 60%, then the household is expected to have reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP. <i>Example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Component A. Water and hygiene:</i> 5 adequate answers out of 6 questions: 85% ▪ <i>Component C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation:</i> 5 adequate answers out of 9 questions: 55% ▪ <i>Component E. Feeding practices/Complementary feeding - For Mothers with children above 6 months old:</i> 4 adequate answers out of 5 questions: 80% <p>▪ $KAP\ score = (85\% + 55\% + 80\%) / 3 = 75\% > 60\%$ The surveyed household has reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP.</p>

	<p>See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment Indicators for description of ADEQUACY CRITERIA and for the estimation of 1.2.9 at project level based on COI survey results</p>
<p>Mandatory Disaggregation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
<p>SDG target Direct / Indirect</p>	<p>Direct impact: 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.2, 2.4 and 3.4

DIVERSIFIED RURAL ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES; RURAL PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

2.2.1	Number of new jobs created <i>Starting in IFAD12 this CI will be substituted with:</i> Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities (IFAD12)
Definition	Number of new full-time or recurrent seasonal on-farm and off-farm jobs created since project start-up, either as independent individuals (self-employed) or as employees of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Jobs created within farmers' organizations that received project support are also included, but temporary jobs created for a limited period (e.g. for road construction) shall be excluded.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire. If collected through the COI survey, data collection:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>is conducted at household level but applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project for employment in rural enterprises</i> - <i>should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project</i>
Unit surveyed	Household survey AND / OR Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed) to deduct the number of NEW jobs created
COI related questions	[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES : [I0] RURAL ENTERPRISES INFORMATION [I2] RURAL ENTERPRISES EMPLOYMENT [J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.5 and J.6
Determination of the value of the indicator	Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) COI Household survey including a sample of supported rural enterprises (including income-generating activities) and beneficiaries who received vocational training AND (b) A sample of rural producers' organizations Number of jobs at the moment of the survey: = Number of jobs in rural enterprises + number of jobs resulting from vocational training + number of jobs in Producer Organizations = I.21 + I.22 + I.23 + I.25 ...+ J.6
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New jobs - Job owner - men - Job owner - women - Job owner - young - Job owner - indigenous (when relevant)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 8.5 - Indirect impact: .1.2, 2.3, 8.6 and 10.2

2.2.2	Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit
Definition	Project-supported rural enterprises surveyed reporting an increase in profit over the considered period, as shown by sales, income and expenditure patterns. Profit is estimated by deducting all expenditures and recurrent costs from total income or sales.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. <i>The data may be collected or calculated by project M&E staff, using the income and expenditure data that should be routinely recorded by beneficiary enterprises. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i> <i>If collected through the COI survey, data collection is conducted at household level but should be applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project.</i>
Unit surveyed	Sample of rural enterprises
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES : [I1] RURAL ENTERPRISES PROFIT
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator applies to rural enterprises supported through the project, whether formal or informal, and includes pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, microenterprises with semi-structured activities or small enterprises with structured businesses. The percentage reported should refer to the total number of enterprises supported since project start-up – i.e. including the fraction that went out of business. Profit at the time of the survey = Sales – Costs = I.1.1 – 1-1-2
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Number of enterprises - Percentage of enterprises
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 1.2 - Indirect impact: .8.2, 9.3 and 10.1

2.2.3	Producers' organizations engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities
Definition	Refers to the surveyed producers' organizations that have established contractual or other types of arrangements with other value chain stakeholders and/or public entities, with project support. Includes upstream and downstream arrangements (e.g. input provision or selling arrangements) and partnerships with public and/or private entities.
Data collection method	COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization. <i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i>
Unit surveyed	Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.11 and J.12
Determination of the value of the indicator	Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producer's organizations. Number of partnerships = J.12
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (if relevant)
SDG target <i>Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 Indirect impact: .5.5, 8.2, 8.3 and 16.7

<p>2.2.4</p>	<p>Current: Number of supported rural producers' organization members reporting new or improved services provided by their organization</p> <p>This CI will be disabled and a new CI with the same code will be created in order to reflect the logic agreed while developing the COI Guidelines and survey, which focuses on ROs rather than their members (members will be tracked through the multipliers associated to the new CI rather than through a separate CI). The new CI will be as follows:</p> <p>Number of supported rural producers' organizations reporting new or improved services provided by their organization</p>
<p>Definition</p>	<p>Current: Rural organizations supported by the project that have developed better or more diversified services for their members, such as access to storage, processing, marketing facilities, credit provision, inputs and equipment purchase, technical assistance, grouped sales. Includes new services, as well as existing ones that were improved due to strengthened organizational capacities, as perceived and reported by the members themselves.</p> <p>New: Rural organizations supported by the project that have developed better or more diversified services for their members, such as access to storage, processing, marketing facilities, credit provision, inputs and equipment purchase, technical assistance, grouped sales. Includes new services, as well as existing ones that were improved due to strengthened organizational capacities.</p>
<p>Data collection method</p>	<p>COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.</p> <p>This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization.</p> <p><i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i></p>
<p>Unit surveyed</p>	<p>Sample of Producers Organizations</p>
<p>Measurement</p>	<p>COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).</p>
<p>COI related questions</p>	<p>[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.9 and J.10</p>
<p>Determination of the value of the indicator</p>	<p>Data to be collected through specific surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producer's organizations.</p> <p>New services: Comparison J.9 with baseline data Improved services: if increase in use of services: Comparison of J.10</p>
<p>Mandatory Disaggregation [Refers to NEW COI only]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (when relevant)
<p><i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i></p>	<p>Direct impact: 2.3 - Indirect impact: .5.5, 8.2 and 8.3</p>

2.2.5	Rural producers' organizations reporting an increase in sales
Definition	Producers' organizations interviewed claiming that they have recorded an increase in the volume of production sold or in the value of sales compared to the pre-project situation, thanks to project marketing and other capacity-building support.
Data collection method	COI survey to Producers Organizations conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization. <i>This information might already be available thanks to project's M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.</i>
Unit surveyed	Sample of Producers Organizations
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS: J.9 and J.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	Data to be collected through ad hoc surveys applied to a sample of supported rural producers' organizations : J.8
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Rural POs - Total number of POs members - Women PO members - Men PO members - Young PO members - Indigenous peoples PO members (when relevant)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 1.2 - Indirect impact: .2.3, 8.2, 9.3 and 10.1

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2.2.6	Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities
Definition	Beneficiary households interviewed who claim that, as compared to the pre-project situation: (a) they can now more easily access the required market, processing or storage facilities; and that (b) these facilities are fully functional.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed) and Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	MODULE [D] PROCESSING AND MARKET ACCESS MODULE [C1] PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES: C.1.16 to C.1.21
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to households beneficiaries which participated to in any project-supported activity designed to help improve physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities: check with Project M&E system</p> <p>According to project's interventions, all the dimensions (Storage / Market/ Processing) of the indicators do not necessarily apply, The project team should only select which questions correspond to the activities supported by the project and the resulting changes expected.</p> <p>Storage facilities: C.1.16 to C.1.21 Market facilities: D.5. to D.9 Processing facilities: D.1. to D.4</p>
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	<p>For each relevant type of facility (Market, processing, storage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households reporting improved physical access to *type of relevant facility* (number) - Households reporting improved physical access to *type of relevant facility* (%) - Size of Households (number of people)
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	<p>Direct impact: 9.1 Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.3, 2.c and 12.3</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

3.2.2	Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices
Definition	Project beneficiaries who were trained in environmentally sustainable practices and/or the management of climate-related risks, and who claim that: (a) they have fully mastered these practices; and (b) they are now routinely using these technologies and practices.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[G] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE: G.1, G.2, G.3, G.4, G.5, G.6, G.7 and G.8.
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for the adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices: check with Project M&E system and CI survey G.1 and G.2 Adoption: Environmentally sustainable technologies and practices: if yes to ALL G.6, G.7 and G.8 Climate-resilient technologies and practices: if yes to ALL G.3 G.4 and G.5
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	- Households (number) - Households (%) - Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 13.1 - Indirect impact: .1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 12.2, 12.8 and 15.1

3.2.3	Households reporting a significant reduction in the time spent collecting water or fuel
Definition	Project beneficiaries who claim to have halved the amount of time spent by household members collecting drinking water or fuel wood, per day or week.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey (if no previous data, recall questions needed).
COI related questions	[G] ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE: G.9 and G.10
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to the beneficiaries who received support from the project for interventions such as drinking-water schemes, wells, rainwater collection infrastructure, rural roads, tree plantation: check with Project M&E system. Wood or fuel:G.1.9 Water: G.1.10
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households (number) Households (%) Total number of household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 2.3 Indirect impact: .2.4, 5.4, 6.4, 12.2

PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

SF.2.1	Households satisfied with project-supported services²
Definition	Households reporting that they: (a) easily accessed or used the services provided by the public/private entities supported by the project, and (b) were satisfied with the quality of the services provided by the public/private entities supported by the project. The indicator aims determining whether the main services delivered by the public/private entities supported by the project adequately meet target groups' productive/business/employment/livelihood needs. The indicator indirectly assesses (1) the responsiveness of the project in reflecting target groups' views and needs during the design, delivery and adaptation of services, and (2) the impact of the project's capacity building support to the service providers towards improving their service delivery capacities.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time. Separate questions should be asked for each main service delivered by the public/private entities supported by the project (maximum three main services should be identified per project), to be determined at project design (or start-up). Selection criteria for main services provided might include planned level of beneficiary outreach and budget allocated to the service.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[H1] ACCESS AND USE OF SERVICES: H.1.1, H.1.2 and H.1.3
Determination of the value of the indicator	Households are considered satisfied with the services provided by the project if FOR EACH service they benefited from they managed to easily access/use it AND were satisfied with its quality. Satisfied Household: IF WHEN K.1=1 THEN [(K.2= 3 OR 4) AND (K.3=3 OR 4)] FOR EACH service
<i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i>	Households Households (%) Household members
<i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i>	Direct impact: 16.7 Indirect impact: .1.4, 2.3 and 2.a

² This indicator is mandatory for all projects approved in December 2020 onwards. This rule does not apply to C-Type and Z-Type projects.

SF.2.2	Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers³
Definition	Households that participate in project-supported groups/organizations reporting that: (a) they have influence over decisions taken in the project-supported group/organization in which they participate; and (b) the project-supported group/organization they participate in can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers.
Data collection method	COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE: H.2.1, H.2.2, H.2.3 and H.2.4
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to organizations/community groups supported by the project while module [H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE refers to any organization or community group the respondent might belong to. Therefore, for the interpretation and determination of the value of this indicator, for each organization/group selected in question H.2.1, it should be determined if it is a project-supported organization/group. Households will be considered able to influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers IF for at least ONE project-supported group they belong to, they respond 3 (medium extent) or 4 (High extent) to questions H.2.3 AND H.2.4.
Mandatory Disaggregation	Households Households (%) Household members
SDG target Direct / Indirect	Direct impact: 16.7 Indirect impact: .5.c, 8.3 and 10.2

³ This indicator is mandatory for all projects approved in December 2020 onwards. This rule does not apply to C-Type and Z-Type projects.

IE.2.1	Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment
Definition	<p>IFAD's empowerment indicator is an index based on the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) developed by IFPRI, OPHI and USAID. The pro-WEAI is rooted in Kabeer's (1990, 2005) framework of empowerment which describes empowerment as a process of change on the interrelated dimensions of resources, agency, and achievements and focuses on measuring agency or the ability of individuals, who were unable to do so previously, to make strategic choices. (Malapit, et al, 2019).</p> <p>IFAD's empowerment indicator is a simplified version of the pro-WEAI. It aims at measuring individuals empowerment in the communities where IFAD's projects are implemented, in the domains relevant to IFAD's operations. IFAD's empowerment indicator includes 10 of the 12 dimensions for the pro-WEAI, focusing on those IFAD can influence through its supported activities. Similarly to the pro-WEAI, these dimensions are mapped to three domains of empowerment: intrinsic agency (power within), instrumental agency (power to), and collective agency (power with) which are linked to the definition of empowerment.</p> <p>The 10 dimensions are mapped to the three domains of agency as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intrinsic agency: Autonomy in income, Self-efficacy and Attitudes about intimate partner violence. ▪ Instrumental agency: Input in productive decisions, Ownership of land and other assets, Access to and decisions on financial services (if any provided by IFAD supported project), Control over use of income and Work balance. ▪ Collective agency: Group membership and Membership in influential groups <p><i>The indicator must be disaggregated by sex in order to compare empowerment between women and men.</i></p>
Data collection method	<p>COI survey:</p> <p>The survey unit corresponds to the household but the gender of the respondent matters; it is indeed important to ensure that the proportion of women (men) respondent reflect the proportion of women (men) targeted by the project.</p> <p>If the project is defined as Gender-Transformative, the COI questionnaire then includes all the questions with a IE.2.1 (IFAD's Empowerment Indicator CI NUMBER) mention included in the modules of the COI questionnaire, as well as all the questions included in the empowerment-dedicated sub-modules of the module [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE <p>Note that sub-module [H6] Attitudes about Domestic Violence is mandatory. However, given the sensitivity of the topic in certain contexts, project staff might contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for guidance on how to best collect the data.</p> <p>Also note that for sub-modules [H3] to [H6], the project team might consider surveying both man AND woman WITHIN the household for a specific subset of projects (for instance Impact Assessment carried out on 15% of the projects and projects implementing household methodologies). It is recommended, but not mandatory, since this approach requires additional resources (time, budget and capacities) project staff might contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for support.</p>
Unit surveyed	Household survey, beneficiary individuals reflecting the proportion of women/men targeted by the project
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey

<p>COI related questions</p>	<p>All questions with a IE.2.1 (CI NUMBER) mention: [B] HOUSING AND ASSETS: B.1.2, B.2.1, B.2.2, B.2.3, B.2.4. [C] PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES: C.0.1, C.0.3, C.0.7, C.1.3, C.1.4, C.1.15, C.1.22, C.1.23, C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.7, C.2.8, C.2.9, C.2.10, C.2.11, C.3.3, C.3.4, C.3.5, C.3.6. [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES: E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.7, E.8, E.10 [F] NUTRITION : F.1.2, F.1.3. [I] RURAL ENTERPRISES: I.0.2, I.1.3, I.2.1. as well as Empowerment-dedicated sub-modules: [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT: [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</p>												
<p>Determination of the value of the indicator</p>	<p>The indicator only applies to individuals which benefitted from or participated to in any project-supported activity: check with Project M&E system.</p> <p>Each dimension is equally weighted and is assigned a rating - 1: Adequate and 0: not adequate - according to the answers of the dimension-related questions: See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment Indicators for description of ADEQUACY CRITERIA and for the estimation of IE.2.1 at project level based on COI survey results.</p> <p>Based on the rating of each dimension, an empowerment score is calculated and is then expressed as a percentage. Each dimension is equally weighted. The score then has to be compared with the baseline score to assess whether or not it has increased.</p> <p>Example 1 for 1 individual:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1189 1407 2016"> <thead> <tr> <th>COI Survey</th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>Mid-Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Dimensions: Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Autonomy in income:</i> ■ <i>Self-efficacy:</i> ■ <i>Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</i> Instrumental Agency ■ <i>Input in productive decisions:</i> ■ <i>Ownership of land and other assets:</i> ■ <i>Access to and decisions on financial services:</i> ■ <i>Control over use of income:</i> ■ <i>Work balance:</i> Collective Agency: ■ <i>Group membership:</i> ■ <i>Membership in influential groups</i> </td> <td> Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> Instrumental agency ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> </td> <td> Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> Instrumental Agency ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total points:</td> <td>4 Points (out of 10)</td> <td>6 Points (out of 10)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Empowerment score:</td> <td>40%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	COI Survey	Baseline	Mid-Term	Dimensions: Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Autonomy in income:</i> ■ <i>Self-efficacy:</i> ■ <i>Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</i> Instrumental Agency ■ <i>Input in productive decisions:</i> ■ <i>Ownership of land and other assets:</i> ■ <i>Access to and decisions on financial services:</i> ■ <i>Control over use of income:</i> ■ <i>Work balance:</i> Collective Agency: ■ <i>Group membership:</i> ■ <i>Membership in influential groups</i>	Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> Instrumental agency ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	Intrinsic agency ■ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> Instrumental Agency ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ■ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>	Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	6 Points (out of 10)	Empowerment score:	40%	60%
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Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	6 Points (out of 10)											
Empowerment score:	40%	60%											

	<p>The respondent has experienced an improvement in empowerment</p> <p>Example 2 for 1 individual:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 309 1396 1149"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="475 309 786 342">COI Survey</th> <th data-bbox="786 309 1098 342">Baseline</th> <th data-bbox="1098 309 1396 342">Mid-Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="475 342 786 1086"> <p>Dimensions:</p> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Autonomy in income: ▪ Self-efficacy: ▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence: <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input in productive decisions: ▪ Ownership of land and other assets: ▪ Access to and decisions on financial services: ▪ Control over use of income: ▪ Work balance: <p>Collective Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group membership: ▪ Membership in influential groups </td> <td data-bbox="786 342 1098 1086"> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt <p>Instrumental agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate.1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt </td> <td data-bbox="1098 342 1396 1086"> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate. 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="475 1086 786 1120">Total points:</td> <td data-bbox="786 1086 1098 1120">4 Points (out of 10)</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1086 1396 1120">4 Points (out of 10)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="475 1120 786 1149">Empowerment score:</td> <td data-bbox="786 1120 1098 1149">40%</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1120 1396 1149">40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Overall, the respondent has not experienced an improved in empowerment. However, an analysis of the change within domains of empowerment provides insights to changes in empowerment at the indicator level. Attitudes about intimate partner violence is offset by the control over use of income.</p>	COI Survey	Baseline	Mid-Term	<p>Dimensions:</p> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Autonomy in income: ▪ Self-efficacy: ▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence: <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input in productive decisions: ▪ Ownership of land and other assets: ▪ Access to and decisions on financial services: ▪ Control over use of income: ▪ Work balance: <p>Collective Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group membership: ▪ Membership in influential groups 	<p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt <p>Instrumental agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate.1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt 	<p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate. 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt 	Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	4 Points (out of 10)	Empowerment score:	40%	40%
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Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	4 Points (out of 10)											
Empowerment score:	40%	40%											
<p><i>Mandatory Disaggregation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons (number) - Total persons (%) - Females (number) - Females (%) - Males (number) - Males (%) 												
<p><i>SDG target Direct / Indirect</i></p>	<p>Direct impact: 10.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .1.4, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c and 16.7 												

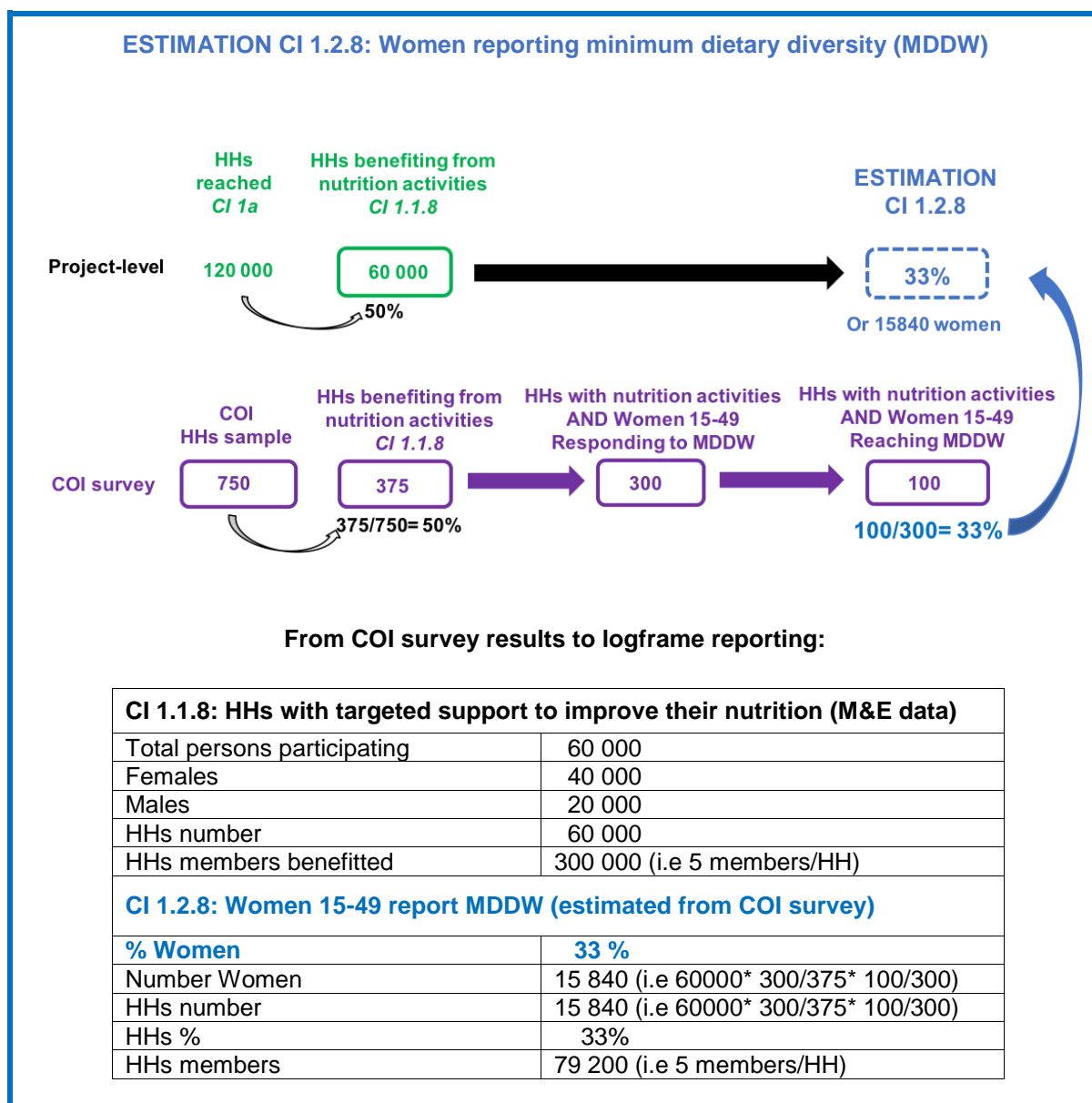
APPENDIX II:

NUTRITION AND EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS: DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND MEASUREMENT

NUTRITION INDICATORS:

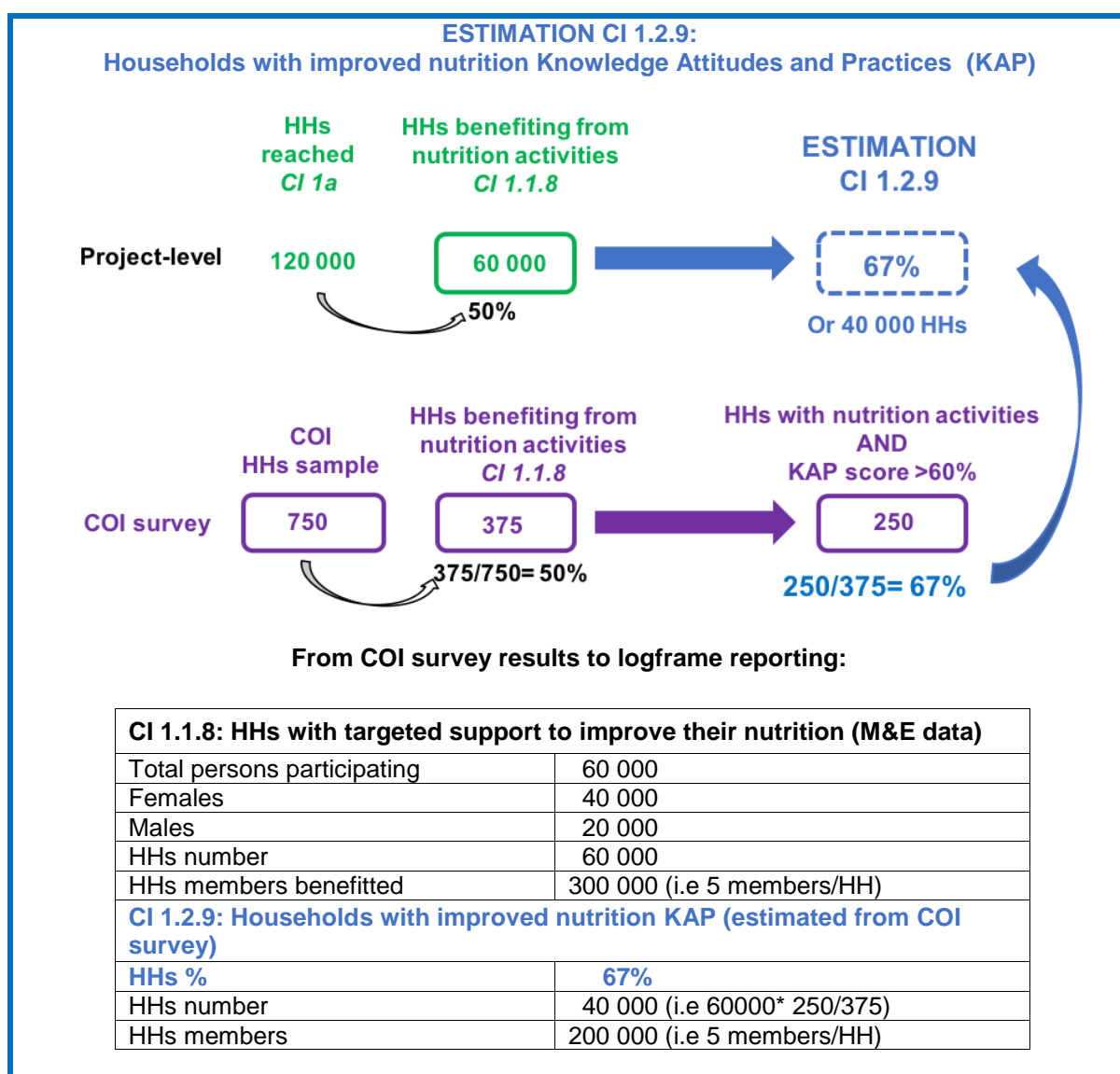
1.2.8	Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)
Definition	<p>Women surveyed claiming that they are consuming a diversified diet, which means that they are consuming at least 5 out of 10 prescribed food groups .</p> <p>The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women is the measure of dietary diversity of women to assess their diet quality. It is a proxy indicator to judge adequacy of micronutrient (e.g. vitamins, minerals) consumption by women. It is also a proxy to gauge the adequacy of nutrition intake of the household members. MDDW is expected to provide a broader picture of a household's nutrient intake, taking into consideration that in most societies women are more likely to be nutritionally vulnerable because of their disadvantaged position in relation to intra-household distribution of nutritious foods in resource-poor settings, which are the primary targets for IFAD operations. Additionally, women, and in particular women of reproductive age (15-49 years), are more vulnerable due to their higher physiological demand for nutrients compared to adult men.</p>
Data collection method	<p>COI survey conducted at Baseline, Mid-Term and Completion. Data should be reflected in ORMS in these 3 points in Time</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the list of examples within each category is adapted to local context. ▪ Ensure enumerators are familiar with local dishes; If the respondent mentions a mixed dish, ask for all ingredients and continue asking until the respondent says 'nothing else'.
Unit surveyed	Household survey, women between 15-49 years old
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	<p>[F] NUTRITION :</p> <p>[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1</p> <p>[F2] DIET DIVERSITY: F.2.1 and F.2.2</p>
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0 and where a woman between 15-49 years old is available for this part of the questionnaire.</p> <p>The questionnaire (F.2.2) includes classification of food into 10 food groups. Women (15-49 years) are asked what food they ate in the past 24 hours. If the women's diet includes food items that can be categorized into a MINIMUM OF FIVE food groups, then she is expected to have met the minimum requirement for micronutrient consumption. The amount of each food group needs to be 15 g or more.</p> <p><i>See Chart below for the estimation of 1.2.8 at project level based on COI survey results</i></p>

Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (number) - Women (%) - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.2, and 3.4



1.2.9	Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)
Definition	Targeted households who have acquired new knowledge and have adopted good attitudes and practices (KAP) on nutrition. This indicator is relevant when a project includes nutrition education, counselling, behaviour change communication, mass media message transmission on nutrition, cooking demonstration etc. It is a measurement of change in targeted behaviours that have negative impacts on nutrition as determined by a nutrition situation analysis. These include, improvement in water sanitation and hygiene, improvement of child feeding practices, micronutrients intake, food safety and culture among others. These practices may vary based on context.
Data collection method	COI Survey Within the template COI questionnaire, the KAP module includes six components corresponding to the most prevalent behaviours affecting nutrition outcomes. The six components are on A.Water and Hygiene, B.Sanitation and hygiene, C.Food safety, hygiene and preparation, D.Intake of micronutrients, E.Feeding practices and F.Food cultural practices. Each project is expected to select at least two components based on the most significant behaviours that should be promoted by the project for improved nutrition. The questions and answers might need to be adapted to the specific context and nutritional practices in the project area. Additional components may need to be developed according to project's characteristics (it is recommended that these are developed during design). The KAP components' questionnaire should be contextualized and finalized with a nutrition expert before the baseline survey is carried out.
Unit surveyed	Household survey
Measurement	Calculation based on current survey
COI related questions	[F] NUTRITION : [F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND: F.1.0, F.1.1 [F3] KAP
Determination of the value of the indicator	The indicator only applies to beneficiary households which participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition: check with Project M&E system and CI survey F.1.0 Based on the answers of each selected components, a KAP score is calculated and is expressed as a percentage. 1 point is assigned to each adequate answer and the total number of points for each component is converted into a percentage. The final KAP score corresponds to the mean of each component's score. Equal weight is thus applied to each component (unless specified and justified otherwise in the design document). If the KAP score is a MINIMUM of 60%, then the household is expected to have reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP. <i>Example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Component A. Water and hygiene:</i> 5 adequate answers out of 6 questions: 85% ▪ <i>Component C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation:</i> 5 adequate answers out of 9 questions: 55% ▪ <i>Component E. Feeding practices/Complementary feeding - For Mothers with children above 6 months old:</i> 4 adequate answers out of 5 questions: 80% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ $KAP\ score = (85\% + 55\% + 80\%) / 3 = 75\% > 60\%$ <i>The surveyed household has reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP.</i>

	<p>ADEQUACY CRITERIA for each question are described in the table below</p> <p>See Chart below for the estimation of 1.2.9 at project level based on COI survey results</p>
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households (number) - Households (%) - Household members (number)
SDG target Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .2.2, 2.4 and 3.4



KAP Questionnaire Guide and Adequacy Criteria

Each question is assigned a rating – 1 if Adequate and 0 if Not adequate - according to adequacy criteria presented below.

Please note that adequacy criteria might be reviewed in light of specific context and project’s characteristics.

The total number of points for each component is converted into a percentage. The final KAP score corresponds to the means of each component’s score. Equal weight is thus applied to each component (unless specified and justified otherwise in the design document).

If the gets a KAP score of MINIMUM 60%, then the household is expected to have reached the requirements for improved nutrition KAP.

Question type: K: Knowledge / A: Attitudes / P: Practices

Nb	Type	Question	Answer	ADEQUACY CRITERIA
Component A. Water and hygiene				
B.1.12	P	<p><i>The purpose is to assess whether the water source is safe or not safe</i></p> <p>Q: What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?</p>	<p>SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE</p> <p>1: Public tap/standpipe - 2: Handpumps/boreholes 3: Protected hand-dug well – 4: Unprotected hand-dug well – 5:Water seller/kiosks – 6: Piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house) - 7:Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) - 8: Protected spring - 9:Unprotected spring - 10: Rain water (safely harvested) - 11: Bottled water/water sachets - 12: Tanker truck – 13:Other – 14: I don’t know-</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, , 10, 11</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 4, 5, , 9, 12, 13, 14</p>
F.3.1	P	Q: How often do you clean drinking water containers?	<p>SELECT ONE</p> <p>1: Every time we use them - 2: At least once a week - 3: At least once a month - 4: At least once a year - 5: I Don’t know – 6:Never</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 1, 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 3, 4, 5, 6</p>
F.3.2	P	Q: Do you drink water directly from commonly used unsafe sources (e.g. river, canal, etc.)?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: Sometimes	<p>ADEQUATE: 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3</p>
F.3.3	K	Q: How likely do you think it is that your child will become sick, such as having stomachache or diarrhoea, from you not washing your hands?	1: Not likely – 2: Likely – 3: I don’t know	<p>ADEQUATE: 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3</p>
F.3.4	P	Q: Do you have (or do you collect) enough water supply to meet all your daily households’ needs, such as bathing, cooking, cleaning the house, etc. (not for animal use, brickmaking, agriculture, gardening, etc.?)	1: Yes, always - 2: Yes, almost – 3: Only sometimes – 4: Not at all - 5: I Don’t know	<p>ADEQUATE: 1, 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 3, 4, 5</p>
F.3.5	A	Q: How good do you think it is to wash your hands before feeding a child/eating?	1: Not good- 2: Good – 3: I don’t know	<p>ADEQUATE: 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3</p>
Component B: Sanitation and hygiene				
B.1.8	P	Q: What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use?	<p>SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE</p> <p>1: Household latrine/toilet - 2:Communal latrine - 3: Open defecation - 4: Plastic bag - 5: Bucket Toilet - 6: Bush - 7:I Don’t know</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 1, 2, 5,</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 3, 4, 6, 7</p>

F.3.6	P	Q: Is there a handwashing station at the latrine/toilet?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.7	P	Q: Is soap present at the hand washing station?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.8	P	<i>The purpose is to assess whether domestic waste could represent a serious threat to household sanitation and hygiene conditions</i> Q: Where does your household dispose of domestic waste?	SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE 1: Household pit - 2: Communal pit 3: Street bin/container for garbage collection - 4: Designated open area - 5: Undesignated open area - 6: Bury it - 7: Burn it - 8: Other	ADEQUATE: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 NOT ADEQUATE: 5, 7, 8 [For answer # 6 and # 7, adequacy needs to be decided according to the specific context]
F.3.9	A	Q: How good do you think it is to remove faeces from the home and surroundings? (This refers to human and animal faeces)	1: Good – 2: Not good – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
Component C: Food safety, hygiene and preparation				
F.3.10	P	Q: Do you wash your hands immediately before handling food?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	ADEQUATE: 4, 5 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 2, 3,
F.3.11	P	Q: Do you check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	ADEQUATE: 4, 5 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 2, 3,
F.3.12	P	Q: Do you use food after the expiration date if it has no visible change in quality aspect?	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.13	K	Q: Well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	ADEQUATE: 2 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3
F.3.14	K	Q: Washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.15	P	Q: Are you or a family member used to eat leftovers that are not properly stored? <i>For example, some foods might require to be placed into a climate controlled area, other foods need to be covered and protected from flies if stored on a shelter, etc</i>	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	ADEQUATE 1 NOT ADEQUATE 2, 3,
F.3.16	K	Q: Food that is unfit for consumption always presents colour, taste and/or smell changes	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don't Know	ADEQUATE: 2 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3
F.3.17	P	Q: Do you cover your food and protect it from flies?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don't Know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE:

				2, 3
F.3.18	A	Q: How good do you think it is to keep meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place	1: Not good – 2: Good. – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 2 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3
Component D: Intake of micronutrients				
F.3.19	K	Q: How can iodine deficiency be prevented?	SELECT ONE 1: Eat/prepare foods with iodized salt – 2: Other – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.20	P	Q: Did you use salt to cook the main meal eaten by members of your family last night?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.21	P	Q: What kind of salt did you use?	SELECT ONE 1: Iodized – 2: Not iodized – 3: No salt at home – 4: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3, 4
F.3.22	K	Q: Have you heard about iron deficiency anaemia?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.23	K	Q: What causes anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Lack of adequate nutrients in the diet and/or insufficient intake of quantities 2: Sickness and/or infection (e.g. malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc.) 3: Heavy bleeding during menstruation 4: I Don't know	At least one correct answer is enough to classify for adequacy: ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3 NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 4
F.3.24	K	Q: How serious/dangerous do you think it is to lack vitamin A in your body?	1: Serious – 2: Not serious - 3: I don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.25	K	Q: Who are the highest at-risk household members for iron-deficiency anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Women of childbearing years 2: young boys 3: Male adults 4: children under five 5: Elderly people 6. Young girls	Answer considered adequate if at least two adequate options are chosen ADEQUATE: 1, 4,6 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3, 5
F.3.26	P	Q: Yesterday, during day or night did you eat vitamin A rich foods such as <i>[Examples of locally available /commonly consumed vitamin A rich foods]</i> ?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: Don't know/no answer	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
F.3.27	P	Q: How often do you consume meat/fish?	1:At least twice per week - 2: Once per week – 3: Once per month	ADEQUATE: 1,2 NOT ADEQUATE: 3
F.3.28	A	Q: How likely do you think a pregnant woman is to suffer from anaemia?	1: Not likely - 2. Likely – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 2 NOT ADEQUATE: 1, 3

Component E: Feeding practices/Complementary feeding				
<i>For this component, the surveyor should ideally be female in order to put mothers at ease (for mothers with children).</i>				
<i>For the presence of baby and information, check household members list.</i>				
For Mothers with children up to 6 months old:				
F.3.29	P	<p><i>The aim of this question is to measure the improvement over time of mothers who are exclusively breastfeeding for the first 6 months</i></p> <p>Q: Yesterday during the day or at night, Did (name of the baby) have any of the following liquids? (Read the list of liquids, starting with "plain water")</p>	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>1: Plain water - 2: Breastmilk - 3: Infant formula - 4: Milk, such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk - 5: Juice or juice drinks - 6: Clear broth - 7: Yogurt - 8: Thin porridge - 9: Any other liquids such as (list other water-based liquids available in the local setting) - 10: Any other liquids</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: If contains any of these: 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10</p>
F.3.30	K	Q: Until what age is it recommended that a mother feeds nothing more than breastmilk?	<p>SELECT ONE</p> <p>1: From birth to six months-2: Other- 3: I Don't know</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 1</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 2,3</p>
F.3.31	A	Q: How good do you think it is to breastfeed your baby exclusively for six months?	1: Not good – 2: Good - 3: I Don't know	<p>ADEQUATE: 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 1,3</p>
F.3.32	K	Q: What are the benefits for a baby if he/she receives only breastmilk during the first six months of life?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>1. He/she grows healthily – 2:Protection from diarrhoea and other infections – 3:Protection against obesity and chronic diseases in adulthood – 4:Protection against other diseases – 5:Other - 6:I Don't know</p>	<p>At least one correct answer is enough to classify for adequacy:</p> <p>ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3 and/or 4</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 5 and/or 6</p>
For Mothers with children above 6 months old				
F.3.33	K	Q: At what age should babies start eating foods in addition to breastmilk?	<p>SELECT ONE</p> <p>1:At six months – 2:Other – 3: I Don't know</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: 1</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3</p>
F.3.34	K	Q: Why is it important to start giving food in addition to breastmilk to babies from the age of six months?	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>1:Breastmilk alone is not enough to supply all the nutrients needed for the baby's growth from six months – 2:At six months, the baby is developmentally ready for other foods – 3:I Don't know</p>	<p>At least one correct answer is enough to classify for adequacy:</p> <p>ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 3</p>
F.3.35	P	Q: Yesterday during the day or at night, did (name of the baby) eat:	<p>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY whether food item was consumed either alone or combined with other foods:</p> <p>Group 1: Grains, roots and tubers - Group 2: Legumes and nuts - Group 3: Dairy products - Group 4:Flesh foods, meat, fish, shellfish or seafood- crabs, snails or insects - Group 5: Eggs - Group 6: Vitamin A fruits and vegetables - Group 7: Other fruits and vegetables</p>	<p>ADEQUATE: Four or more food groups</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE: Less than 4 food groups</p>
F.3.36	A	Q: How confident do you feel in preparing food for your child?	1: Confident - 2: Not confident – 3: I Don't know	<p>ADEQUATE: 1</p> <p>NOT ADEQUATE:</p>

				2, 3
F.3.37	A	Q How difficult is it for you to feed your child several times each day?	1: Not difficult – 2: Difficult – 3: I Don't know	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2, 3
Component F: Food cultural practices				
F.3.38	P	Q: Do you discuss with other family members and share decisions on healthy diets and good nutrition?	1: Yes 2: No	ADEQUATE: 1 NOT ADEQUATE: 2
F.3.39	A	Certain nutritious foods are associated with a lower social class. The aim is to ensure that the poor rural farmers maintain a healthy diet even with increased incomes. Q: Which among the following foods do you consider to be for the poor people?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Nutritious Traditional/wild vegetables - 2: Processed foods/sweet beverage - 3: Traditional grains/tubers - 4: None - 5: I dont know	ADEQUATE: 4 NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3
F.3.40	A	<i>The aim is to measure a reduction over time of the influence of social and cultural barriers towards consumption of nutritious foods for vulnerable groups</i> Q: Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by pregnant women?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Vegetables - 2: Protein rich foods - 3: Fruits - 4: Should consume all - 5: I don't know	ADEQUATE: 4 NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3 and/or 5
F.3.41	A	<i>The aim is to measure a reduction over time of the influence of social and cultural barriers towards consumption of nutritious foods for vulnerable groups</i> Q: Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by lactating mothers?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Vegetables - 2: Protein rich foods - 3: Fruits - 4: Should consume all - 5: I don't know	ADEQUATE: 4 NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3 and/or 5
F.3.42	A	<i>The aim is to measure a reduction over time of the influence of social and cultural barriers towards consumption of nutritious foods for vulnerable groups</i> Q: Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by young children (the assumption is that they are clean and safe for consumption and consumed in adequate amounts)	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY CONTEXTUALIZE 1: Vegetables (Add examples) 2: Protein rich foods (Add examples) 3: Fruits (Add examples) 4: Should consume all 5: I don't know	ADEQUATE: 4 NOT ADEQUATE: If contains 1 and/or 2 and/or 3 and/or 5
F.3.43	P	Q: Do you process any food at the household level to ensure additional food availability in case of shortages?	SELECT ONE 1: Yes, with traditional methods 2: Yes, with basic technologies 3: Yes, with traditional methods and basic technologies 4: No, I do not process any foods	ADEQUATE: 1,2,3 NOT ADEQUATE: 4
F.3.44	P	Q: What is the main method you use to cook "name of a vegetable which is common in the project area"?	SELECT ONE 1:Boil and discard water – 2:Boil and use the water – 3:Wash and eat them raw – 4:Steaming – 5:Shallow frying - 6:Deep fry	ADEQUATE 2,3,4,5 NOT ADEQUATE 1,6

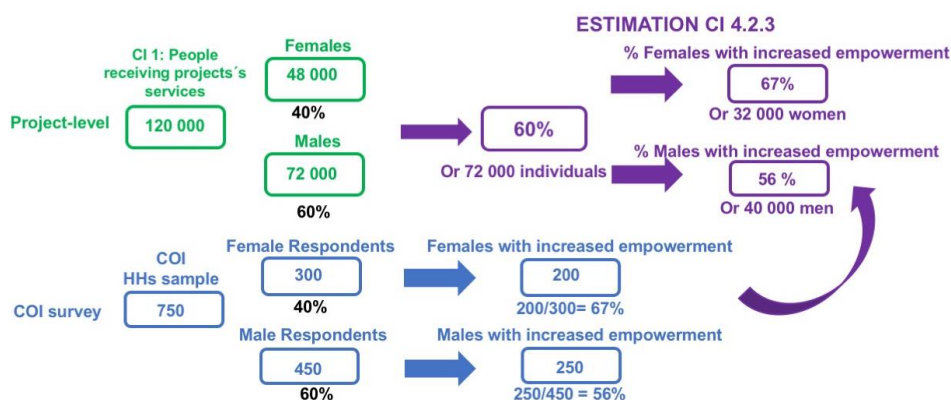
IFAD'S EMPOWERMENT INDICATOR:

<p>IE.2.1</p>	<p>Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment</p>
<p>Definition</p>	<p>IFAD's empowerment indicator is an index based on the project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI) developed by IFPRI, OPHI and USAID. The pro-WEAI is rooted in Kabeer's (1990, 2005) framework of empowerment which describes empowerment as a process of change on the interrelated dimensions of resources, agency, and achievements and focuses on measuring agency or the ability of individuals, who were unable to do so previously, to make strategic choices. (Malapit, et al, 2019).</p> <p>IFAD's empowerment indicator is a simplified version of the pro-WEAI. It aims at measuring individuals empowerment in the communities where IFAD's projects are implemented, in the domains relevant to IFAD's operations. IFAD's empowerment indicator includes 10 of the 12 dimensions for the pro-WEAI, focusing on those IFAD can influence through its supported activities. Similarly to the pro-WEAI, these dimensions are mapped to three domains of empowerment: intrinsic agency (power within), instrumental agency (power to), and collective agency (power with) which are linked to the definition of empowerment.</p> <p>The 10 dimensions are mapped to the three domains of agency as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intrinsic agency: Autonomy in income, Self-efficacy and Attitudes about intimate partner violence. ▪ Instrumental agency: Input in productive decisions, Ownership of land and other assets, Access to and decisions on financial services (if any provided by IFAD supported project), Control over use of income and Work balance. ▪ Collective agency: Group membership and Membership in influential groups. <p><i>The indicator must be disaggregated by sex in order to compare empowerment between women and men.</i></p>
<p>Data collection method</p>	<p>COI survey:</p> <p>The survey unit corresponds to the household but the gender of the respondent matters; it is indeed important to ensure that the proportion of women (men) respondent reflect the proportion of women (men) targeted by the project.</p> <p>If the project is defined as Gender-Transformative, the COI questionnaire then includes all the questions with a IE.2.1 (IFAD's Empowerment Indicator CI NUMBER) mention included in the modules of the COI questionnaire, as well as all the questions included in the empowerment-dedicated sub-modules of the module [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE <p>Note that sub-module [H6] Attitudes about Domestic Violence is mandatory. However, given the sensitivity of the topic in certain contexts, project staff might contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for guidance on how to best collect the data.</p> <p>Also note that for sub-modules [H3] to [H6], the project team might consider surveying both man AND woman WITHIN the household for a specific subset of projects (for instance Impact Assessment carried out on 15% of the projects and projects implementing household methodologies). It is recommended, but not mandatory, since this approach requires additional resources (time, budget and capacities) project staff might contact ECG PDT and Gender Team for support.</p>

Unit surveyed	Household survey, beneficiary individuals reflecting the proportion of women/men targeted by the project							
Measurement	COMPARISON of the results with baseline survey							
COI related questions	<p>All questions with a IE.2.1 (CI NUMBER) mention: [B] HOUSING AND ASSETS: B.1.2, B.2.1, B.2.2, B.2.3, B.2.4. [C] PRODUCTION AND NATURAL RESOURCES: C.0.1, C.0.3, C.0.7, C.1.3, C.1.4, C.1.15, C.1.22, C.1.23, C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.7, C.2.8, C.2.9, C.2.10, C.2.11, C.3.3, C.3.4, C.3.5, C.3.6. [E] FINANCIAL SERVICES: E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.7, E.8, E.10 [F] NUTRITION : F.1.2, F.1.3. [I] RURAL ENTERPRISES: I.0.2, I.1.3, I.2.1. as well as Empowerment-dedicated sub-modules: [H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT: [[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE [H3] TIME ALLOCATION [H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING [H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE [H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</p>							
Determination of the value of the indicator	<p>The indicator only applies to individuals which benefitted from or participated to in any project-supported activity: check with Project M&E system.</p> <p>Each dimension is equally weighted and is assigned a rating - 1: Adequate and 0: not adequate - according to the answers of the dimension-related questions: See Appendix II on Nutrition and Empowerment Indicators for description of ADEQUACY CRITERIA and for the estimation of IE.2.1 at project level based on COI survey results.</p> <p>Based on the rating of each dimension, an empowerment score is calculated and is then expressed as a percentage. Each dimension is equally weighted. The score then has to be compared with the baseline score to assess whether or not it has increased.</p> <p>Example 1 for 1 individual:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="475 1323 1404 2020"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="475 1323 786 1357">COI Survey</th> <th data-bbox="794 1323 1098 1357">Baseline</th> <th data-bbox="1106 1323 1404 1357">Mid-Term</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="475 1364 786 2020"> <p>Dimensions: Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Autonomy in income:</i> ▪ <i>Self-efficacy:</i> ▪ <i>Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</i> <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Input in productive decisions:</i> ▪ <i>Ownership of land and other assets:</i> ▪ <i>Access to and decisions on financial services:</i> ▪ <i>Control over use of income:</i> ▪ <i>Work balance:</i> <p>Collective Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Group membership:</i> </td> <td data-bbox="794 1364 1098 2020"> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Instrumental agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate. 0 Pt</i> </td> <td data-bbox="1106 1364 1404 2020"> <p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		COI Survey	Baseline	Mid-Term	<p>Dimensions: Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Autonomy in income:</i> ▪ <i>Self-efficacy:</i> ▪ <i>Attitudes about intimate partner violence:</i> <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Input in productive decisions:</i> ▪ <i>Ownership of land and other assets:</i> ▪ <i>Access to and decisions on financial services:</i> ▪ <i>Control over use of income:</i> ▪ <i>Work balance:</i> <p>Collective Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Group membership:</i> 	<p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Instrumental agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i> <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate. 0 Pt</i> 	<p>Intrinsic agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate: 1Pt</i> ▪ <i>Not Adequate: 0 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Instrumental Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> ▪ <i>Adequate, 1 Pt</i> <p>Collective agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Not Adequate, 0 Pt</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Membership in influential groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt
	Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	6 Points (out of 10)
	Empowerment score:	40%	60%
	The respondent has experienced an improvement in empowerment		
	Example 2 for 1 individual:		
	COI Survey	Baseline	Mid-Term
	Dimensions: Intrinsic agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Autonomy in income: ▪ Self-efficacy: ▪ Attitudes about intimate partner violence: Instrumental Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input in productive decisions: ▪ Ownership of land and other assets: ▪ Access to and decisions on financial services: ▪ Control over use of income: ▪ Work balance: Collective Agency: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group membership: ▪ Membership in influential groups 	Intrinsic agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt Instrumental agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt Collective agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate.1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt 	Intrinsic agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate: 1Pt ▪ Not Adequate: 0 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt Instrumental Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt ▪ Adequate, 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt Collective agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate. 1 Pt ▪ Not Adequate, 0 Pt
	Total points:	4 Points (out of 10)	4 Points (out of 10)
	Empowerment score:	40%	40%
	<p>Overall, the respondent has not experienced an improved in empowerment. However, an analysis of the change within domains of empowerment provides insights to changes in empowerment at the indicator level. Attitudes about intimate partner violence is offset by the control over use of income.</p> <p>ADEQUACY CRITERIA for each question are described in the table below See Chart below for the estimation of IE.2.1 at project level based on COI survey results</p>		
Mandatory Disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Total persons (number) - Total persons (%) - Females (number) - Females (%) - Males (number) - Males (%) 		
SDG target Direct / Indirect	<p>Direct impact: 10.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect impact: .1.4, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c and 16.7 		

**ESTIMATION IFAD'S EMPOWERMENT INDICATOR,
CI IE.2.1: Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment**



From COI survey results to logframe reporting:

OUTREACH (M&E data)	
CI 1: Number of people receiving services promoted or supported by the project	120 000
Females	48 000
Males	72 000
CI 1.a: Corresponding number of HHs reached	120 000
CI 1.b: Estimated corresponding total number of HHs members	600 000 (i.e 5 members/HH)
CI IE.2.1: Individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment (estimated from COI survey)	
% Individuals	60% (i.e 450/750)
% Females	67% (i.e 200/300)
% Males	56% (i.e 250/450)
Number Individuals	72 000 (i.e 120000* 450/750)
Number Females	32 000 (i.e 48000* 200/300)
Number Males	40 000 (i.e 72000* 250/450)

IFAD's Empowerment Indicator: ADEQUACY CRITERIA

Each dimension is assigned a rating - 1: Adequate and 0: not adequate - according to the answers of the dimension-related questions.

Based on the rating of each dimension, an empowerment score is calculated and is then expressed as a percentage. Each dimension is equally weighted.

Indicator	Adequacy Criteria	COI SURVEY and related questions
1. Intrinsic Agency		
1.1. Autonomy in income	Rating =1 IF H.4.1= 3 Rating=0 IF H.4.1= 1 OR H.4.1= 2	[H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING H.4.1
1.2. Self-efficacy	Rating=1 IF New General Self-Efficacy Scale score >=16 (with 4 questions) New General Self-Efficacy Scale score	[H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE:

	<p>= Sum (Answers of 4 selected questions)</p> <p>Rating=0 IF New General Self-Efficacy Scale score<16 (with 4 questions)</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Answer H.5.2 = 3: NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE Answer H.5.5 = 4: AGREE Answer H.5.6 = 5: STRONGLY AGREE Answer H.5.7 = 2: DISAGREE Sum (Answers H.5.2, H.5.5, H.5.6, H.5.7) = 3+4+5+2 = 14 <=16 Rating=0</p>	<p>4 out of 8 questions to be selected by project according to characteristics (H.5.1, H.5.2, H.5.3, H.5.4, H.5.5, H.5.6, H.5.7, H.5.8)</p>
1.3. Attitudes about intimate partner violence against women	<p>Rating=1 IF NO (0) to ALL 5 questions</p>	<p>[H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (H.6.1, H.6.2, H.6.3, H.6.4, H.6.5)</p>
2. Instrumental Agency		
2.1. Input in productive decisions	<p>Rating=1 IF WHEN respondent participates in agricultural activities THEN makes related decision solely OR jointly</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Respondent participates to crop Production (C.1.3=respondent) AND participates to related decision making (C.1.4=respondent) AND Respondent takes care of livestock (C.2.8=respondent) AND participates to related decision making (C.2.9=respondent) THEN rating=1</p>	<p>Participation: C.0.1, C.0.3, C.1.3, C.1.15, C.2.0, C.2.1, C.2.8, C.3.3 Decision: C.1.4, C.1.22, C.2.9, C.2.10, C.3.4, C.3.5</p>
2.2. Ownership of land and other assets	<p>Owns, either solely or jointly, at least ONE of the following: 1) At least THREE small assets (poultry, or mechanized equipment, or small consumer durables) (B.2.3 and C.2.1 and C.2.7) OR 2) At least TWO large assets (B.1.2 and B.2.3) OR 3) Land (C.0.7)</p>	<p>B.1.2 B.2.3 C.0.7 C.2.1, C.2.7</p>
2.3. Access to and decisions on financial services	<p>Rating=1 IF [E.2=financial product or service AND (E.3=Respondent OR E.7=Respondent OR E.8=Respondent)] OR IF [E.4= Respondent AND E.10= 1(Yes)]</p> <p><i>Meets at least ONE of the following conditions:</i> 1) Belongs to a household that used a source of credit in the past year AND participated in at least ONE sole or joint decision about it 2) Has access, solely or jointly, to a financial account</p>	<p>E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.7, E.8, E.10</p>
2.4. Control over use of income	<p>Rating=1</p>	<p>Participation: C.0.1, C.0.3, C.1.3, C.1.15, C.2.0, C.2.1,</p>

	<p>IF WHEN respondent participates in agricultural and non-agricultural activities THEN makes related decision solely OR jointly regarding income and input</p> <p><i>Example:</i> <i>Respondent participates to crop Production (C.1.3=respondent) AND participates to related decision making (C.1.22=respondent) regarding use of harvest AND use of earnings (C.1.23=respondent).</i></p> <p><i>AND</i> <i>Respondent employed in family rural enterprise (I.2.1=respondent) AND does NOT participate to related decision making (I.1.3=NOT respondent)</i></p> <p><i>THEN rating=0</i></p>	<p>C.2.8, C.3.3, F.1.2, I.0.2, I.2.1 Decision: B.2.4, C.1.22, C.1.23, C.2.10, C.2.11, C.3.5, C.3.6, F.1.3, I.1.3</p>
2.5. Work balance	<p>Rating=1 IF Workload \leq 10.5 h per day:</p> <p>Workload = time spent in primary activity + (1/2) time spent in childcare as a secondary activity</p>	[H3] TIME ALLOCATION
3. Collective Agency		
3.1 Group membership	<p>Active member of at least ONE group:</p> <p>Rating=1 IF H.2.2= Respondent for at least one organization</p>	H.2.2
3.2. Membership in influential groups	<p>Active member of at least ONE group that can influence the community to at least a MEDIUM extent.</p> <p>Rating=1 WHEN IF H.2.2= Respondent for at least one organization THEN H.2.3=3 OR 4</p>	H.2.2, H.2.3

APPENDIX III:

OUTCOME CIS NOT MEASURED THROUGH COI QUESTIONNAIRE

Inclusive financial services

- **Outcome indicator 1.2.6: (Number) Percentage of partner financial service providers with portfolio-at-risk ≥30 days below 5%.**

Definition: Portfolio-at-risk (PAR) denotes the risk to a loan portfolio from potential defaults. The lower the percentage, the healthier and less risky the loan portfolio and the safer an individual's savings are. The indicator expresses the value of outstanding loans that have at least one instalment overdue by more than 30 days, as a percentage of the value of the entire portfolio of all outstanding loans. The outstanding value of all renegotiated loans, including rescheduled and refinanced loans, should be included because they have higher than normal risk, especially if a payment is missed after renegotiation.

The calculation for PAR ≥ 30 days is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Outstanding balance of all loans with payments more than 30 days overdue}}{\text{Gross loan portfolio}} \times 100$$

A PAR ≥ 30 days below 5% is generally considered a desirable benchmark denoting good performance by the FSPs in question.

Data collection method: This ratio should be calculated by the Financial Services Providers (FSPs) themselves, which should routinely track outreach numbers on loans and other basic data on their gross loan portfolio. The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs supported since project start-up reporting PAR ≥ 30 days below 5%.

- **Outcome indicator 1.2.7: (Number) Percentage of partner financial services providers with operational self- sufficiency above 100%:**

Definition: Operational self-sufficiency (OSS) is a performance indicator denoting the sustainability of an FSP. It shows how well an FSP covers its costs with its operating revenue, and how reliant it is on donor funds. The higher the percentage, the stronger and more sustainable the FSP.

OSS is measured as the dividend of financial revenues over the sum of financial expenses, loan loss provision expenses, and operating expenses and is calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Financial revenues (from the income statement)}}{\text{Financial expenses} + \text{Loan loss provision expenses} + \text{Operating expenses}}$$

A sustainable FSP should have an OSS index of over 100%, and preferably 120% or above. The percentage of partner FSPs should be the proportion of partner FSPs in IFAD's portfolio reporting an OSS of above 100%.

Community-based financial organizations that are not time-bound and are accumulating funds, should be required to calculate their OSS.

Data collection method: OSS is to be calculated by partner FSPs for each participating local branch/office. The figure to be reported to IFAD will only include the number of FSPs with an OSS above 100% out of those supported since project start-up.

FSPs regularly report from their core banking systems and Management Information System (MIS) respectively to the project M&E teams. Both indicators can also be measured in the context of Annual Cluster Tracking Surveys (ACTS) that nowadays combine data from individual farm households collected via tablet-based MIS by project (financial/business) facilitators.

Environmental sustainability and climate change

Outcome indicator 3.2.1: Greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂e) avoided and/or sequestered

Definition: This indicator captures whether the project has the potential (or has succeeded) to avoid or sequester greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the introduction and uptake of mitigation technologies and practices.

As an outcome indicator, it is not measured annually, but rather three times in a project's lifetime: at design (ex-ante), at midline (partially ex-post) and at endline (ex-post). Results are updated based on the latest projection. Each projection covers the same 20-year time horizon (from project start, described below) and becomes more accurate, on the basis of activities actually completed

Data collection method: This indicator can be measured with tools such as FAO's EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT). Technical support for measurement will be provided by IFAD's Environmental Climate and Gender Division.

IFAD is applying the Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance Tool (EX-ACT) in partnership with FAO to generate ex-ante estimates of the mitigation potential of projects more systematically. In line with the commitment of ensuring that 25% of IFAD11 programme of loans and grants (PoLG) is invested in climate focused activities, projects are screened for climate finance at design. Mitigation finance is identified if (a) they include eligible mitigation activities and (b) they include an ex-ante estimate of GHG potentially avoided/reduced thanks to project interventions. These projects will also be expected to report on their GHG results during implementation and at completion, so an EX-ACT analysis should be undertaken at mid-term and completion as well (contact ECG for support).

Policy

- **Policy 3: Number of existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment.**

Data for this indicator can be collected in the relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys administered to relevant stakeholders.

This indicator indirectly contributes to SDG Targets 2.3, 5.5, 8.3, 13.2 and 16.7.

APPENDIX IV:

COMPLEMENTARY TECHNICAL INFORMATION

IV.1. POWER FORMULA AND SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

Power formula

The sample size calculation aims at determining how many observations are enough for the analysis. Power calculations have to be carried out in the preparation phase of a survey and allows building a sample to credibly detect a given effect size (size of the impact that you expect to have from a project).

Definition: Minimum Detectable Effect (MDE)

The definition of MDE is the following: “given a certain sample size, what is the minimum level of true effect at which we would have enough power to reject the null hypothesis using a 95% significant cut off?”

There is a trade-off between sample size and effect – the smaller the effect one may wish to detect, the larger the sample size one will need.

To assure enough statistical power to identify project outcomes and impacts, statisticians rely on the power formula. In order to perform power calculations, the best available secondary data on the outcome of interest (say income) are needed (as an example one may want to detect an increase in income by at least 10%).

Four elements are part of this formula:

- 1) the effect size or how much of an impact a project will have. In other words, the expected effect on the outcome variable (e.g. income);
- 2) the outcome variable’s standard deviation;
- 3) confidence level (usually 95%), and ;
- 4) statistical power.

The **power formula** recommended by IFAD is the following (World Bank, 2007)⁴:

$$N = \frac{4\sigma^2(z_\alpha + z_\beta)^2}{D^2}$$

Where:

D - the impact on the outcome variable measured as a difference in means. Note that this in a contribution-based study will be based on the difference in the outcome before and after the intervention; in an attribution-based study it will be the difference between the treatment and the control group outcomes.

σ^2 – the variance in population outcome metric. It refers to the range of differences you expected in the outcome measured (changes in income). This can be difficult to calculate and secondary data or data previously collected (national household survey, project assessment, piloting data, etc.) might be required.

z – The values of z are taken from a table depending on the values of α and β

α – relates to “type I error”

β – relates to “type II error”

Definitions: Type I vs. Type 2 Error

What we mean by significance level is the probability that you will falsely conclude that the project has an effect when in fact it does not.

Type I error: Confidence level

It concludes that there is an effect, when in fact there was no effect.

If you select level of 5%, you can be 95% confident in the validity of your conclusion that the project had an effect.

Typical value: 95% confidence level

Type II error: Statistical power

It concludes that the programme had no effect when it fact it does have an effect

Typical values: 80% or 90% statistical power.

Correction for intra-cluster correlation

In order to reduce sample variability and reduce costs, it is preferable to obtain the sample in two stages - according to a **two stage cluster sampling design**. In the first stage, the PSUs or primary sampling units - this can be geographical areas (i.e. districts or villages) or non-geographical ones (i.e.

⁴ World Bank. 2007. Data for Impact Evaluation. Doing Impact Evaluation N.6, Washington, D.C.: WB

cooperatives, producers organizations or sectors,) - are randomly selected, and in the second stage, smallholders households are randomly chosen within the already selected PSUs.

This two stage process requires a correction for intra-cluster correlation. This is because one can assume that the agricultural households or production units within the same cluster (PSUs) are likely to be very similar.

Hence intra-cluster correlation should be accounted for in the sample size formula:

$$N_{corrected} = N[1 + \rho(m - 1)]$$

Where:

ρ – Also known as ‘Rho’, this is the intra-cluster correlation coefficient (ICC). This is a measure of how similar observations are within each PSU.

m - the number of observations in each cluster

Two of the items in this formula are “fixed” – specifically the population variance (σ^2) and the intra-cluster correlation effect (ρ). It is important to assess the level of heterogeneity of the units (to what extent the units are different) in the clusters because a high ICC requires larger sample sizes. To avoid intra-cluster correlation issues, sampling design can select more PSUs (primary sampling units) and less households. This is likely to be more efficient because it considers the marginal value of each additional household survey. Contrastingly, a sampling strategy with less PSUs and more households, where households are likely to be similar (high ICC, i.e. homogeneity case), can waste resources by capturing data that adds no additional information to the sample. The more similar households are to each other and the more households are in each cluster, the higher the overall sample size will be needed as shown in the formula.

IV.2. EXAMPLE OF CALCULATION OF PROBABILITY SAMPLING

RANDOM SAMPLING:

Example of two-stage random sampling with clusters of different size:

Probability proportional to Village (Cluster) population

This sample selection methodology is used when villages or clusters differ in population size and can therefore not be given equal probability of being selected. Let's take, for example, a survey population of 34,152 households spread over 100 villages with populations between 103 and 591. Selecting 20 villages as sample clusters involves the following steps:

- Draw up a list of all 100 villages and their total household population. If this information is not available, use the number of project participating households.
- Calculate the cumulative total population for the list of villages – adding each village onto the cumulative total of earlier villages in the list.
- Divide the total population of 34,152 by the desired number of sample clusters that we wish to select (20). The result, 1,707.6 is the interval between the villages to be selected.
- Select a random starting point within the first interval. In this example, the starting point will be a number between 1 and 1707.6 and is most easily obtained by the following Excel spreadsheet formula: @ RANDBETWEEN(1,1707.6). We will use 1077.
- List the cumulative population for the 20 sample clusters or villages as 1077 for village 1; $1077+1707.6=2,785$ for village 2; $2,785+1707.6=4,492$ for village 3; and so on up to village 20.
- Match the numbers on this sample list with the cumulative population in the list of all villages. Where the number from the sample list falls within the cumulative population, that village is selected. In this example, village 5 is the first village selected (it has a cumulative total of 1,386, while village 4 has 1,017, so 1,077 falls within the interval for village 5 of 1,017 to 1,386. The next sample to be selected is village 11, as its cumulative interval total is 2,533 to 3,111 and the third sample of 2,785 falls within this interval. The process is repeated for the 20 sample villages.

This method of first stage sample selection has the advantage of spreading the selected sample villages/ clusters evenly down the list of all villages or clusters. If the list has been drawn up taking villages first from one district and then from another, all districts should get covered by the sample. In particular, if villages on one section of the list are located in a different agroecological zone or have some other underlying physical, social or economic difference, they should get included in the sample. If all the clusters are of equal size, such as in the case of project groups, it would still be useful to adopt a similar process in order to spread the sample evenly down the list of groups. In this case, there is no need to calculate the cumulative number of members. Sampling 20 groups out of 100 is the same as selecting every fifth group, with a random starting point between the numbers of 1 and 5.

STRATIFIED SAMPLING:

Three methodological options regarding the sample size might be adopted depending on the features of the project and the resources available.

Sample Size for VC projects

Options:	Statistical	Estimated	Proportional
Sample size	4N (N for each VC) and N: Comparison group	N for VC ₁ Apply results to other VCs and N: Comparison group	N for all 4 VCs according to proportions NVC ₁ = N (VC ₁) and N: Comparison group
Pros and Cons	+ Rigorous - Big sample (5N) - Time and budget	+ Rigorous for VC ₁ - Approximation for other VCs - Less informative for projects	+ Simple and representative - Less rigorous, not necessarily statistically significant
Conditions	If available resources	For projects with one main VC	For projects with various VC (without any preponderant)
Example	IF VC ₁ = 30% VC ₂ = 20% VC ₃ = 25% VC ₄ =35% THEN NVC ₁ = N NVC ₂ = N NVC ₃ = N NVC ₄ =N	IF VC ₁ = 80% VC ₂ = 10% VC ₃ = 5% VC ₄ =5% THEN NVC ₁ = N NVC ₂ = 0 NVC ₃ = 0 NVC ₄ =0	IF VC ₁ = 30% VC ₂ = 20% VC ₃ = 25% VC ₄ =35% THEN NVC ₁ = 30%N NVC ₂ = 20%N NVC ₃ = 25%N NVC ₄ =35%N

N: calculated sample size for each strata

VC₁: Proportion of Value Chain 1 in desired population

NVC₁: Sample size of VC1

IV.3. QUASI EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES⁵

Evaluations of agricultural and rural development projects face specific challenges and evaluation approaches should take those into account. For instance, data collection is challenging because of the complexity of agriculture (multiple products, distinct seasons, self-employment and multiactivity, etc.), there are spillovers effects and agriculture is subject to numerous external conditions (climate, prices variability, other development projects, etc...). Finally, the participants' assignment, which determines the way beneficiaries are selected, remains one of main methodological challenges. An experimental approach can be used for evaluation when participants are randomly assigned⁶ to either treatment or control group while quasi-experimental approaches are used when they are not assigned randomly. As far as development projects are concerned, participants are not randomly assigned in most cases for ethical and political reasons. This is why quasi-experimental approaches are used to construct treatment and control groups and therefore being able to evaluate development projects. The following tables succinctly presents the main approaches and their characteristics. The choice of the approach depends on the project's features and should be discussed in details with the firm hired to carry out the survey (Project staff are usually not expected to have this kind of expertise).

⁵ Source: PRiME: Programme in Rural M&E, IFAD, CLEAR and CIDE (<https://www.primetraining.global>), more details in Course materials of Impact Evaluation

⁶ Random assignment: means that treatment status is randomly determined for each unit. *Examples*: lottery, picking names out a hat, coin toss.

Quasi experimental approaches and characteristics

Quasi-Experimental Approach	When to Use it	Control group	Assumptions and Limitations
Regression Discontinuity Design	Project participation is defined by a clear cut-off score, so that all individuals ranked below or above this threshold are eligible ⁷ .	Comparison of individuals in the vicinity of the cutoff score.	Well-defined cutoff score defining program eligibility and/or participation. Limitations: Estimated impact only valid in the neighborhood of the eligibility cutoff score: cannot be generalized to units with scores further away from the cut-off score
Instrumental Variable	Participation to project based on assignment and self-selection ⁸ . Introduction of an instrumental variable capturing the part of project participation only due to the assignment to treatment and comparison groups.	Compliers ⁹ from the comparison group	Determination of an instrumental variable. Limitations: Estimated impact for <i>compliers</i> only, cannot be generalized, as this group may not be representative of the population of reference.
Difference-in-Differences	Comparison of the results over time between a treatment group and a comparison group when both groups do not have the same values at baseline but show similar trends over time in the absence of the intervention.	Non-participants whose information is available for at least baseline and completion.	Treatment and comparison groups show equal trends over time and both groups are not affected heterogeneously by other factors. Groups composition should not change significantly over time. Need of good baseline data.
Propensity-score Matching	Use of statistical techniques to construct an artificial comparison group: for each treated unit, one untreated unit that is as similar as possible considering relevant observable characteristics prior to the intervention.	All untreated units selected with similar observable characteristics.	No omitted variables that could bias the estimation (e.g. different unobservable characteristic between the treatment and comparison group).
Phase-In	Used when eligible unit participate in the project but not simultaneously because of limited resources for instance. There is random assignment of the order of treatment.	Participants who get the treatment later used as comparison group for participants who get the treatment at the beginning.	Limitations: Not possible to assess long-term impacts, because there are no more comparison group when all eligible units finally participate in the project.

⁷ Examples of project with cut-off score as participation criteria:

- Families below the poverty line
- Producers group whose investments proposal reach minimum score during public competitions

⁸ Self-selection: some individuals in treatment group choose not to participate and some individuals in comparison group manage to participate.

⁹ Compliers are individuals that comply with their assignment: they participate if they are in the treatment group and they do not if in the comparison group.

IV.4 COMPLEMENTARY DATA GATHERING TOOLS¹⁰

Data gathering tool	Types of data	Advantages	Disadvantages
Group monitoring	Data on delivery of outputs and results by groups, such as business plans evaluation, group sustainability and numbers of households using services.	Extracted from routine project implementation and monitoring records and participatory M&E tools	Data not necessarily computerized
Group records books	Data from field record books or accounts maintained by participating groups, producers organizations or rural enterprises.	Monitoring data for each benefitting groups.	Data not usually computerized Varying degrees of quality and availability.
Service provider records	Data on sales, purchases or services provided to hh by agri-business, producers organizations, microfinance institutions or banks, etc.	Extracted from records kept by service providers.	Not limited to project's beneficiary households Varying degrees of quality and availability.
Thematic survey	Sample survey covering a sub-set of participants engaged in a particular intervention. Data on delivery of outputs and results for a specific component or activity.	Gathers more in-depth information on specific activities.	Limited to results of the specific activity. Does not provide evidence on overall population.
Qualitative survey	Qualitative data such as causes of change, evidence of empowerment and social change, and community level results.	Structured or semi-structured interviews, Focus groups, Observations or participatory perception surveys	Limited locations: informative but cannot be generalized . Requires skilled facilitation to avoid biased information.
Case studies	Detailed information on individual households, enterprise or group explaining development process and wider results.	Gather detailed information via interviews, records and observations. Useful to illustrate and explain survey findings.	Case studies are only snapshots and may not be generalized.

¹⁰ Source: Designing And Implementing Annual Outcome Surveys, A Guide For Practitioners; IFAD 2016.

APPENDIX V:

FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT AND QUESTIONNAIRE FORM¹¹

FPIC is an operational principle empowering local communities to give or withhold their consent to proposed investment and development programmes or activities that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories and resources, and livelihoods.

As for the survey implementation, FPIC is solicited through consultations in good faith with the representative institutions endorsed by communities and then with the respondents. Before beginning the interview, it is necessary to introduce the household to the survey and obtain their consent to participate. Make it clear that their participation in the survey is voluntary.

- **Free** implies no coercion, intimidation or manipulation.

- **Prior** implies that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any decision point or commencement of activities and respect is shown to time requirements of indigenous consultation/consensus processes.

- **Informed** implies that information provided covers (at least) the following aspects:
 - o The nature, size, pace, duration, reversibility and scope of the proposed project/activity;
 - o The rationale or purpose of the project/activity;
 - o The geographical areas that will be affected;
 - o A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit-sharing;
 - o Personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project/activity;
 - o Procedures that the project or activity may entail.

- **Consent** is the expected outcome of the consultation, participation and collective decision-making process by the local communities. It is the mutual agreement reached, documented and recognized by all parties. Consultation and participation are crucial components of a consent process and require time and an effective system for communicating among interest holders. Consultation should be undertaken in good faith, and local communities must be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions. In general, communities would first consent to discuss the idea of the project that will affect their land, territories and resources. They would further participate in the consultation process leading to consent by contributing to the design of the project, including its implementation and monitoring mechanisms.

¹¹ ¹¹ Sources: [IFAD How To Do Note, 2015: Seeking free, prior and informed consent in IFAD investment projects](#) and [Guidelines for assessing nutrition-related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices, FAO, 2014](#)

The following form only intends to give guidance on the key elements which should be included in the FPIC form. It is **indicative** and can and should be adapted according to project and country's characteristics. For instance, The consent form might be adapted whether or not the respondent belongs to the treatment or the comparison group since mentioning the project and the government might be sensitive to people not benefitting from those activities.

Consent form for adults (> 18 years)

Informed consent and confidentiality of interviews

Good morning/afternoon, Mr/Mrs _____. We are from **[insert the name of your organization]**. We are working on a project concerned with **[insert main aspects of the project]** in which you could participate/participated. **[Include the objectives and a short description of the project]**. Now, the project **[is just starting/almost finished: choose depending survey stage]** and we are completing a survey among participants to know more about **[your family background, farm and non-farm activities, etc.: complete according to project and survey's characteristics]**.

The interview will take about **[time estimated to conduct the interview]**. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers and name will never be revealed. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you do not want to, and you may stop the interview at any time.

The objective of this study is to **[evaluate the effectiveness of an intervention, develop according to stage of the survey]**. I would like you to answer questions honestly, telling me about what you know, the way you live and work. Do you have any questions about the study or what I have said? If in the future you have any questions regarding study and the interview, or concerns or complaints we welcome you to contact **[XX]**, by **[XX]**. In addition you can contact **[XX]**, at **[XX]**. We will leave one copy of this form for you so that you will have record of this contact information and about the study.

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Yes ___ No ___ *If yes, continue to the next question; if no, stop the interview.*

Do you have any question before we start? (*Answer questions*).

I _____, the enumerator responsible for the interview taking place on _____, 20XX certify that I have read the above statement to the participant and they have consented to the interview. I pledge to conduct this interview as indicated on instructions and inform my supervisor of any problems encountered during the interview process.

If the household does not give consent to all of the data collection, stop the interview and inform your team leader. Team leaders will discuss the reason for this refusal and decide whether a partial data collection is possible for this household.

APPENDIX VI:

TEMPLATE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of References (ToRs) are meant for a firm to develop and successfully implement some or all aspects of outcome-related surveys as described in the COI guidelines. They should cover all important aspects of implementing the survey as well as analysing the data and report writing.

This template TORs only intends to give guidance on the key elements which should be included in the TORs. It is **indicative** and can and should be adapted according to project and country's characteristics.

[The main elements to be adjusted and adapted according to the project's characteristics and to the stage of the survey (Baseline, mid-term or completion) appear in yellow and in brackets]. *General instructions and explanations about the section are presented in italic and blue.*

Prior to issuing the ToRs, the Project Team should submit the ToRs to IFAD's review and clearance.

Indicative table of Content:

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT
3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY
4. METHODOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS
5. DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES
6. COMPETENCIES REQUIRED
7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ASPECTS

Technical Annexes:

1. DETAILED TARGETING STRATEGY
2. LOGFRAME
3. TOC
4. PROJECT AREA AND NUMBERS
5. DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

This section includes general information about the project.

1.1. General presentation of the project:

- Short description
- Dates of approval, entry into force, start-up, etc.
- State of implementation, first results if any
- Budget: IFAD financing and others

1.2. Institutional framework:

- Ministry and Lead Programme agency
- Implementing agency/agencies
- Legal framework
- Other relevant aspects

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This section describes the project's main features.

2.1. Objectives

2.2. Duration of the project

2.3. Project Area

2.4. Target group:

This section describes the target group as validated by the project prior to the elaboration of the ToRs (see STEP 1 in COI measurement guidelines). This paragraph must be complemented with a detailed description of the targeting strategy in technical annex 1 of the ToRs.

2.5. Theory of change:

This section briefly describes the theory as validated by the project prior to the elaboration of the ToRs (see STEP 1 in COI measurement guidelines). This paragraph must be complemented with a detailed description of the theory of change and related logframe in technical annexes 2 and 3 of the ToRs.

2.6. Components and main activities

2.7. Budget

3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY

This section explains the purpose and the objectives of the survey. Please note that they might differ according to the stage of the project: baseline/mid-term/completion.

3.1. Purpose

The planned study aims at carrying out a [baseline / mid-term / completion] survey which will consist of quantitative [and qualitative] information.

It will examine the effects of the projects on [Choose thematic areas addressed by the project: Agricultural/livestock production – Employment – Nutrition – Financial services – Producers Organizations – Rural enterprises – Climate resilience – and any other impact or project specific thematic area included in the questionnaire] and will compare the situation with and without the project.

This study constitutes one of the stages of the project evaluation process and is part of a global evaluation plan.

3.2. Objectives

The main objective of the study is to develop the sample design, conduct the data collection and analysis and report writing of the [Baseline/Mid-term/Completion: choose according to stage of implementation] survey to be used for the project evaluation process. The information to be collected includes information related to project activities in order to derive data on [Outcome and/or impact: adapt according to indicators included in the questionnaire (CIs, PSIs and Impact)].

[Specify for:

Baseline: The survey will measure the baseline values of project outcomes [and impact if included] indicators and individual/household characteristics at project start. The baseline survey will be conducted on a sample of [Beneficiaries if identified or Potential beneficiaries from the eligible population]. Baseline data provide information on beneficiaries and comparison groups before the programme is implemented and are important for measuring pre-intervention outcomes and establish benchmark information for selected indicators. The analysis of baseline data will also be used to assess targeting effectiveness, that is, whether or not the [name of project] is going to reach its intended beneficiaries.

Mid-Term: The survey will measure the mid-term values of project outcomes [and impact if included] indicators on the same indicators used for the baseline in order to compare midterm with baseline data. Mid-term data provide early evidence of progress towards objectives assessing whether or not the project is on right tracks. The mid-term survey will be conducted on the same sample of beneficiaries as for baseline if feasible.

Completion: The survey will measure the final values of project outcomes [and impact if included] indicators on the same indicators used for baseline and midterm surveys. The completion survey will be conducted on a sample of beneficiaries (treatment group) and non-beneficiaries (comparison group). If feasible on the same sample as for baseline and midterm. Completion data finalize the evaluation process and allow to measure **attributable** changes at outcomes [and impact if included] level due to project's intervention and the degree at which the programme reached its objectives

4. METHODOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALITATIVE SURVEY

This section presents the methodological requirements the firm is expected to take into account in its proposal. The Project Team, in collaboration with IFAD, should define and explicit these requirements based on the COI measurement guidelines.

The Programme intends to conduct a [Baseline/Mid-term/Completion: choose according to stage of implementation] survey to obtain quantitative data that will enable to monitor and evaluate the Programme's results. The scope of the services required under this Terms of Reference include the collection of data at the appropriate levels of analysis: [Individual/Household/Producers Organization/Rural Enterprises: choose according to programme]. The set of indicators to be collected

will be based on Programme's log-frame indicators. The study will follow a quasi-experimental approach [with both a treatment and control group: according to stage of implementation]

4.1. Questionnaire and variables

The survey questionnaire to be developed by the firm should include the list of questions identified by the project and presented in technical annex 5 of the TORs (Draft COI questionnaire). The elaboration of the draft COI questionnaire is based on the COI questionnaire template presented in technical appendix 1 of the COI measurement guidelines: See STEP 2 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

The draft questionnaire presented in annex 5 of the TORs integrates the logframe outcomes [and impact and any other if included] indicators, it might be reorganized and complemented but the outcome related-questions from the draft questionnaire should remain the same when relevant to a particular group or stage of the project and should not be rephrased.

4.2. Sample frame

This paragraph provides information on the desired sample frame based on the stage of implementation (baseline, mid-term or completion) and the information available at that stage. To ensure the representativeness of the sample, many factors should be taken into account based on a good understanding of the targeting strategy. It should indeed clearly define who are the different groups targeted by each of the project's activities and how the beneficiaries might overlap. The project's targets in terms of specific groups' participation, such as women and youth for instance, also have to be taken into account. All these elements then have to be adequately reflected in the sample.

See STEP 3.1 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

The sample frame is the list of all the units in the desired population, from which random samples of units are selected to build the survey samples.

Baseline:

According to the project situation at baseline, depending whether or not beneficiaries have been identified and whether or not a preliminary listing of potential beneficiaries has been carried out, there are 3 options:

- i. The Project Team will provide the firm with the sample frame including the list of projects beneficiaries

OR

- ii. The Project Team will provide a listing of potential beneficiaries in order to facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population.

OR

- iii. The Project Team will provide project and secondary data (in technical annex 3) for the firm to conduct a listing of potential beneficiaries in order to facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population.

Mid-term and Completion:

The Project Team will provide the firm with the sample frame including the list of projects beneficiaries as well as the composition of the samples at baseline (and mid-term if completion)].

4.3. Sampling method

This paragraph provides basic information on the recommended sampling method to be used for the survey. The project defines here if the sampling method will follow a panel data structure. According to the stage of implementation, the project also describes here if the sample should include a comparison group (mandatory at completion). The baseline, midterm and completion should, as far as possible, use the same sample. It is necessary that the contracted party maintains an accurate register of households sampled in both the treatment and comparison groups for future reference

See STEP 3.2 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

4.4. Sample size

This paragraph determines how the sample size should be calculated: using a statistical formula or the Rule of Thumb. If the sample size is to be calculated using the power formula from the world bank, it should be presented in this paragraph.

See STEP 3.3 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

4.5. Probability sampling:

This paragraph presents the project's characteristics in terms of potential clusters or strata: it describes the different administrative/geographical units and possible strata (value chains, different agroecological areas, etc.). The sample should those characteristics.

See STEP 3.4 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

The probability sampling refers to the sampling method in which all the members of the population has an equal chance to be a part of the sample and it uses random selection to select the sample within the desired population.

Note that decisions on the final sampling strategy will be made upon IFAD's approval.

4.6. Data quality control

The process of ensuring data quality is vital to the accuracy and usefulness of the survey. Data quality control requires a significant effort. This paragraph describes the main elements to consider in order to ensure the data quality control.

See STEP 5.1 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

As data is collected and entered into a storage mechanism, checking for errors and data quality is an important step and sufficient time should be allocated to review the data and assure its quality.

The following strategies should be used:

- Double data entry.
- Spot checking.
- Sort data to find missing data, outliers, high, or low values.
- Use automation, such as drop-down menus.
- Format a database to accept only numbers.
- Review data for anomalies.
- Discuss data discrepancies and/or findings with implementers.

Data-quality checks can be implemented while collecting the data rather than ex-post as in the case of paper -based surveys by using electronic devices for the data collection.

4.7. Computer entry

This paragraph explains the modalities of computer data entry recommended by the PROJECT TEAM if any.

See STEP 5.3 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

The use of electronic devices and georeferencing is recommended.

4.8. Analysis and report

▪ Analysis

This paragraph presents the type of analysis expected from the firm. It depends on the stage of the project (baseline, mid-term and completion) and the level of analysis (complex or simplified) required. It also explains how the estimation, interpretation and presentation of the results should be done.

See STEP 5.3 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

▪ Report

This paragraph presents the main elements to be included in the final report. This paragraph might also include an indicative table of content for the report.

See STEP 5.3 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

While writing the report, the firm will work in close collaboration with the Project Team and other implementing partners, to enable a learning process and to maximise transparency and accountability. Once the surveys have been conducted and their quality controlled, the analysis of the results should be presented in a report. The report summarizes the conclusions emerging from the analysis and includes the following elements:

- the description of the methodology used
- the questionnaire
- the list of villages/communities surveyed
- the results of the survey
- the updated logframe (at least CIs at outcome levels)
- the ToC and its description based on the results of the survey
- the analysis and interpretation of the results (detailed analysis with statistical significance

and summarized tables for each indicator)

The survey database should also be provided to project staff and IFAD.

[The qualitative data will be presented in a separate chapter: if qualitative survey also included in the ToRs]

5. DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

This section presents the list of activities expected to be performed by the firm. It also describes the main deliverables to be provided.

The firm will work in close collaboration with the concerned general experts of the implementing agency and under the supervision of the Project Team and IFAD in the development and supervision of all phases of data collection and following analysis of the dataset.

5.1. List of activities

▪ Phase 1 - Inception phase

- Initial situational analysis - review of project materials and data:

The identification of the beneficiaries (and non-beneficiaries) interviewed at previous stage will enable the firm to construct a panel survey. The technical annex 4 of the ToRs presents the main data regarding the characteristics of the project area and the population: list of considered administrative/geographical units (provinces, municipalities or communities, etc.) with respective population, incidence of poverty, farm's productive orientation, etc.

The Project Team shall be responsible for providing key background documentation to the firm (financing agreements, Logframe, ToC, startup reports, supervision reports, etc). In particular, existing and previous data to be provided by the project:

[For baseline: Logframe, ToC, List of beneficiaries if any or preliminary listing of potential beneficiaries, secondary data, etc.

For Mid-term: Logframe, ToC, List of beneficiaries, Baseline data and survey sample, secondary data, etc.

For Completion: Baseline and Mid-term data and survey samples, List of beneficiaries, etc.]

- Collect and analyze secondary data (from multiple sources where available).
- Household Listing Survey if needed.

If the Project Team has not carried out a listing of potential beneficiaries (see Step 3.1 of COI Measurement guidelines), this listing should be carried out by the firm directly and it should be included in the list of activities.

[To facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population, a listing of potential beneficiaries can be conducted in the field. Enumerators will collect basic information from each household in the enumeration area, taking on average no more than 5 minutes per household to assess household eligibility, basic demographic and re-contact information. The household sample will then be constructed on the basis of this listing. An initial identification and selection of enumeration areas may also be required, for instance, the preliminary listing could be done only on the primary cluster (if clusters are defined in the sampling design).]

▪ Phase 2 –Sampling strategy and survey instrument development

See previous section IV on methodological requirement for details

- Development of the survey questionnaire based on the draft provided by the project.
- Development of the sampling design
- Clearance by Project Team and IFAD of pilot sampling design and the questionnaire.
- Develop interview manuals and instructions for field staff

- Training of interviewers for the pilot study.
- Pilot study fieldwork.
- Revision of the pilot study questionnaires.
- Analysis of pilot study results, introducing adjustments to the draft questionnaire.
- Development of the Final Questionnaire.
- Development of an appropriate data management system with adequate quality controls.
- Clearance of the final questionnaire and sampling design by Project Team and IFAD.

▪ **Phase 3 – Fieldwork Activities**

See STEP 4 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

- Preparation for field work (recruitment of interviewers, printing of questionnaires and other fieldwork documents).

- Staffing and Enumerator training
- Administrative approval from necessary authorities
- Qualitative data collection at the appropriate level of analysis:

[Individual/Household/Producers Organization/Rural Enterprises: choose according to programme].

- Data quality control
- *[Quantitative data collection (focus group discussion/semi structured in-depth interviews,*

etc.): if qualitative survey also included in the ToRs]

▪ **Phase 4 - Data Processing, Analysis and Final Report Preparation**

See STEP 5 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

- Database formation.
- Data entry and cleaning.
- Statistical analysis of the data.
- Preparation of the final report.
- Translation of the final report.
- Clearance of the report.

5.2. Deliverables

Once selected, the firm will produce the following deliverables for this project:

- **Deliverable 1:** Updated working calendar and delivery schedule
- **Deliverable 2:** Survey design describing the sampling strategy, data collection instruments and data entry methodology
- **Deliverable 3:** Final questionnaire including electronic format (Stata, SPSS or SAS).
- **Deliverable 4:** List of households to be interviewed and list of communities/villages surveyed
- **Deliverable 5:** Training manual for field staff and enumerators
- **Deliverable 6:** Training of field staff and enumerators
- **Deliverable 7:** Final Survey Report Analysis and Reporting
- **Deliverable 8:** Clean dataset

The firm should deliver **all the material in electronic format.**

The expected tasks for the firm should be performed in accordance with a mutually agreed schedule. Final deliverables should be submitted according to this schedule and within the limits of the contract duration.

Deliverables are subject to agreement by the Project Team and IFAD and preliminary versions should therefore be submitted by the firm in time allowing for comments to be shared and if required changes to be introduced by the firm.

6. COMPETENCIES REQUIRED

This section presents key competencies required for the firm and staff. It also lists the key professional and support staff positions required for the elaboration and implementation of the survey. The description below is indicative and might be adapted to Project and country's characteristics.

6.1. Firm expertise and required qualifications

The selected firm shall possess the following qualifications:

- Previous experience in carrying out evaluation surveys is a compulsory requirement, including demonstrated experience in designing and conducting evaluations and of organizing surveys on the scale of this project (including survey and sampling design)
 - Strong capacity and experience in planning and organizing survey logistics
 - Good network of experienced enumerators, supervisors and data entry clerks
 - Strong capacity in data management and statistics
 - Strong capacity in survey analysis and reporting of results
 - Strong interpersonal skills and a team oriented spirit
 - Experience doing household survey work and carrying out evaluations in [country].
 - Strong background in statistics and econometrics.

6.2. Key staff/ required staff

The proposed team should consist of reasonable number of qualified and experienced professionals having proven track record in designing and implementing socio-economic and baseline studies and/ or evaluation studies and having good depth of understanding of rural development as well as of gender and social inclusion. The bidders are expected to propose a study coordinator/Team Leader and appropriate number of experts, field supervisors, enumerators and support staff.

Minimum **key professional staff positions** (recommended):

- **One study coordinator/team leader:** Advanced degree in economics, statistics, agricultural economics or related field. At least five years relevant experiences in conducting impact evaluations, large quantitative survey implementation and analysis, experience in household and agricultural data collection and analysis required, ability to coordinate teams and ensure timely reporting.

The study coordinator/Team Leader will be in charge of coordinating the planning, implementation of the studies and ensuring that the work is conducted following the highest professional standards. The individual will be in charge of ensuring that the quality control and supervision mechanism in place for the survey is effective, manage the data collection team and ensure that each member performs their specific scope of work.

- **One expert in survey implementation and field supervision:** Minimum five years' experience with large survey implementation, experience in implementing household and agricultural surveys required. Preferably with previous experiences in conducting surveys in [country].

- **One socio-economic researcher:** Advanced degree in economics, agricultural economics or related fields, at least five years' experience in analysing survey data using STATA or equivalent software. Strong background and experience in statistics and econometrics is required. Ability to write clearly and concisely in English. Previous experience in impact evaluation is preferred.

- **One computer specialists in data entry and data bases:** Minimum experience of three years with large survey data sets and data entry software required. The data specialist will develop appropriate data management system with adequate quality controls, and finalize the data management system before the data collection team moves to the field. The data management system would also be organized in such a way as to deliver partial datasets on a regular basis to the Project Team.

Minimum **key support staff positions** (recommended):

- **Field supervisors:** Minimum of 2-3 field supervisors should be hired (best ratio would be 1 supervisor every 4 enumerators). They should be chosen based on the firm's best practices. Some degree of knowledge of local languages is expected at least from a sufficient number of the supervisors. At least two years' experience in conducting or managing household surveys is required.

- **Survey enumerators:** Minimum of 8-10 enumerators should be hired. Minimum qualifications include knowledge of local language. Preference should be given to candidates with experience in quantitative data collection in rural [country], namely, on the themes of the questionnaire.

- **Data entry technicians:** Minimum qualifications include knowledge of local language and advanced computer skills. Preference should be given to candidates with experience in quantitative data entry and/or previous experience in survey work.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ASPECTS

This section presents administrative and other aspects concerning the bidding process. The elements presented below are only indicative and might be changed or adapted; the procurement process may vary based on country-specific procurement rules. Some elements might also be added.

7.1. Proposal content

Interested consulting companies should submit their applications consisting of the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

- **Technical Proposal** will include: the profile of the company, relevant experience for the assignments, staffing (CV of each team member), proposed methodology to perform the assessment, the size of the sample to be analyzed, the work plan and schedule (activities) and resources (including number of person-day).

- **Financial proposal** will obligatory include the consulting fee and operational expenditures related to the assignment. The survey company will provide a break-down of the budget by the activities mentioned in the Activities section above.

Indicative example of technical evaluation criteria¹²:

Required criteria (Pass or Fail):

- Firm has at least 5 years of experience in conducting surveys
- Firm has conducted minimum 3 data collection surveys in the past 5 years

Evaluation criteria (Weighed Evaluation):

- **Company's experience and expertise in evaluation surveys:** The firm/consortium has robust expertise and previous experience evaluating rural development projects based on households surveys and data.

- **Understanding of the requirements and responsiveness of the proposal:** The firm understands the requirements of the exercise and fulfills expectations in terms of both the proposed methodology and the adequacy of the means proposed to deliver the expected services.

- **Company has experience with data collection and management (using electronic)**

- **Local experience doing household survey work and carrying out evaluations in [country].**

7.2. Conditions for offer's submission

To be considered interested companies should submit their proposal (technical and financial offer) in original and a copy in separate sealed envelopes. Each envelope will consist of the technical and financial offer sealed in separate envelopes as well (a total of 2 envelopes, each with 2 envelopes inside).

7.3. Selection Process

The consulting company will be selected in accordance with [country's procurement procedures in effect for the Project].

The final score obtained by each firm being composed of [X %] of the score for the parameter "Quality" (evaluated based on technical bid) and [(100-X) %] - score obtained for the parameter "Cost" (established based on financial bid). The financial offer will be opened only if the provided technical offer will pass the minimum technical score of [xx] points.

7.4. Budget and mode of payment

Budget should cover all costs for remuneration of experts/staff including their travel and miscellaneous cost. If the applicant is a firm or a company, Value-added tax certificate is a must. Prevailing national rules will be applied for tax purpose.

According to the estimated timeframe and schedule of execution, payments for the services provided will be made, after the products/deliverables are submitted timely and cleared by the PROJECT TEAM and IFAD.

A table presenting the payment schedule and conditions according to the delivery of the products might be included.

7.5. Future Use of the Data

The clean dataset as well as the resulting reports will be property of the Project Team and IFAD.

¹² The example provided here should not be included in the TORs but provides example of technical evaluation criteria for the assessment of the firms 'proposal resulting from the TORs procurement process .

ANNEXES of the TORs:

The ToRs should also include the following annexes:

1. Detailed targeting strategy

This technical annex details the project's eligibility/selection criteria of the eligible or target beneficiaries population. Eligibility and beneficiaries selection procedures should be described since they help determine the strategy for the selection of appropriate treatment and comparison groups. See STEP 2 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

2. Logframe

3. Theory of Change (ToC)

The ToC highlights how project activities (inputs) lead to/are linked to results (outputs and outcomes) and impacts. It is necessary to make explicit the assumptions behind those links, and the possible impact pathways. The relationship between projects activities and results, will need to be described in detail and will help identifying intermediate indicators to be collected as part of the baseline survey. Intermediate outcomes are the direct changes that are generated by the project intervention, and that as shown in the theory of change, will lead to projects impacts. It is also important to single out the indirect changes or unexpected changes that the project will produce and that will ultimately have an impact on the projects results (impacts).

The logframe indicators will serve as a basis for the assessment by project component.

4. Project's data:

This technical annex presents the main data regarding the characteristics of the project area and the population: list of considered administrative/geographical units (provinces, municipalities or communities, etc.) with respective population, incidence of poverty, farm's productive orientation, etc. Electronic dataset should also be provided in addition to the tables presented in this annex.

5. Draft questionnaire:

This appendix presents the mandatory questions to be included in the final questionnaire based on the CIs (and PSIs/Impact if included) indicators identified in the logframe. See STEP 4 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

APPENDIX VII:

GLOSSARY

Sources: IFAD RIA guidelines, PRIME courses materials: Clear and IFAD (<https://www.primetraining.global>) and IFAD AOS survey guide.

Complementary terms in OECD glossary: OECD 2010, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management (<https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf>).

Attribution:

Attribution means being able to establish a causal link between observed changes in project outcomes and a specific project intervention. Only through attribution, one can credibly claim that the impact of an intervention is only due to the project.

Contribution cannot infer any causation between the project and the outcome observed but can establish the extent to which a specific intervention has helped to achieve or was part of what caused the outcomes of interest.

Cluster sampling:

The term cluster refers to a natural intact grouping of the members of the population, corresponding to existing geographical areas (i.e. districts or villages) or non-geographical ones (i.e. cooperatives, producers organizations or sectors,).

Cluster sampling is defined as a sampling technique in which the population is divided into clusters, and then a sample of the clusters is selected. In the case of cluster sampling there is homogeneity between groups/clusters but the members of each cluster are heterogeneous.

Two stage-cluster sampling design. In the first stage, the primary sampling units or clusters are randomly selected, and in the second stage, secondary sampling units -usually households- are randomly chosen within the already selected primary sampling units.

When the clusters are not of equal size, a probability proportional to each cluster's size should be applied.

Comparison group:

A comparison group is a group of households who are not benefitting from project interventions. Including a comparison group allows project managers to compare households participating in the

project with similar characteristics at baseline to households who do not receive project support. The comparison group provides information on whether the changes for participating households might have happened regardless of project interventions. Known as the counterfactual, it indicates the degree to which changes for project households can be attributed to project interventions.

Treatment and comparison groups should be similar in the following ways:

- On average, characteristics (livelihoods and socio-economic profiles) of treatment and comparison groups should be the same at baseline;
- Treatment and comparison groups should react to the program in the same way;
- Treatment and comparison groups cannot be differentially exposed to other interventions during the evaluation period.

Contribution:

Contribution cannot infer any causation between the project and the outcome observed but can establish the extent to which a specific intervention has helped to achieve or was part of what caused the outcomes of interest.

Counterfactual:

The counterfactual represents the state of the world that programme participants would have experienced in the absence of the program (i.e., had they not participated in the program). In order to estimate the counterfactual, a comparison group mimicking what would have happened to participants in the absence of the intervention should be used.

Eligible population or population of interest:

The eligible population represents all the people fulfilling the set of selection criteria defined by the project's targeting strategy.

Desired population:

The desired population is a generic term representing the population from which the sample is drawn. For instance the desired population corresponds to the group of beneficiaries at baseline (when beneficiaries are identified).

Evaluation:

The systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine the relevance and fulfillment of objectives,

development efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into the decision-making process of both recipients and donors¹³.

Evaluation is characterized by the following:

- Time specific data collection
- Explains how well it happened and what difference it made
- Informs decision-making at strategic moment
- Identify recommendations to improve project

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC):

FPIC is an operational principle empowering local communities to give or withhold their consent to proposed investment and development programmes or activities that may affect their rights, access to lands, territories and resources, and livelihoods.

- **Free** implies no coercion, intimidation or manipulation.
- **Prior** implies that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any decision point or commencement of activities and respect is shown to time requirements of indigenous consultation/consensus processes.
- **Informed** implies that information provided covers main aspects of the projects and its activities.
- **Consent** is the expected outcome of the consultation, participation and collective decision-making process by the local communities. It is the mutual agreement reached, documented and recognized by all parties.

Household:

A household can be defined as a group of individuals that eats together and share a common budget. This includes all members that live in the same dwelling, compound or close by. Members of a household don't need to be related by blood or marriage. If the household is polygamous, more than one spouse may be included if the spouse and associated household members eat together from the same pot and share a common budget. Spouses of the household head that do not eat together and do not share a common budget shouldn't be included. Members that live elsewhere (ex-students at boarding school, people who have migrated temporarily for work) may still be included if they share the common budget. If a member of the household (excluding students) has been away from the household

¹³ Source: OECD 2010, Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management (<https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf>)

for more than 6 months he should not be included. Note that sharing remittances does not constitute sharing the same budget.

The definition of a household can vary depending on the local realities and it is important to verify it on the ground. For example, in some contexts, a household is best defined as a group of individuals who share the “same kitchen.”

Indicator:

An indicator is a quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, or to reflect the changes connected to a project. It should be:

- Specific: precisely defined, easily understood objectives.
- Measurable: progress toward objectives can be measured and verified.
- Achievable/Attainable: expectations and objectives are accomplishable given the environment, existing resources, and time within the project cycle.
- Relevant: project indicators are reflective of goals and objectives; immediate use to optimize project performance.
- Timely: clear statements of when objectives will be accomplished, ability to assess at desired frequency.

Logframe:

The logframe is a key element of project planning and design, setting the indicators the project results will be measured against, and their related targets. During project implementation, the logframe is used to monitor performance versus set targets, and helps assess whether the project is moving forward as planned.

Minimum Detectable Effect (MDE):

Given a certain sample size, the minimum detectable effect is the level of true effect at which there is enough power to reject the null hypothesis using a 95% significant cut off. There is a trade-off between sample size and the MDE – the smaller the effect one may wish to detect, the larger the sample size one will need.

Monitoring:

Monitoring is the continuous process of collecting and analyzing information on key indicators along the results chain in the ToC and logframes. It provides indications of progress towards objectives and targets as well as progress in the use of allocated funds. It is characterized by the following:

- Ongoing data Collection

- Describes what is happening
- Informs ongoing decision-making
- Highlights implementation issues

Panel data structure:

The panel data structure is a sample design in which surveys are conducted at different points in time on the same population units (hence a panel of households and individuals). The panel data structure tracks more accurately changes that have occurred, reduces variability and allows to better capture outcomes and impacts of project intervention over the course of the project implementation. In a panel data structure, it is important to repeat the same questions at the different stages of the project to be able to compare the data.

Probability sampling:

Sampling means selecting a particular group or sample to represent the desired population and in particular probability sampling refers to the sampling method in which all the members of the population have an equal chance to be a part of the sample: A probability sampling method is any method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection. There are different types of probability sampling, i.e Cluster Sampling and Stratified Sampling.

Quasi-experimental approaches:

Quasi-experimental approaches are used when participants are not randomly assigned (to the treatment and control groups). Quasi-experimental approaches often used to evaluate development projects since for ethical and political reasons, participants cannot be randomly assigned. In the absence of an experimental design and random assignment, comparison groups can be constructed using quasi-experimental.

Examples of quasi-experimental approaches: Regression Discontinuity Design (RDD), Instrumental variable, Difference-in Differences (DiD), Propensity score Matching PSM), etc.

Random assignment:

Random assignment means that treatment status is randomly determined for each unit. Advantages of random assignment of treatment are fairness, ease of execution, ease of communication and understanding, transparency and no selection bias. Disadvantages of random assignment of treatment are: it must be planned in advance, it might not be feasible because of ethical or political reasons and it might not be recommended if groups are too small and there won't be enough power.

Examples of random assignment: lottery, picking names out a hat, coin toss.

Random sample

A random sample is expected to produce a representative sample, meaning that it looks identical in characteristics to the larger desired population. A random sample is defined as a sample where each individual member of the desired population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected as part of the sample. Each individual is chosen randomly and entirely by chance.

Reference period:

The reference period is the time frame for which survey respondents are asked to report activities or experiences of interest.

Results-Based Management (RBM):

Results-based management is a management strategy focusing on the achievement of clearly defined and verifiable results (objectives).

Sample:

A sample is a subset of units selected from a larger set of the same units.

Sample design:

Method of selecting sampling units from the sample frame.

Sample frame:

The sample frame is the list of all the units in the desired population, from which random samples of units are selected to build the survey samples over the project cycle.

Stratified sampling:

There might be large differences within the desired population and homogeneous subgroups or strata might be distinguished. Strata might represent physical, agro-ecological conditions or different value chains. In stratified sampling all the population is divided into various mutually exclusive, homogeneous subgroups (strata), units are then selected randomly from each group (stratum) in order to form a single sample. In the case of stratified sampling heterogeneity occurs between groups/strata but there is homogeneity within the strata.

Theory of Change:

The Theory of Change (ToC) illustrates the causal pathways that are expected to be activated by projects' inputs and activities and the related outputs in order to achieve intended outcomes and impacts. A ToC also determines the underlying assumptions made for achieving the expected changes and considers unexpected results and factors which may influence the project ¹⁴.

Treatment group:

A treatment group is a group of households who received projects interventions. It is compared to the group which did not receive projects interventions (comparison group) in order to analyze the effects of the projects interventions. Apart from receiving projects interventions, it is similar to the comparison group in their baseline characteristics.

Treatment and comparison groups should be similar in the following ways:

- On average, characteristics (livelihoods and socio-economic profiles) of treatment and comparison groups should be the same at baseline;
- Treatment and comparison groups should react to the program in the same way;
- Treatment and comparison groups cannot be differentially exposed to other interventions during the evaluation period.

Type I and Type 2 Error:

Type I error: Confidence level

It concludes that there is an effect, when in fact there was no effect. If you select level of 5%, you can be 95% confident in the validity of your conclusion that the project had an effect.

Typical value: 95% confidence level

Type II error: Statistical power

It concludes that the programme had no effect when in fact it does have an effect.

Typical values: 80% or 90% statistical power.

Validity and reliability:

Validity and reliability are two critical concepts in implementing effective data collection systems. Validity is the accuracy of the information generated.

¹⁴ Definition based on RIA's impact assessment plan and DAC OECD glossary:
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf>

Reliability refers to the extent to which data are reproducible (Do questions on a survey repeatedly produce the same response regardless of when the survey is administered?). Reliability can also be increased by insuring that the same survey instruments are used at all stages of the data collection process; i.e baseline, mid-term, completion.