Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Impact Evaluation

Household Baseline Survey

Food Science and Nutrition Research Directorate of

Ethiopian Public Health Institute

with Technical Support from

Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health

October 2018

List of Seqota Declaration Household Baseline Survey Team

EPHI

Andinet Abera – Principal Investigator

Tsedey Moges – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Beza Teshome – Data manager, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Desalegn Kuche – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Girmay Ayana – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Tadesse Mekonnen – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Tadesse Kebebe – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Dawit Alemayehu – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Alemnesh Petros – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Getamesay Behailu – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer and report writing

Berhanu Wodajo – Enumerators trainer and report writing

Dilnesaw Zerfu – Regional coordinator and Enumerators trainer

Biniyam Tesfaye – Regional coordinator, Enumerators trainer

Solomon Eshetu – Overall coordinator

Technical assistance

Rebecca Heidkamp (PhD), JHU

Yitbarek Kidane (MPH), EPHI/JHU

Agbessi Amouzou (PhD), JHU

Helen Kuo, JHU

Acknowledgements

The Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) would like to extend gratitude for the financial support received from Big Win Philanthropy (BWP) through the Federal Ministry of Health of Ethiopia as part of the support for the impact evaluation of the SD innovative phase, logistic support received from Nutritional International (NI), and UNICEF. We are immensely thankful for the technical support we received from the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health for the design of the evaluation protocol, data collection tools, analysis, and report of the findings. We also thank Federal, Tigray and Amhara program delivery units (PDUs), regional, woreda and Kebeles health administrations for facilitating household data collection in their respective regions. Our gratitude also goes to all supervisors and enumerators who worked tirelessly throughout the data collection process. Thank you to all regional coordinators of EPHI for your dedication and commitment to ensure that we collected high quality and valuable baseline data. Without the support of those individuals and organizations mentioned above, this study would not have been successful. Finally, but most importantly, we would like to thank the mothers and children in all households we visited in study areas for participating in the survey.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List figures

List of Annex Tables

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA	Agriculture Development Agent
AEW	Agriculture Extension Worker
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASF	Animal Source Food
BWP	Big Win Philanthropy
CI	Confidence Interval
CCC	Community Care Coalition
CDL	Community Development Lab
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey
e.g.	Example
ENGINE	Empowering New Generations in Improved Nutrition and Economic Opportunities
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FLW	Frontline Workers
GtN	Growth through Nutrition
HEW	Health extension worker
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
HH	Household
IFA	Iron and folic acid supplementation
INSPIRE	Improving Nutritional Status of Pregnant and Lactating Women in Rural Ethiopia
JHSPH	Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
m	Month
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MICYN	Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MWR	Maternity Waiting Room
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NI	Nutritional International
ODK	Open Data Kit
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
PDU	Program Delivery Unit
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women

PNC	Postnatal Care
PPS	Probability Proportionate to Size
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SD	Seqota Declaration
sd	Standard deviation
SES	Socioeconomic Status
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCHP	Voluntary Community Health Promoters
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WDA	Women Development Agent

Executive Summary

Baseline Survey Aims

- To provide baseline estimates of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and other measures of outcomes and intervention coverage
- To assess baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of caregivers related to maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MICYN), WASH and other relevant practices
- To identify current household-level exposure to key front-line worker platforms for social behavior change communication (SBCC) and other Seqota Declaration innovations (SD) (e.g. HEW, ADA, etc.)

The results will be used by the federal and regional Program Delivery Units (PDU) to inform program planning and target setting for Phase 1. They will also be used to assess SD impact by comparing with end-line survey findings, three years later.

Methods

The baseline household survey was conducted from February – April 2018 in 13 of the 33 SD Innovation Phase woredas. The study woredas were purposively selected in cooperation with the PDUs to reflect those with high potential for successful implementation and impact. A total of 2,696 households were interviewed. Eligible population groups for the survey included the male or female household head, pregnant women and lactating women 15-49 years, mothers or caregivers of children 0-59 months, and children 0-59 months. We distinguish between currently pregnant women and recently pregnant women with a birth in last 2 years.

Key Findings (KPI)

Table 1.0 summarizes findings for the KPI across the surveyed woredas in Tigray and Amhara.

Table 1.0 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) results in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

Key performance indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Health and Nutrition										
Stunting among children 6-59.9 m (%)		823	**46.6**	42.6, 50.6	666	**49.7**	45.2, 54.1	1489	**48.0**	45.0, 51.0
Wasting among children 6-59.9 m (%)		823	**9.1**	7.0, 11.6	666	**6.9**	5.1, 9.4	1489	**8.1**	6.6,9.9
Underweight among children 6-59.9 m (%)		823	**28.8**	25.0, 32.9	666	**32.4**	27.7, 37.6	1489	**30.4**	27.4, 33.6
PLW consuming diversified diet (> 4 food groups) (%)	Fasting	348	**9.5**	6.3, 14.0	456	**10**	6.9,14.4	804	**9.8**	7.4, 12.8
	Non-fasting	139	**24.1**	13.4, 39.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Food groups consumed by PLW - Mean (sd)	Fasting	348	**2.4 (0.9)**	2.3, 2.6	456	**2.7(0.9)**	2.6, 2.8	804	**2.6(0.9)**	2.5, 2.7
	Non-fasting	139	**2.8 (1.1)**	2.4, 3.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
PLW consuming	Fasting	348	**57.7**	48.3, 66.5	456	**67.7**	61.1, 73.7	804	**63.4**	57.6, 68.8

Key performance indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
fruits and vegetables (%)	Non-fasting	139	**59.4**	34.8, 80.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
PLW consuming animal source foods (%)	Fasting	348	**1.9**	0.5, 7.6	456	**2.1**	1.2, 3.8	804	**2.0**	1.0, 4.0
	Non-fasting	139	**32.1**	16.6, 52.8	n/a	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Recently pregnant women who received IFA (%)		340	**89.4**	84.3, 93.0	307	**74.0**	66.9, 80.0	647	**82.1**	77.3, 86.0
Recently pregnant women who consume IFA for at least 90 days (%)		340	**50.0**	43.8, 56.1	307	**40.1**	34.2, 46.4	647	**45.3**	40.7, 49.9
Infants 0-5.9 m exclusively breastfed (%)		97	**84.8**	72.7, 92.1	79	**70.9**	58.8, 80.6	176	**78.6**	70.2, 85.1
Minimum acceptable diet (MAD) among children 6-23 m (%)	Fasting	197	**0.7**	0.2,2.8	231	**0.6**	0.1,3.9	428	**0.6**	0.2, 2
	Non-fasting	197	**0.7**	0.2,2.9	64	**2.9**	0.6,14.2	261	**n/a**	n/a
Minimum diet diversity (MDD) of children 6-23 m (%)	Fasting	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	231	**0.6**	0.1, 3.9	428	**0.6**	0.2, 2
	Non-fasting	64	**2.9**	0.6, 14.2	n/a	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Food groups consumed by children 6-23 months; Mean (sd)	Fasting	197	**1.2 (1.0)**	1.1, 1.3	231	**1.2(0.9)**	1.1, 1.4	428	**1.2(0.9)**	1.1, 1.3
	Non-fasting	64	**1.2 (1.0)**	0.7, 1.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dewormed children 24-59 months (%)		552	**14.9**	10.6, 20.5	428	**23.5**	17.4, 31	980	**18.7**	14.9, 23.2
Children 6-23 m consuming fruits and vegetables (%)	Fasting	197	**5.1**	2.2, 11.3	231	**6.0**	3, 11.8	428	**5.6**	3.3, 9.4
	Non-fasting	64	**0**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Children 6-23m consuming animal source foods (%)	Fasting	197	**14.4**	9.3, 21.8	231	**11.8**	7.6, 17.8	428	**13.0**	9.6, 17.4
	Non-fasting	64	**28.3**	14, 48.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HH Food Insecurity Access (HFIAS) Scale	Secure	1377	**34.0**	29.0, 39.4	1300	29.20	25.1,33.6	2677	**31.6**	28.3, 35.2
	Mildly insecure	1377	**11.0**	9.2, 13.5	1300	10.30	8.0,13.1	2677	**10.7**	9.2, 12.5
	Moderately insecure	1377	**34.2**	30.6, 38.0	1300	36.00	32.5,39.6	2677	**35.1**	32.5, 37.7
	Severely insecure	1377	**20.6**	16.5, 25.5	1300	24.60	20.2,29.5	2677	**22.6**	19.5, 26.0
HHs with access to adequate food all year round (%)		1377	**33.9**	29.8, 38.2	1300	28.70	24.9,32.9	2677	**31.4**	28.5, 34.4
WASH										
HH practicing open defecation (%)		1377	**70.4**	62.6, 77.2	1300	**44.6**	36.7, 52.8	2677	**57.9**	51.6,63.9
Agriculture										
HHs cultivating any crops (%)		1376	**92.7**	89.9,94.7	1299	**84.3**	77.8,89.1	2675	**88.6**	85.1,91.4
HHs producing nutrient dense pulses (%)		1275	**0.8**	0.3,2.6	1095	**2.1**	1.1,3.9	2370	**1.4**	0.8,2.5
HH using improved varieties of seed/seedlings by type (%)		1376	**28.8**	21.4,37.6	1299	**16.9**	12.3,22.7	2675	**23.0**	18.3,28.5
HH keeping any kind of animals (%)		1376	**87.0**	83.1,90.1	1299	**77.4**	71.3,82.6	2675	**82.3**	78.7,85.5
HH keeping specific types of	HH keeping livestock (oxen,	1197	**83.1**	80.1,85.7	1006	**80.1**	75.4,84.1	2203	**81.7**	79.1,84.1

Key performance indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
animals (%)	cow, heifer)									
	HH keeping small animals (sheep, goat)	1197	**61.8**	56.3,67.1	1006	**52.9**	48.3,57.4	2203	**57.7**	54.0,61.3
	HH keeping poultry	1197	**75.6**	69.0,81.3	1006	**68.1**	62.6,73.2	2203	**72.2**	67.9,76.2
	HH keeping beehives	1197	**13.3**	9.9,17.7	1006	**8.7**	7.2,10.5	2203	**11.2**	9.1,13.7
	HH keeping improved beehives	1197	**2.2**	1.4,3.5	1006	**1.0**	0.5,2.0	2203	**1.7**	1.1,2.5
Social & Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)										
PLW exposed to Religious leader discussion about MIYCN in the last 3 m		436	**11.7**	7.5,17.9	400	**7.6**	5.2,11.0	836	**9.8**	7.1,13.3
PLW attended cooking demo in the last 6 m		436	**15.8**	9.5,25.0	400	**16.5**	12.0,22.3	836	**16.1**	12.0,21.4
PLW attended community conversation sessions in the last 3 m		436	**8.3**	5.6,12.1	400	**10**	6.6,14.8	836	**9.1**	6.8,12.0
PLW participated either religious leader discussion, cooking demo or community conversation) in last 3 m		436	**26.1**	18.5,35.4	400	**27.4**	21.6,34.0	836	**26.7**	21.7,32.4
HHs in which men eat first and women and children get what is left		436	**5.4**	3.5,8.1	400	**4.5**	2.7,7.4	836	**5**	3.6,6.8
HHs received nutrition related messages by FLW		1376	**11.7**	9.5,14.4	1299	**16.1**	13.1,19.6	2675	**13.8**	11.9,16.0
PLW who have awareness about stunting		436	**28.8**	24.2,33.8	400	**12.2**	8.2,17.6	836	**20.8**	17.2,25
PLW who have awareness about 1000 days plus messages		436	**3.2**	1.6,6.4	400	**3.4**	1.7,6.7	836	**3.3**	2,5.4

Summary and Implications

The SD Phase 1 Baseline Survey findings reaffirm that the Tekeze River Basin is an area of high need and in turn, high potential for impact on stunting and other outcomes if strategies are effectively scaled up. Poor diet quality among both PLW and children 6-23 months reflect the general food insecurity of households in the areas and in particular the low production of fruits and vegetables and animal source foods by small holder farmers. Households that have small land access and/or are headed by females or individual with low education are particularly vulnerable. Knowledge of good practices for child feeding is generally high but households lack resources to implement practices. Cultural practices including ritual fasting by PLW and the lack of ASF available for children during fasting season likely also contribute to poor diet and should be addressed through the SBCC movement.

One of the key cross-cutting findings is that households in the surveyed areas are not coming into contact with the front line workers from the health and agricultural sectors who are intended to deliver interventions, nor are they participating in the community groups and platforms or engaging with social media. The PDU must invest time and resources into diagnosing and addressing the problems in these

crucial delivery infrastructures on both the supply and community demand sides. Community Labs can help generate effective solutions to many of these issues.

A second cross-cutting finding is that communities and households lack essential infrastructure and access to technologies. Most households access small amounts of land for cultivation. Small-scale irrigation and other agricultural technologies are essential to promote productivity. Strategic investment particularly in agricultural technologies like irrigation could have large benefits for food security and dietary quality if households produce and consume micronutrient rich fruits and vegetables and raise small animals. Latrines and water access points are needed to promote WASH which has relatively small impact on stunting but is important for overall child health and wellbeing. However, all of these technologies must be accompanied by engagement with front line workers and other community mobilization strategies to ensure they benefit the most vulnerable members of the households by improving diets and health of PLW and young children.

Through PDU oversight, Community Lab innovations and the SBCC movement, SD Phase 1 is well designed to take on these two cross-cutting challenges and to ultimately reach the SD vision of food access and healthy development for all Ethiopians.

1. Introduction

Ethiopia has made a remarkable progress against child undernutrition in the past fifteen years; however, child stunting remains a serious challenge. According to Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, the national prevalence of stunting declined from 58% in 2000 to 38% in 2016, an average reduction of more than 1 percentage point per year. However, progress has been inconsistent across regions. In 2016 15% of children under 5 in Addis Ababa were stunted compared to 46% in Amhara and 39% in Tigray (1).

The government of Ethiopia is committed to dramatically accelerating progress in fighting child malnutrition to reach zero childhood stunting and zero household food insecurity by 2030. These are two of eight nutrition and food security goals set in the July 2015 Seqota Declaration (SD) (2). Under the SD Implementation Plan, years 1-3 are designated as the "Innovation Phase" during which intensive efforts will be focused in 33 pilot woredas (27 in Amhara and 6 in Tigray). The SD plan was informed by the 2013 update of the UNICEF nutrition framework (3). The SD framework (Figure 1), designates three paths to reducing malnutrition through nutrition specific, nutrition-smart, and infrastructure interventions across multiple sectors including health, agriculture, water, education, and social protection. All interventions are supported by cross-cutting social behavior change communication (SBCC) strategies.

Seqota Declaration investments support cross-sectoral intervention scale-up by 1) strengthening multi-sectoral coordination through the creation and operation of three Program Delivery Units (PDU) – one at the federal level, and two at regional levels, 2) using the Community Lab approach to foster innovative and integrated approaches to addressing challenges that can be scaled up in future phases. Community development lab (CDL) is SD's innovative approach engaging the community itself to solve the challenging nature of malnutrition in SD areas that cannot be solved by traditional methods and approaches (2), and 3) advocating for full funding of SD implementation plans with government and development partners. Each PDU is headed by a senior public health professional and comprised of sectoral experts.

The Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI), with technical assistance from the Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) is leading impact evaluation of the three-year innovation phase of the SD initiative in select woredas in Tigray and Amhara regions.

The overall objectives of the evaluation of the Innovation Phase of the Seqota Declaration are:

- To inform decisions about which interventions to scale-up in Phase 2-3 (regional and national)
- To support target setting for the Innovation Phase
- To assess the effectiveness of the multi-sectorial approach
- To document and disseminate lessons learned from innovations piloted across the sectors

The proposed full evaluation design uses cross-sectional surveys among households and front-line workers at baseline and end-line to measure KPI and other changes in intervention coverage and quality among SD target groups. A process evaluation component will focus on understanding facilitators and barriers to implementation, the strengths of multi-sectorial coordination efforts, and document

innovations piloted through Community Labs. We also expect to learn from complementary research and evaluation activities being carried out in the areas by other partners (e.g. SURE program evaluation)

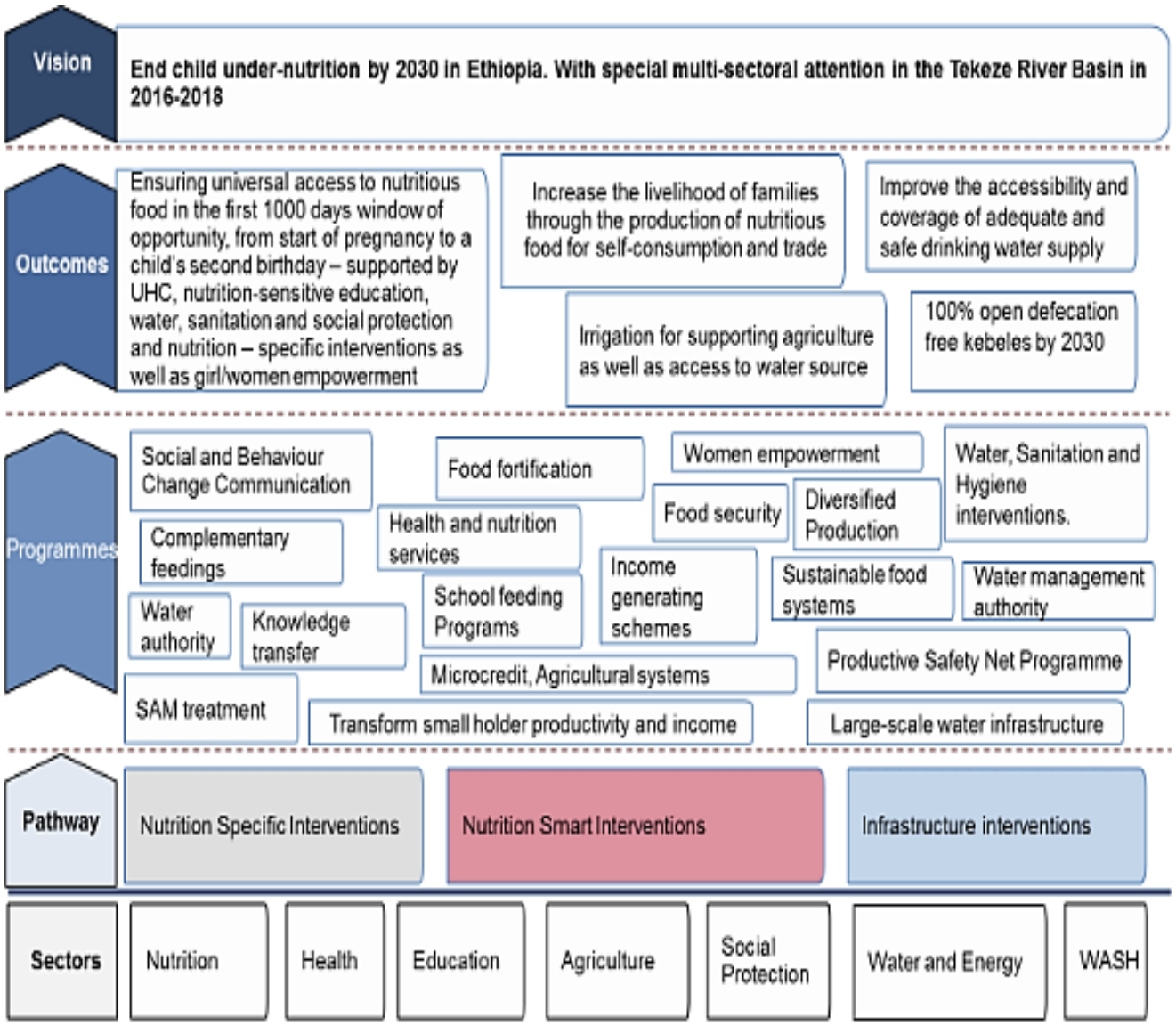

Figure 1.1 Overall Conceptual Framework for Seqota Declaration

This report presents the SD baseline household survey methods and findings.

2. Objectives of the Baseline Household Survey

a) **To provide estimates of KPI related to outcomes and intervention coverage at the start of the SD Phase 1 implementation including:**
   - Nutritional status of infants and young children
   - Household level food access / food security status
   - Coverage of priority household-level interventions (nutrition-specific, nutrition sensitive, SBCC)
   - Background characteristics of households (HH) (e.g. SES; infrastructure)

b) **To assess baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of caregivers related to**:
   - Breastfeeding
   - Complementary Feeding
   - Diet of pregnant and lactating women
   - Hand washing
   - Culturally-rooted feeding practices (men eating first, fasting among PLW and young children)

c) **To identify current level of household exposure to key delivery platforms for SBCC and other SD innovations including:**
   - Health Extension Workers (HEW)
   - Agricultural Extension workers (Development Agents)
   - Women Development Army (WDA)

The results will be used by the federal and regional PDUs and stakeholders to inform program planning and target setting for Phase 1. They will also be used to assess SD impact by comparing with end-line survey findings, three years later.

3. Methods

3.1. Study area and Period

The Innovation Phase of the Seqota Declaration is being implemented in 33 woredas in the Tekeze River Basin which includes Amhara (27 woredas) and Tigray (6 woredas) regions. The basin has an area of about 68,000 square kilometers. Roughly 70 % of the basin lies in the highlands at an altitude of over 1,500 meters above sea level. The upper reaches of the Tekeze are surrounded by mountain ranges, the elevation of which is over 2,000 meters above sea level. These woredas are located in the two most food insecure livelihood zones of Tekeze river basin; namely Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone and Middle Tekeze Livelihood Zone (Annex 1 Table A1.1).

The Tekeze lowland sorghum and goat livelihood zone, many of the Amhara SD woredas are found in this zone, encircles the foot of the great Ras Dashan massif and is characterized by a very rugged terrain of hills and gorges. This lowland zone is a deforested area, and the remaining vegetation is bush scrub, scattered acacia trees and small coverage of gum trees in pocket areas. Agricultural activities are dependent on a short rainy season that lasts not longer than two months – July and August. The main crops cultivated for household consumption are sorghum, teff and haricot beans while sesame and Niger seeds are the main cash crops. Rearing of goats is also the main source of income in this livelihood zone. The middle Tekeze livelihood zone, many of Tigray SD woredas are located in this livelihood zone,

has vegetation cover made up of scattered acacia trees, riverine forests, and bush land. Agriculture land in this zone is generally characterized by infertile and rocky soil. The main staples grown are sorghum, maize, teff, sesame and flax while cattle and goats are also the main livestock types reared.

This baseline survey was conducted from March – April 2018 in 13 of the SD Innovation Phase woredas (Annex 1 Table A1.1). In Amhara, the data was collected from 17 March to 5 April, 2018, which is during the lent (fasting) season. The Tigray data was collected both during fasting (17 March to 5 April) and non-fasting season (April 10-22, 2018). Woreda selection criteria are described in section 3.4 below.

3.2. Study population

Eligible population groups for the baseline survey were: 1) women of reproductive age (15-49 years) including currently PLW and recently pregnant women who had birth in previous 2 years, 2), children 0-59 months (priority subgroups of 0-5 months and 6-23 months) 3) adult caregivers of children 0-59 months and 4) household heads (male or female)

Infants and young children with congenital deformity, pregnant and lactating women or caregivers with significant cognitive impairment that might interfere with the ability to participate in the interviews, and seriously ill individuals were excluded from the study.

3.3. Sample size

To account for potential differences in PDU-led management and implementation, and context across the two regions, we aimed to generate regional-level estimates for key outcomes (child diet diversity, stunting) and intervention coverage indicators using the selected woredas in Amhara and Tigray (see section 3.4). The total sample size across the two regions was 2,698 households (1,423 Tigray; 1,275 Amhara). Table 3.1 summarizes key sample size assumptions.

Table 3.1 Seqota Declaration Household Baseline Survey Sample Size

Region	Indicator	EDHS 2016 (%)	Assumed percentage points difference	Assumed % change	End line value	Number of target cases	Corresponding number of households
Amhara	Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months)	**3.1**	**10**	**323%**	**13.1**	**175**	**1,250**
	Stunting (0-59 m)	46.3	9	19%	37.3	625	1,250
	Stunting (0-23 m)	36.2	12	33%	24.2	243	1,157
Tigray	Minimum dietary diversity (6-23 months**)**	**13**	**12**	**92%**	**25**	**251**	**1,394**
	Stunting (0-59 m)	39.3	8	20%	31.3	709	1,244
	Stunting (0-23 m)	27	10	37%	17	300	1,111

The sample size was based on detecting an increase in Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD) among 6-23 months olds of 10% points in Amhara and 12% points in Tigray from baseline to end-line. We used findings from the multi-sectorial ENGINE project evaluation in Amhara region to estimate the expected change. The ENGINE evaluation found a 19 %-point increase in Minimum Dietary Diversity among 6-23-month old over 3 years. The absolute change in stunting in ENGINE areas for children age 3-36 months was a 10%-point reduction. (4)

The required number of households was obtained by dividing the number of target cases by the un-weighted average number of target cases per household, derived from EDHS survey 2016. We assumed a 2% non-response rate.

The minimum sample size required was computed as follows:

$$N = deff*(Z\alpha/2+Z\beta)^{2*}2*p*q/(d^2)$$

Where:

P = (p1+p2)/2 and q= (q1+q2)/2 with q1=(1-p1) and q2=(1-p2)

N = required minimum sample size

P1 = MDD at baseline (Amhara = 3.1% & Tigray =13%)

P2 = the expected level of MDD at end line (Amhara = 13.1% & Tigray =25%)

d = size of the magnitude of change that is desired to be able to detect (P2 - P1); Amhara = 10%pts and Tigray =12% pts)

Zα/2 = the Z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be able to conclude that an observed change of magnitude (P2-P1) would not have occurred by chance (α/2 - the level of statistical significance for two-tailed test), 95% = 1.96

Zβ = the z-score corresponding to the degree of confidence with which it is desired to be certain of detecting a change of magnitude (P2-P1) if one actually occurred (β - statistical power), 80% = 0.840.

deff = design effect and obtained from EDHS 2016 or reanalysis of the EDHS 2016 data:

Amhara: Average 0-59 months olds children per household =0.50, Average 6-23 months olds children per household =0.14, Average 0-23 months olds children per household =0.21, deff of MDD 6-23 months is 10%; deff of stunting in 0-23 months and 0-59 months is 1.0600 and 1.3271 respectively.

Tigray: Average 0-59 months olds children per household =0.57, Average 6-23 months olds children per household =0.18, Average 0-23 months olds children per household =0.27, deff of MDD 6-23 months is 12%, deff of stunting in <24 months and 0-59 months is 1.1122 and 1.2679 respectively.

3.4. Sampling strategy

Thirteen woredas - 5 in Tigray and 8 in Amhara- (see Annex1 Table A1.1) were purposively selected for the baseline survey based on available resources and a set of criteria proposed by the EPHI/JHU evaluation team. The federal and regional PDUs were also consulted in the process and gave final approval for the selection.

Seqota Declaration implementation is governed by woreda-specific plans and interventions; thus, the timing and intensity of implementation varies accordingly. The evaluation team aimed to identify woredas with higher potential to successfully scale-up key interventions across the SD Phase 1 period. We selected woredas that were 1) covered by productive safety net program (PSNP) 2) have at least one major NGO-supported nutrition or food security program (e.g. GtN, INSPIRE etc.) and 3) had a relatively large population size.

We used three-stage stratified systematic random sampling to select participating households in each of the 13 woredas. We randomly selected kebeles at the first stage, gotes at the second stage, and households at the third stage (kebele is the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia and gote is a sub-kebele). In the first stage, 7 kebeles per woreda in Amhara and 11 kebeles per woreda in Tigray were selected from the 13 woredas with probability proportionate to population size (PPS) (111 kebeles total). In stage 2, one gote was randomly selected in each of the selected kebeles, for a total of 111 gotes. Lists of gotes were not available in advance of the field work but rather required research team supervisors to visit kebele offices to obtain. In the third stage, 24-26 households were randomly selected from a household list developed for each of the gotes by the survey team.

In each gote, trained a data collection team dedicated a day to complete the household listing. The enumerators prepared a hand-sketched map to identify the pattern of household distribution. The sketch served as a guide for the teams when they carried out the household listing. Once the household listing was completed, all listed households were given a unique identification number. Then households were randomly selected using a systematic random sampling technique. If the selected gote had fewer than the required households, all households in the gote were interviewed. The remaining number of households needed to reach 24-26 was added from an adjacent gote following the same procedure.

3.5. Design and implementation of survey questionnaire

The questionnaire (Annex 9 Table A9.1) was prepared based on the PDU KPI and other topics of interest. It comprised of six modules (Annex 8 Table A8.1). Module-I included questions about household socio-

demographics, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices, household food security status, employment, and social supports the household received in the last 12 months. Module-II focused on child nutrition and health and Module-III on maternal nutrition and health. Module-IV asked about household agricultural practices and exposure to agricultural interventions. Module-V was used by the interviewer for household observations including construction materials, presence of toilet, handwashing facilities etc. Finally, Module-VI included anthropometric measurements of children, and currently PLW.

Respondents: The household head (male or female), wife of the household head (if the household head was male), all children 0-59 months and all women 15-49 years old were eligible for the study. The household module was answered by the female household head or, more commonly, the wife of the male household head. All women 15-49 years in the household were approached to respond to select screener questions that identified three potentially overlapping groups to complete the full questionnaire: 1) currently pregnant, 2) currently lactating and 3) recently pregnant women (give birth in the last two years). Dietary data was collected only among currently PLW. Mothers or caretakers of children under five years of age responded to the child module and the IYCF and WASH KAP questions. The household head was the respondent for the agriculture module.

3.6. Team arrangement

A total of 87 enumerators and 14 field supervisors participated in data collection. Three teams of two enumerators (6 enumerators total) were deployed with one field supervisor across each of the 8 woredas in Amhara and in 3 woredas in Tigray. Two woredas in Tigray that were harder to reach had additional pairs enumerators and an additional supervisor. Seven EPHI staff members supervised data collection activities and supported data management.

3.7. Training

Enumerators and supervisors participated in three weeks of regional-level training prior to data collection. The training involved classroom instruction on sample selection, questionnaire content, interview methods, research ethics, and survey management as well as field exercises and an anthropometric standardization activity. After three weeks of classroom training, the data collection teams conducted an anthropometric measurement training and standardization exercise and practiced data collection in a non-study woredas in both Tigray and Amhara.

The pilot testing indicated that the respondents generally understood question intention and the response options were adequate and exhaustive. A few typological and local language edits were made on the data collection tool based on the pilot exercise.

3.8. Data Collection

Data were collected using an ODK software application installed on a handheld Android tablet. All supervisors and enumerators were trained on the use of the tablet. The survey data was stored on the tablet and transferred to a secure server by EPHI field supervisors as soon as internet connection was available. There were delays sending data from the field to the server as there was no internet connectivity. The EPHI data manager reviewed the data the same day it was received from the field, and provided feedback to the field team before they left the gote.

3.9. Field procedures and household consent

Prior to the start of data collection, the regional PDU members secured permission letters from their respective regional, zonal and woreda administrations. The field supervisors were responsible to secure a permission letter from kebele administrations prior to start of data collection. Health Extension Workers (HEW) in each study kebele received information about the study from team supervisors in advance of the start of data collection and were asked to disseminate the information to community members. Each respondent within the household was asked to consent before starting the interview. All consent documents were reviewed and approved by the EPHI Institutional Research Board.

3.10. Data Quality Control and Supervision

A number of procedures were followed during survey design and implementation to help ensure quality of the data:

Development and Translation of Tools: The questionnaire modules, originally designed in English, were translated into the Amharigna and Tigrigna languages and back translated to English for a consistency check. The questionnaires were programmed in the ODK using pre-coded responses and internal checks that required data input before advancing in the questionnaire. The questionnaires were uploaded on the ODK in three languages; Amharigna, Tigrigna and English.

Piloting and pretesting of the tool: The questionnaires in both paper and electronic format were pre-tested in a non-study woreda prior to training. After training the questionnaire was pilot tested in 5% of the total sample size in similar non-study woredas. Final edits were made after training.

During data collection: Each evening the supervisors reviewed the data collected by enumerators prior to submission to EPHI data manager. Once uploaded to the secure server the data manager viewed and brought problems to the attention of the evaluation team.

3.11. Statistical analysis

Data processing and analysis was conducted using Stata version 14. Descriptive analyses of weighted observations were performed to calculate mean and proportion estimates with 95% CI. Weighted estimates were generated for the total survey area and for the selected areas of Tigray and Amhara.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of household head

Key findings

- The sampled households in the two regions were similar in key characteristics of the household head including gender, religion, age, marital status and education.
- Ninety eight percent of household heads were Orthodox Christian and two-thirds had no formal education. One in 5 households were female-headed.
- Household in Tigray tended to be poorer than households in Amhara.
- Most households across the SD Phase 1 surveyed areas rely primarily on the production of staple crops for their livelihood.

Table 4.1.1: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Household Head in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey Districts by Region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Sex	Male	1377	**78.3**	74.1, 82.0	1302	**78.7**	25.1, 33.6	2679	**78.5**	75.8, 81.1
	Female	1377	**21.7**	18.0, 25.9	1302	**21.3**	8.0, 13.1	2679	**21.5**	18.9, 24.2
Age	15-64 years	1377	**81.8**	79.6, 83.8	1302	**84.4**	32.5, 39.6	2679	**83.1**	81.3, 84.7
	Above 65 years	1377	**18.2**	16.2, 20.4	1302	**15.6**	20.2, 29.5	2679	**16.9**	15.3, 18.7
Marital status	Single	1377	**1.5**	0.9, 2.5	1302	**5.1**	46.2, 56.8	2679	**3.3**	2.3, 4.5
	Married	1377	**76.7**	72.4, 80.5	1302	**73.3**	10.0, 19.4	2679	**75.1**	72.1, 77.8
	Living with unmarried partner	1377	**0.3**	0.1, 1.0	1302	**0.0**	51.4, 60.7	2679	**0.1**	0.0, 0.5
	Divorced	1377	**8.2**	6.1, 10.8	1302	**11.7**	9.8, 17.0	2679	**9.9**	8.2, 11.9
	Separated	1377	**1.1**	0.5, 2.5	1302	**1.8**	54.9, 63.2	2679	**1.4**	0.9, 2.2
	Widowed	1377	**12.2**	10.0, 14.8	1302	**8.1**	10.1, 16.6	2679	**10.2**	8.7, 11.9
Religion	Orthodox	1377	**97.1**	82.7, 99.6	1302	**97.9**	42.6, 52.6	2679	**97.5**	92.3, 99.2
	Muslim	1377	**2.9**	0.4, 17.3	1302	**2.1**	5.5, 10.7	2679	**2.5**	0.8, 7.7
Education	No school	1377	**65.6**	61.5, 69.5	1302	**71.8**	41.2, 52.3	2679	**68.6**	65.3, 71.7
	Primary school (1-8)	1377	**29.0**	25.7, 32.5	1302	**18.5**	5.6, 10.9	2679	**23.9**	21.6, 26.3
	High school (9-12)	1377	**3.6**	2.4, 5.3	1302	**5.5**	37.7, 48.6	2679	**4.5**	3.4, 5.9
	Post-secondary (13+)	1377	**1.9**	1.1, 3.2	1302	**4.3**	5.2, 9.9	2679	**3.0**	2.0, 4.6

Table 4.1.1 presents socio-demographic characteristics of the household heads of sampled households. Over 98% of households participated in this baseline survey were Ethiopian Orthodox Christians and the rest were Muslim. One in five households interviewed were female headed in both regions. About 83% of the heads of the households were in productive age range of 15-64 years. The proportion of household heads who did not have any formal education was 66% in Tigray and 72% in Amhara. Households in Tigray were relatively poorer than Amhara (Figure 4.1.1). More than 80% of households main livelihood is farming staple crops (Figure 4.1.2).

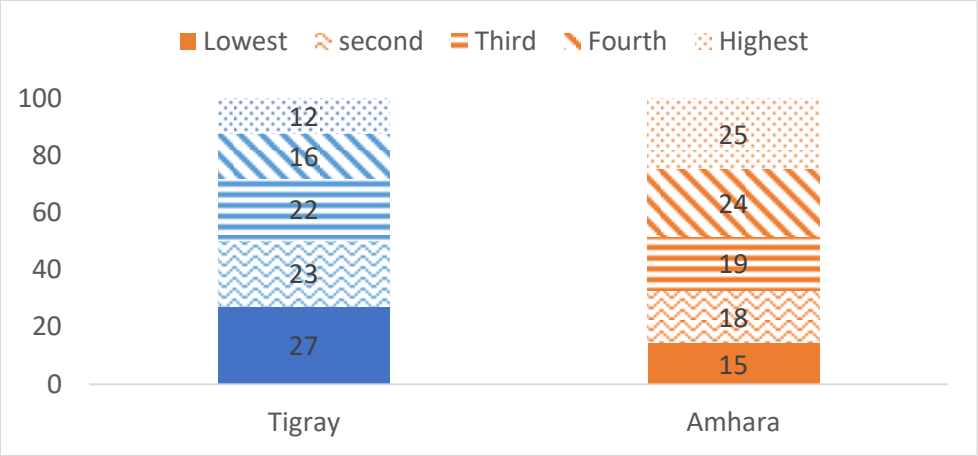

Figure 4.1.1: Household wealth index quintiles

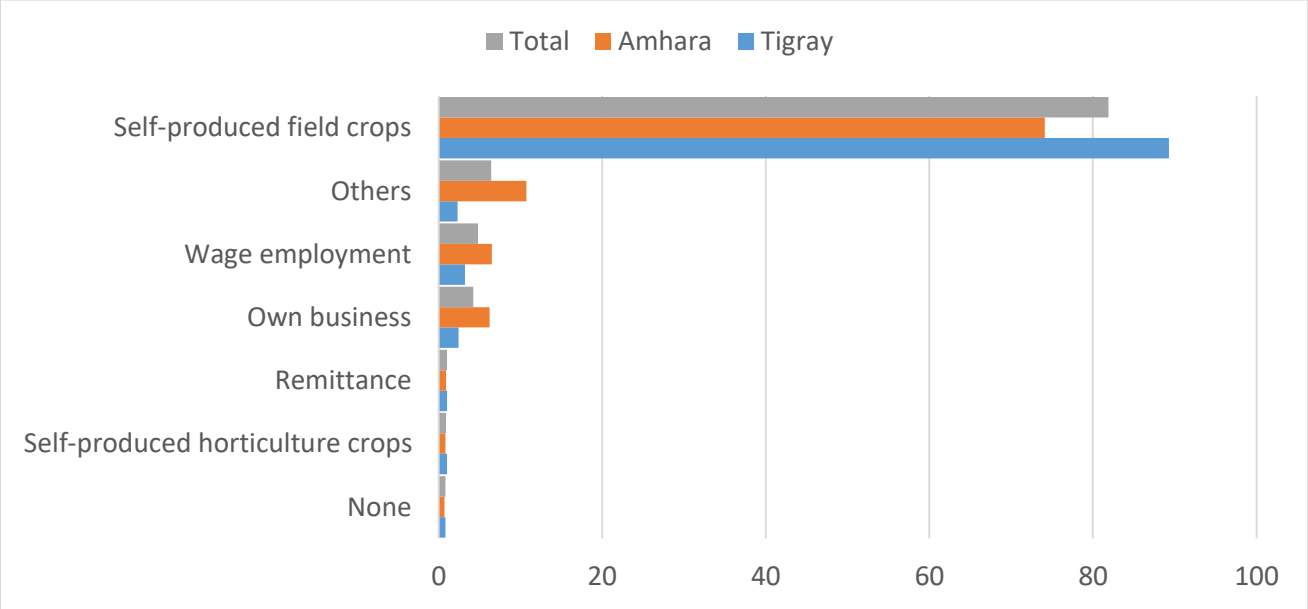

Figure 4.1.2: Households main livelihoods by region

Implications (Household characteristics):

- The similarity of household head characteristics (e.g. sex, religion, age and education) across regions suggests potential for similar strategies to be targeted to the two regions – however other indicators related to health and agriculture intervention coverage need to be considered as well.
- Improving food availability and access will likely require diversifying household livelihood and income

4.2. Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Priority Outcomes

4.2.1. Child nutritional status (stunting and wasting)

Key findings

- Overall 48.5% of children 6-59 m old are stunted and 8.1% are wasted. There are small differences in prevalence between the selected districts from the two regions.
- As expected stunting was higher in 24-59 months age group and wasting was higher in 6-23 months age group.

As indicated below in Table 4.2.1, the overall stunting prevalence among children 6-59 months in the survey areas was 48% (46.6% in Tigray and 49.7% in Amhara). In the 6-23.9 months age group, the overall stunting prevalence was 40.9% (40.1% in Tigray and 41.9% in Amhara). The highest prevalence of stunting was found in the 24–59-month age group with the overall stunting prevalence of 51.4% (49.6% in Tigray and 53.8% in Amhara). The prevalence of stunting in this survey is higher than the EDHS 2016 regional estimate which is 39% in Tigray and 46% in Amhara.

Table 4.2.1: Prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Stunting	6-59.9 m	823	**46.6**	42.6,50.6	666	**49.7**	45.2,54.1	1489	**48.0**	45.0,51.0
	6-23.9 m	261	**40.1**	32.1,48.7	231	**41.9**	35.7,48.2	491	**40.9**	35.7,46.3
	24-59.9 m	562	**49.6**	45.3,53.8	436	**53.8**	48.9,58.7	998	**51.4**	48.2,54.7
Wasting	6-59.9 m	823	**9.1**	7.0,11.6	666	**6.9**	5.1,9.4	1489	**8.1**	6.6,9.9
	6-23.9 m	261	**15.9**	11.2,22.1	231	**11.2**	7.0,17.4	491	**13.7**	10.3,18.0
	24-59.9 m	562	**5.9**	4.0,8.5	436	**4.7**	3.1,7.0	998	**5.4**	4.1,7.1
Underweight	6-59.9 m	823	**28.8**	25.0, 32.9	666	**32.4**	27.7, 37.6	1489	**30.4**	27.4,33.6
	6-23.9 m	261	**29.2**	22.3, 37.2	231	**29.3**	22.7,36.8	491	**29.2**	24.4,34.7
	24-59.9 m	562	**28.5**	23.8, 33.8	436	**34.1**	29.1, 39.5	998	**31.0**	27.4,34.8

About 8% of children 6-59 months were wasted, with 9.1% in Tigray and 6.9% in Amhara. The highest prevalence of wasting was found in the 6-23.9 months age category, where 13.7% children were wasted (15.9% in Tigray and 11.2% in Amhara). Children in the 24-59 months age category were the least wasted in both regions (Table 4.2.1). Wasting prevalence in this survey is lower than the EDHS 2016 reports (11.1% Tigray & 9.8% Amhara), however we do not know what season the EDHS measurement were taken.

4.2.3. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Key findings

- Most women breastfeed their children until age 2 years but early initiation (<1 hour post-delivery) and exclusive breastfeeding are low, particularly in Amhara.
- During fasting season, less than 1% of children achieved Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD); 13.0% received animal source foods (ASF), and 5.6% received at least one type of fruit or vegetable.
- During non-fasting season ASF consumption among children was 28.3%.
- More children achieved Minimum Meal Frequency (MMF) than MDD.

Breastfeeding: Most women in SD areas breastfeed for the recommended period of at least two years. However, there is room for improvement in early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding until age 6 months, especially in Amhara region. Overall, 61.0% of women (67.1% in Tigray and 56.2% in Amhara) initiated breastfeeding within one hour after birth. In Amhara, only 44.7% of 4 to 5-month-old infants were exclusively breastfed compared to 82.2% in Tigray. Compared to the EDHS 2016 regional estimates, the prevalence of early initiation of breastfeeding is higher in the SD baseline in Tigray but not in Amhara.

Complementary feeding 6-23 months: Dietary diversity is extremely low for children in the Seqota areas. During fasting season only 0.6% of children overall (0.7% Tigray; 0.6% Amhara) received 5 or more food groups out of 8 (including breastmilk as a group). Consumption of micronutrient-rich foods is extremely low (Figure 4.2.1). During fasting season, 13.0% of children in survey areas (14.4% in Tigray and 11.8% in Amhara) received animal source foods (ASF - flesh foods, eggs or dairy products) and only 5.6% (5.1% in Tigray and 6.0% in Amhara) received at least one type of fruit or vegetable.

Data from Tigray suggest that child diets during non-fasting season are slightly better in ASF consumption (28.3 % Tigray, non-fasting) but possibly worse in consumption of fruits and vegetables. However, small sample sizes in non-fasting season make it difficult to say this with certainty. Meal frequency is generally much higher than diet diversity. Overall, 73.8% (82.8% Tigray; 66.4% Amhara) were fed the minimum recommended number of times based on age group and the number it does not appear to change by fasting and non-fasting season.

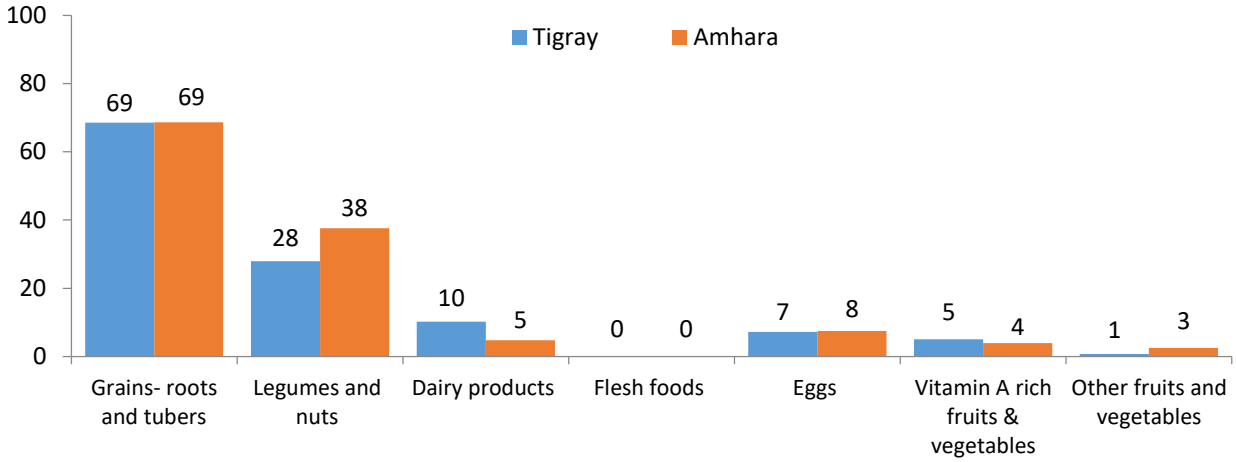

Figure 4.2.1: Consumption of specific food groups in the previous 24 hours among children 6-23 months during fasting season in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

4.2.4. Diet of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)

Key findings

- PLW's dietary diversity is extremely low; only 9.8% of PLW in survey consumed at least 4 out of 9 food groups in previous day.
- During fasting season only 2% of PLWs consumed ASF but more than half of women (63.4%) consumed some type of fruit or vegetable
- PLW diets during non-fasting season are slightly better in ASF consumption (32.1%) and the same in fruits and vegetables.
- Currently pregnant women eat 2.9 times a day on average with a slight difference between the two regions.
- About 83% of currently pregnant and 80% of lactating women practiced religious fasting. Only 9.4% of women who were practicing religious fasting stopped fasting when they become pregnant.
- Pregnant women in Amhara were more likely to practice religious fasting than pregnant women in Tigray.

Dietary diversity: Similar to young children, dietary diversity among PLW in SD innovation Phase area is very low. During fasting season, the typical PLW consumed food from 2.6 (2.4 Tigray; 2.7 Amhara) out of 7 groups in the previous day. Overall 9.8% of PLW (9.5% Tigray and 10.0% Amhara) consumed at least 4 out of 9 food groups in the previous day. During fasting season, only 2.0% of PLWs (1.9% Tigray; 2.1% Amhara) consumed ASF but most women consumed some type of fruit or vegetable (63.4% overall;

57.7% Tigray, 67.7% Amhara). Data from Tigray suggests that PLW's diets during non-fasting season are slightly better in ASF consumption (32.1% compared to 1.9% during fasting season) and the same in fruit and vegetable consumption (Figure 4.2.2)

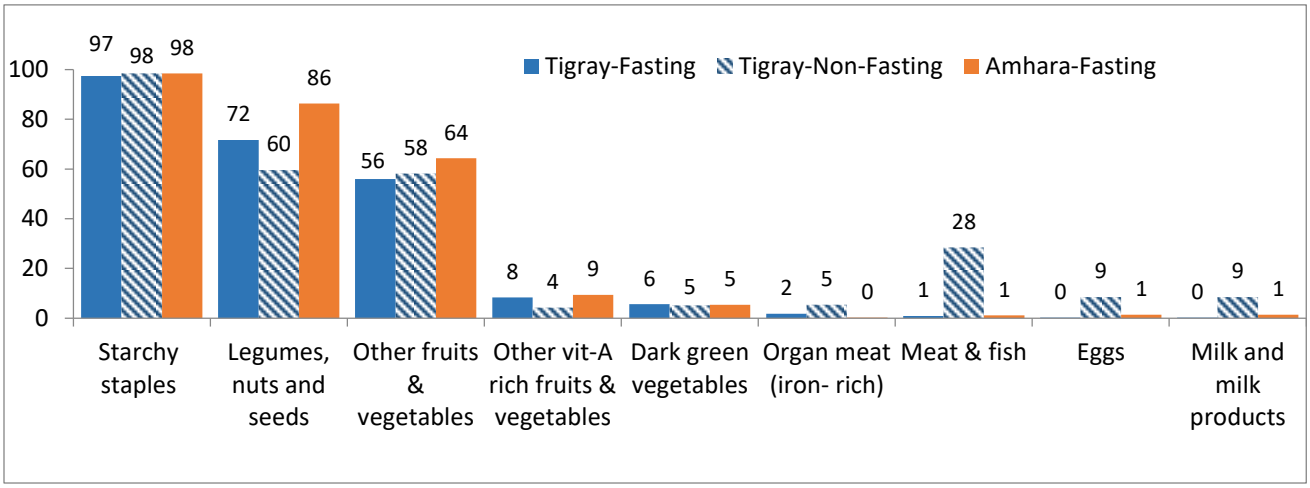

Figure 4.2.2: Proportion of PLWs consuming different food groups during the preceding 24 hours, in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey **Districts by region and fasting season, Ethiopia 2018**

Meal frequency: On average, currently pregnant women eat 2.9 times a day with a slight difference between the two regions (3.1 Tigray, 2.7 Amhara). In both regions, the majority of currently pregnant women did not report changing their meal frequency from their pre-pregnancy period (60.2% in Tigray and 67.0% in Amhara). Only 26.0% of pregnant women in Tigray and 11.2% in Amhara increased their meal frequency compared to pre-pregnancy period and the rest decreased compared to pre-pregnancy meal frequency.

Fasting Practices among currently pregnant women: More than 83% of women (79.3% Tigray, 87.5% Amhara) practiced fasting during their current pregnancy (Figure 4.2.3). As depicted in Figure 4.2.4 below, many of these women (80.4% Tigray, 57.9% Amhara) practiced fasting on all fasting days. About 93% (91.7% Tigray, 93.6% Amhara) of currently pregnant women were practicing religious fasting before they became pregnant.

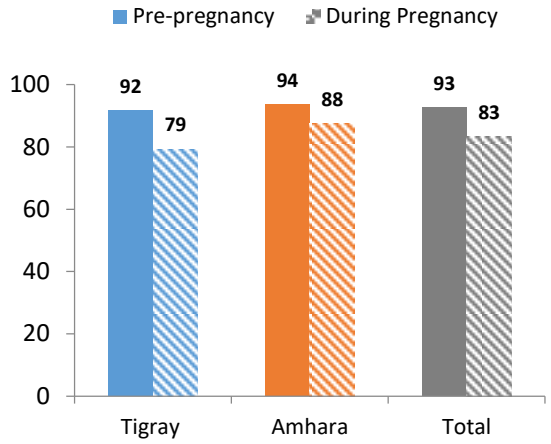

Figure 4.2.3: Women age 15-49 years practicing religious fasting

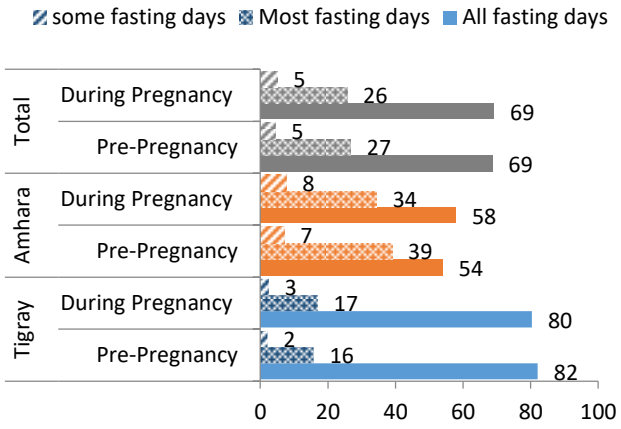

Figure 4.2.4: Frequency of fasting before and during current pregnancy

More than 90% of pregnant women did not eat meat, egg and dairy products on fasting days. It is more common in Amhara (71.7%) than Tigray (40.5%) to delay their first meal on fasting days (**Figure 4.2.5**).

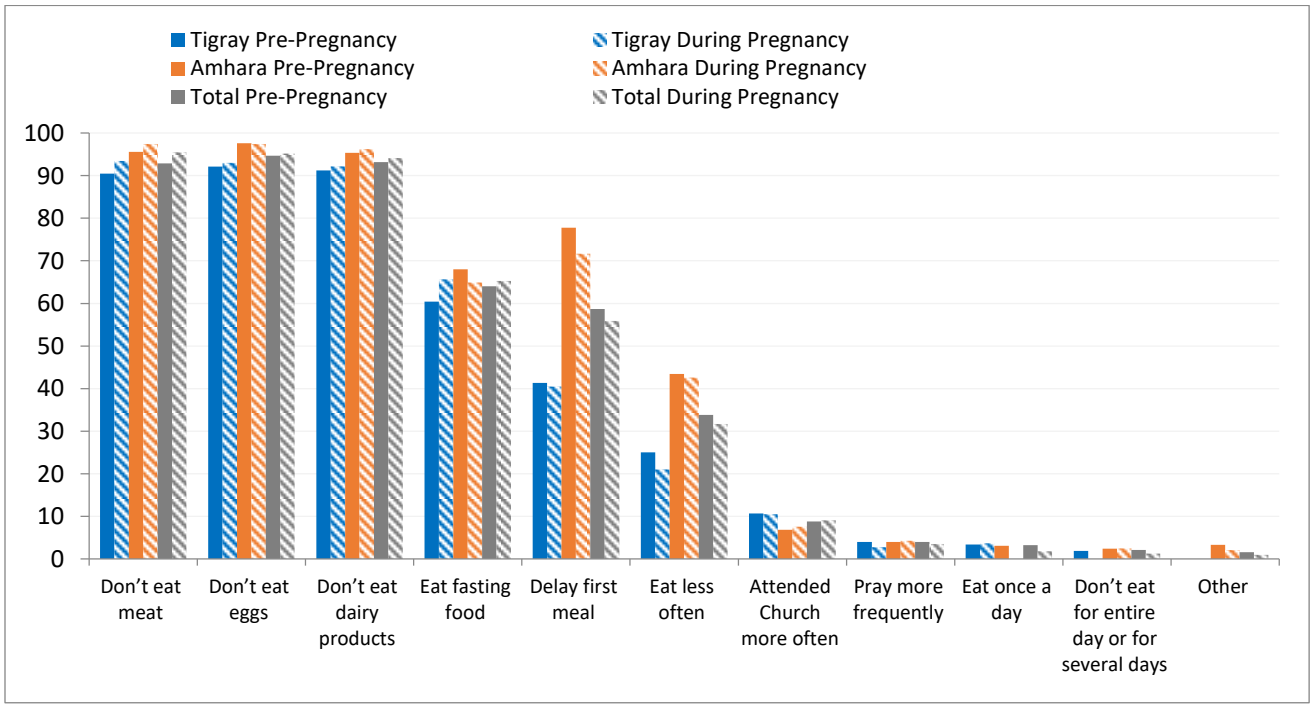

Figure 4.2.5: Specific fasting practices reported by currently pregnant women (during vs. pre-pregnancy)

Fasting Practices among currently lactating women: Nearly 80% of currently lactating women (78.1% Tigray, 81.4% Amhara) practiced religious fasting. As depicted in **Figure 4.2.6** below, many of these women (87.6% Tigray and 57.0% Amhara) practiced fasting on all fasting days.

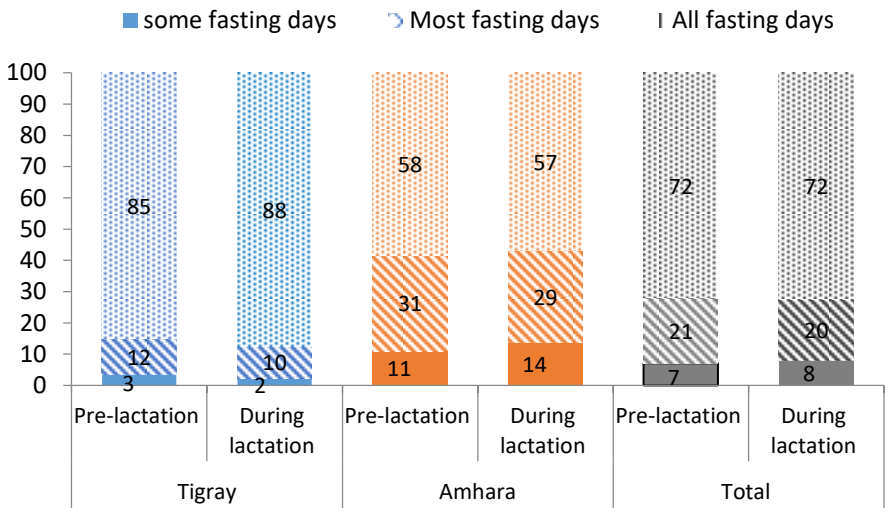

Figure 4.2.6: Frequency of fasting during lactation

Similar to currently pregnant women, abstaining from eating meat, eggs, dairy products and delaying first meal are the most common practices lactating women practiced on fasting days (**Figure 4.2.7**).

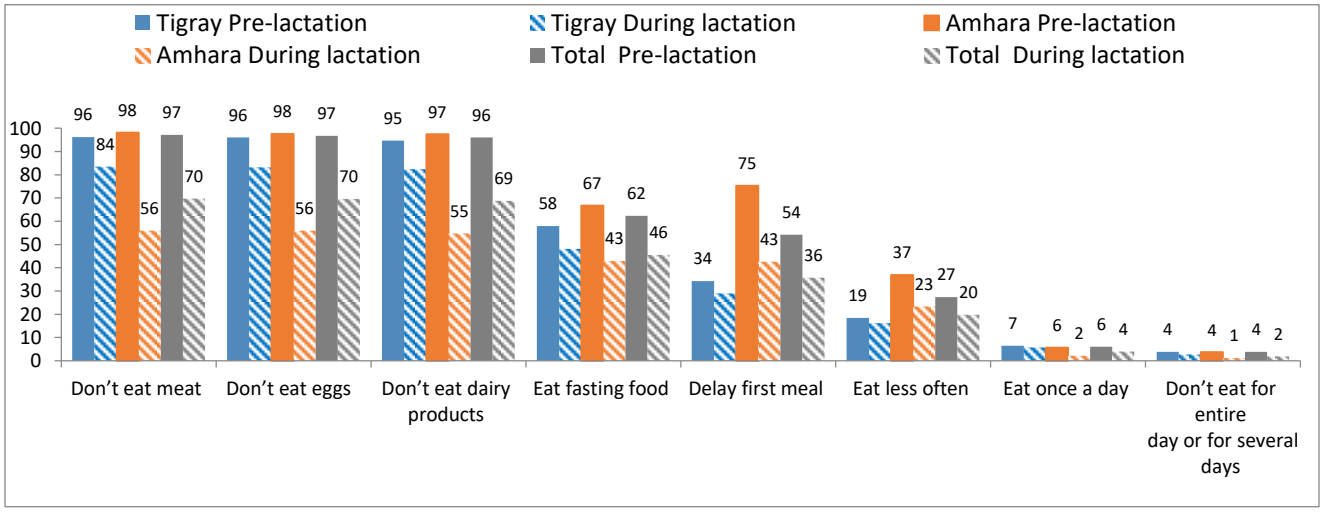

Figure 4.2.7: Specific fasting practices reported by currently lactating women (during vs. before lactation)

4.2.4. Food Access: Household food security and adequate household food provisioning

Key findings

- 1 in 5 households in Tigray and 1 in 4 households in Amhara are severely food insecure. Nearly 1/3 of households in each state are moderately food insecure.
- 1/3 of households in both regions reported adequate food access for 9 months or less of the year. However, 9.4% of households in Tigray and 7.7% in Amhara had adequate food for only four months or less in the previous year.
- Food security varies by the household head's level of education. 27% of households with a HH head with no formal education were food secure compared to 67% in households in which the HH head attended school beyond high school.
- As household land holdings increase, the level of food security also increases.

Household food insecurity prevalence was measured using a standard 9-question survey for the household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS) (5). Scores were categorized into four groups: food secure, mildly insecure, moderately insecure, and severely insecure. Figure 4.2.8 presents households' experience related to food insecurity in the last 30 days prior to the survey. About 21% of households experienced severe food insecurity in Tigray compared to 25% of households in Amhara.

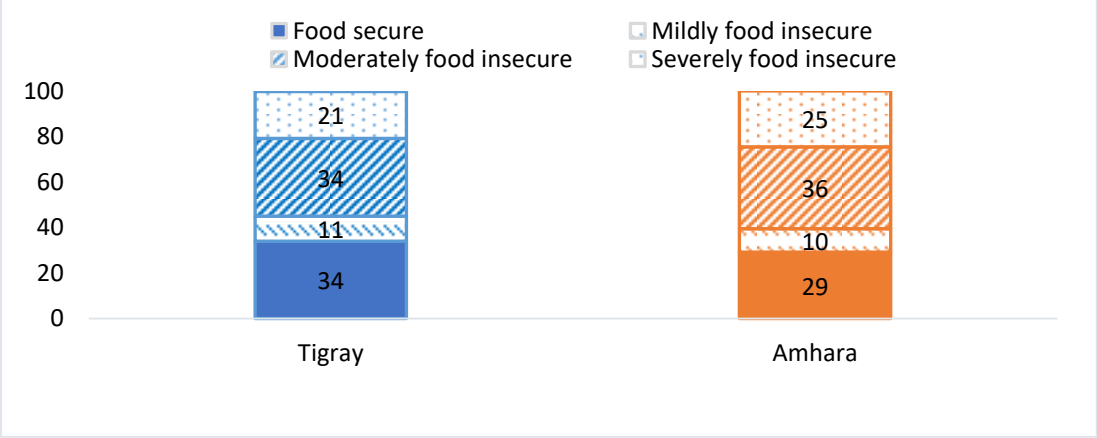

Figure 4.2.8 Household Food Insecurity Access score by region

In past previous 12 months, only 34% of households in Tigray and 29% in Amhara had adequate food to feed their family members thought out the entire year (Figure 4.2.9).

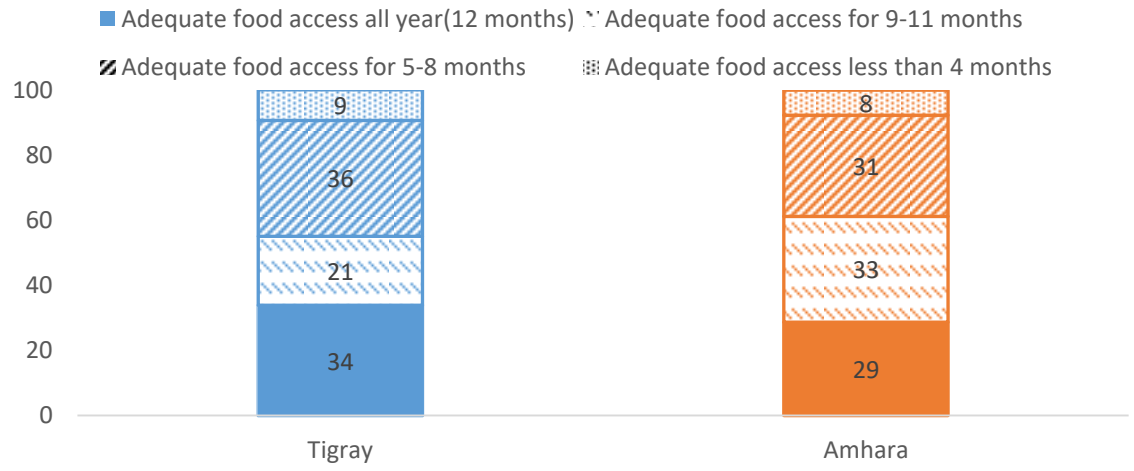

Figure 4.2.9: Months of adequate food provisioning in previous year by region

Prevalence of food insecurity by different household characteristics is presented in Table 4.2.2. Prevalence of food insecurity varied by gender of the household head, age of household head, education level of the household head, land access, and utilization of improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers. Food security status improved at higher levels of household head education. Only 5% of households in which the head had attended above high school were severely food insecure compared to 25% in households in which the head had no education (Figure 4.2.10).

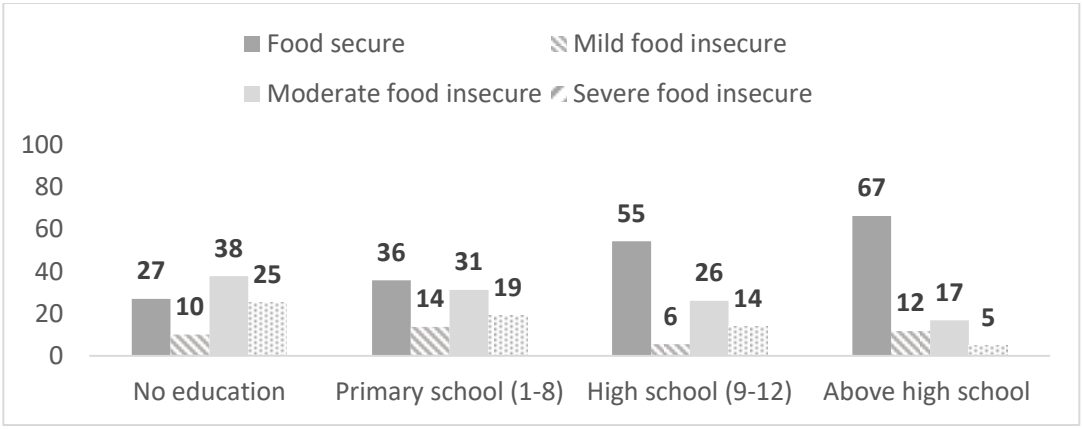

Figure 4.2.10: Level of food insecurity by household head education (all areas)

Similarly, severe food insecurity decreases with increased land size. Over a quarter of households holding only less than 0.5 hectare land were severely food insecure while only 1 in 10 of households having more than 5 hectares are severely food insecure (Figure 4.2.11).

Figure 4.2.11: Food insecurity by agricultural land holding size (all areas)

Table 4.2.2 HH Food Insecurity & Food Provisioning in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey districts according to region, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
HFIAS Score	Access scale score: mean (sd)	1377	**5.2 (5.5)**	4.5, 5.9	1300	**6.0 (5.9)**	5.3, 6.7	2677	**5.6 (5.7)**	5.1, 6.1
HH with anxiety and uncertainty		1377	**54.8**	49.5, 60.1	1300	**51.5**	46.2, 56.8	2677	**53.2**	49.4, 57.0
HH with insufficient food quality		1377	**61.9**	56.4, 67.1	1300	**68.0**	63.6, 72.1	2677	**64.8**	61.2, 68.3
HH with insufficient food intake and its physical consequences		1377	**46.8**	40.8, 52.8	1300	**50.5**	44.6, 56.4	2677	**48.6**	44.3, 52.9
Worried about not having enough food	Anytime	1377	**54.8**	49.5, 60.1	1300	**51.5**	46.2, 56.8	2677	**53.2**	49.4, 57.0
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**7.8**	5.5, 11.0	1300	**14.1**	10.0, 19.4	2677	**10.9**	8.4, 14.0
Not able to eat the kinds of foods they preferred	Anytime	1377	**50.8**	45.1, 56.6	1300	**56.1**	51.4, 60.7	2677	**53.4**	49.6, 51.7
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**5.3**	3.3, 8.5	1300	**13.0**	9.8, 17.0	2677	**9.0**	6.9, 11.7
Ate just a few kinds of food day after day	Anytime	1377	**57.6**	51.9, 63.1	1300	**59.2**	54.9, 63.2	2677	**58.3**	54.8, 61.8
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**7.3**	4.9, 10.7	1300	**13.0**	10.1, 16.6	2677	**10.1**	8.0, 12.6
Ate food that they preferred not to eat	Anytime	1377	**47.6**	42.2, 53.1	1300	**47.6**	42.6, 52.6	2677	**47.6**	43.9, 51.3
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**4.4**	2.7, 6.9	1300	**7.7**	5.5, 10.7	2677	**6.0**	4.5, 7.9
Ate a smaller meal than he/she felt was needed	Anytime	1377	**43.7**	38.2, 49.3	1300	**46.7**	41.2, 52.3	2677	**45.2**	41.2, 49.1
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**5.4**	3.5, 8.1	1300	**7.8**	5.6, 10.9	2677	**6.6**	5.0, 8.6
Ate fewer meals in a day	Anytime	1377	**39.3**	33.8, 45.1	1300	**43.1**	37.7, 48.6	2677	**41.1**	37.2, 45.2
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**6.8**	4.6, 10.0	1300	**7.2**	5.2, 9.9	2677	**7.0**	5.4, 9.0
No food at all	Anytime	1377	**14.5**	10.9, 19.1	1300	**15.7**	12.5, 19.5	2677	**15.1**	12.6, 18.0
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**1.3**	0.6, 2.5	1300	**1.7**	1.1, 2.6	2677	**1.5**	1.0, 2.2
Went to sleep at night hungry	Anytime	1377	**8.4**	6.0, 11.7	1300	**13.7**	10.6, 17.5	2677	**11.0**	8.9, 13.5
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**0.8**	0.4, 1.6	1300	**2.1**	1.3, 3.5	2677	**1.4**	0.9, 2.2
Spent a whole day without eating anything	Anytime	1377	**6.0**	3.9, 9.0	1300	**6.2**	4.4, 8.5	2677	**6.1**	4.7, 7.9
	Often (>10 d in last 30)	1377	**0.4**	0.2, 0.9	1300	**0.6**	0.3, 1.2	2677	**0.5**	0.3, 0.9
Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (MAHFP index): mean (sd)		1377	**8.8 (3.1)**	8.5, 9.1	1300	**8.9 (2.9)**	8.6, 9.2	2677	**8.9 (3.0)**	8.6, 9.1

Summary and Implications (priority outcomes):

- Stunting & wasting are high in both Tigray & Amhara areas
- Overall breastfeeding duration is good but there is room for improvement in early initiation of breastfeeding in both regions and exclusive breastfeeding particularly in Amhara.
- Dietary diversity for both children 6-23m & PLW is unacceptably low. Women's consumption of legumes, nuts and seeds and fruits and vegetables is higher than for children. This suggests that these food groups are available and with targeted SBCC consumption of these food groups by children could improve.
- Lack of food access is a serious problem across SD areas and is likely a key limiting factor in achieving diverse diets and healthy growth. Results suggest prioritizing female headed households, household head with low education level and small land holders for food security interventions.

4.3. Women's Health

4.3.1. Antenatal Care

Key Findings:

- Most women attend at least one ANC visit but only 60% attend the recommended four or more times.
- Only 33.7% of pregnant women started ANC in the first trimester as recommended.
- Most pregnant women receive some iron-containing tablets but less than half of women reported receiving at least 90 tablets.
- Coverage of ANC and associated interventions was higher in the SD baseline survey areas compared to the regional estimates in EDHS 2016.

Over 90% of recently pregnant women (95.9% Tigray, 84.3% Amhara) received at least one ANC visit. On average, women in SD areas have 3.8 ANC visits (3.9 Amhara, 3.7 Tigray). Women start ANC visits late; only 33.7 % (38.6% Tigray, 25.6% Amhara) of women reported starting ANC visits during the first trimester of their pregnancy. This finding is greater than the national average of 20.4% reported in EDHS 2016. Overall 60.9% of women (60% Tigray, 62% Amhara) had at least four AN
+C visits during their last pregnancy. This finding is greater than the 31.8% nationally reported in EDHS 2016. Details about antenatal care are presented in Annex 4 Table A4.1.

Even though 82.1% of women (89.4% Tigray, 74.0% Amhara) received iron-containing tablets during their last pregnancy, only 45.3% (50% Tigray, 40.1% Amhara) reported consuming iron-containing

tablets for at least 90 days. This is higher than EDHS 2016 regional estimates (16.1% Tigray, 5.2% Tigray) for 90+ tablets. It is not clear whether women can recall the specific number of pills consumed.

Deworming among recently pregnant women was low. Only 18.6% in Tigray and 32.2% in Amhara received deworming medication. However, this is higher than 2016 EDHS regional estimates (8.7% Tigray, 6.7% Amhara).

In SD baseline survey woredas, 1 in 5 recently pregnant women (36.2% in Tigray and 21.0% in Amhara) received food or cash assistance during ANC.

4.3.2. Delivery services

Key Findings:

- Maternity waiting rooms are used more often in Tigray (40.3%) than in Amhara (9.3%).
- Facility delivery coverage is higher in Tigray (65.2%) compared to in Amhara (47.2%). Amhara has a high prevalence of home births.
- Immediate skin-to-skin contact – which can support early initiation of breastfeeding - was reported by 74.1% of mothers who gave birth in health facilities.

Overall a quarter of recently pregnant women stayed in a maternity waiting room prior to their last delivery. A maternity waiting room (MWR) is a temporary shelter near a health center with basic emergency obstetric and newborn (BEmONC) facilities. Maternity waiting room utilization was higher in Tigray (40.3%) than in Amhara (9.3%).

In the surveyed areas, 59.6 % of recently pregnant women reported delivery by a skilled birth attendant (includes HEW as skilled provider). The number drops only slightly to 56.2 % when HEW are excluded from definition. Institutional delivery coverage in surveyed areas (Figure 4.3.1) is higher than EDHS 2016 regional estimates (57% Tigray, 27% Amhara).

In the surveyed areas, 74.1 % (75.7% Tigray, 71.8% Amhara) of women who gave birth in health institutions in the last two years reported that their babies were immediately placed on their chest or side after delivery, an important action for promoting early initiation of breastfeeding.

Details about delivery services are presented in Annex 4 Table A4.2.

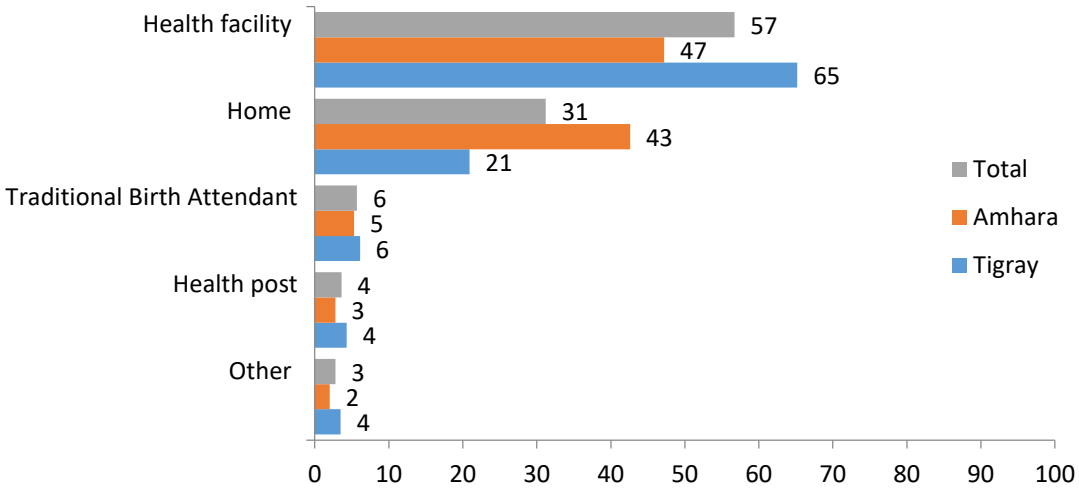

Figure 4.3.1: Location of Delivery

4.3.3. Early Postnatal Care Services

Key Findings:

- Only 11.2% of recently pregnant women reported a postnatal care (PNC) visit within two days of delivery.
- In Tigray, most early PNC that did occur was provided by HEWs during home visits compared to Amhara where PNC was more likely to be provided by a health worker in the facility

As shown in figure 4.3.2, early postnatal care (PNC) (visit within two days of delivery) is very low at 11.2% of recently pregnant women (12.8% Tigray, 9.3% Amhara). In Tigray, most of those who reported early PNC said it was provided by HEWs (77.1%) and took place at home (61.4%). In Amhara, 56.7% of those who received early PNC reported it was from health workers (HEWs not included) and majority (58.6%) happened in a health facility (Figure 4.3.3). Detail about postnatal care is presented in Annex 4 Table A4.2.

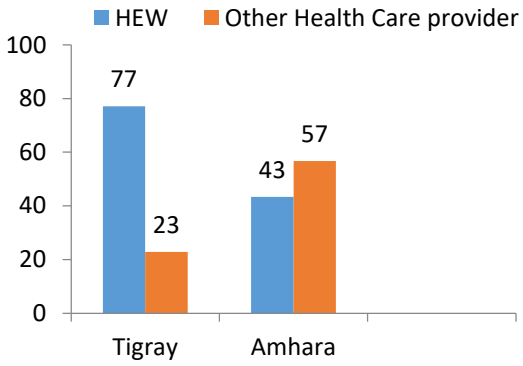

Figure 4.3.2: Early PNC provider by region

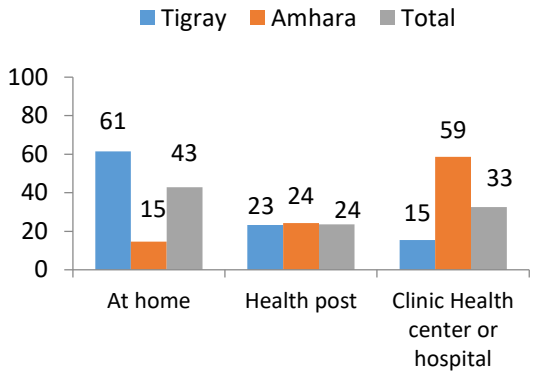

Figure 4.3.3: Postnatal care location

Summary and Implications (Women's health):

- Many pregnant women are not coming into contact with health providers during the first 1000 days – starting with pregnancy - and miss opportunities to receive timely nutrition and health interventions. Many women started ANC late and two out of five mothers didn't receive the recommended 4+ ANC visits.
- During ANC visits, women should be monitored to ensure healthy weight gain and counseled about diet and other practices.
- Few women received timely PNC – a visit within two days of delivery. Low PNC coverage is a missed opportunity for nutrition counseling – specially to ensure good breastfeeding practice.

4.4. Child Health

4.4.1. Child Interventions

Key Findings:

- There is considerable regional variation in child immunization coverage; 80.9% and 57.7% of children under five years in Tigray and Amhara respectively were fully immunized.
- Both Vitamin A supplementation (36%) and deworming (18.7%) in the last 6 months are low.
- Only 17.2% of children under 5 years received at least one growth measurement in 30 days prior to the survey.

Over 70% of children age 12-23 months across SD baseline survey areas were fully immunized with considerable differences between the two regions (80.9% Tigray; 57.7% Amhara). Rates were higher than the 2016 EDHS regional estimates for children 12-23 months (67% Tigray, 46% Amhara).

About 36% of children age 6-59 months in both Tigray and Amhara received vitamin A supplement in six months before the survey. This is much lower than the regional estimates in EDHS 2016 (73.8% Tigray; 47.8% Amhara). The proportion of children age 24-59 months dewormed during the six months prior to the survey was very low (18.7%) with variation between the two regions (14.9% in Tigray and 23.5% in Amhara).

Relatively few children under 5 years in the SD survey areas had at least one growth measurement (weight, height or MUAC) assessed in the previous 30 days (17.2% overall; 20.0% Tigray; 13.4% in Amhara). Very few caretakers (8.8%) reported that their malnourished children had received food supplements in the last three months.

At sick child visits, more caretakers in Amhara than in Tigray received counseling from health providers on breastfeeding (53.4% Tigray, 69.9% Amhara) and feeding solid and semi-solid foods (57.4% Tigray, 73.1% Amhara). More detail about counseling exposure is provided in the next section. Further details about child interventions are presented in Annex 4 Table A4.3.1.

4.4.2. Caretakers' IYCF Related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices

Key Findings:

- Only a few households surveyed reported men eating before women and children.
- One in three children had illness symptoms in last 2 weeks, only 24% in Tigray & 33% in Amhara were brought to health provider.
- About 1/3 of caretakers gave ORS and 8.1% gave ORS and zinc together for children with diarrhea
- Most caregivers know key IYCF messages & have attitudes that support good practice.
- About 97% of caretakers said child should wait until older than age 7 years to start fasting and 87% agree that children should eat ASF on fasting days.
- Majority of caretakers have positive attitude towards exclusive breastfeeding and believed that breastfeeding must be continued during illness.
- Only about half of the caretakers believed that colostrum is good for babies and should not be discarded.

IYCF related practices

Family members who eat first: As presented in Annex 4 Tables A4.4.3, more than 2/3 of the households in SD baseline survey areas (79.6% Tigray; 56.5% Amhara), all family members eat together. In considerable number of households (14.5% Tigray; 36.5% Amhara) children eat before other household members. Only few households surveyed reported practice of men eat before women and children (5.4% Tigray and 4.5% Amhara).

*Care seeking and feeding during illness***:** One in three children had illness symptoms in last 2 weeks. Among these sick kids, only 24% in Tigray & 33% in Amhara were brought to health provider. Almost all

(97.3%) caretakers who sought treatment for their sick child, received it from health facilities (health post and other health facilities) (Annex 4 Table A4.3.2). There is regional variation in the treatment seeking location. Caretakers in Tigray took their sick child to health posts (64.5%) while in Amhara many of them sought treatment from other health facilities (51.8%) (Figure 4.4.1).

About ¾ of caretakers continued providing breastmilk (73.1%) and solid/semi-solid food (71.5%) for young children during illness. These practices are higher in Tigray than Amhara; breastfeeding (80.2% Tigray; 66.5% in Amhara) and feeding solid/semi-solid foods (80.3% Tigray; 62.6% in Amhara). However, only about 1/3 of caretakers (30.6% Tigray 35.7% Amhara) gave ORS and 8.1% (10.1% Tigray; 6.1% Amhara) gave ORS and Zinc together for children with diarrhea in the last two weeks. It is important to note that the indicator is for any diarrhea but according to research, less severe cases of diarrhea do not require provision of ORS and zinc (Annex 4 Table A4.3.2).

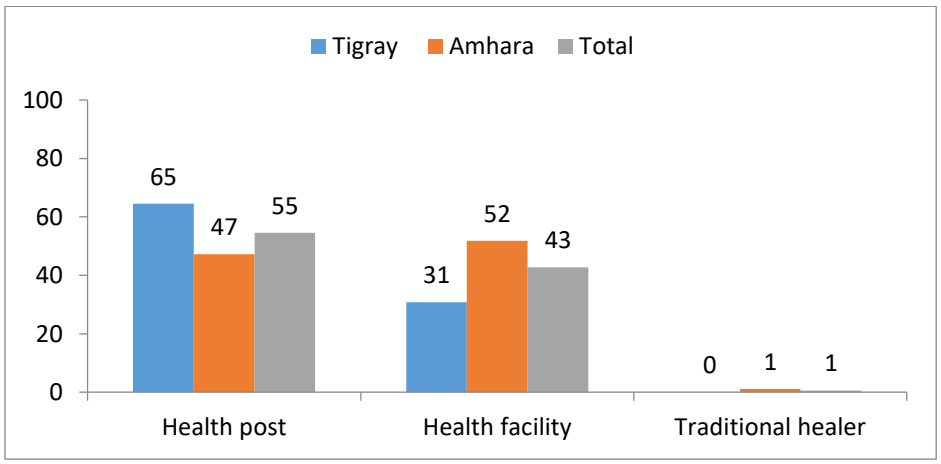

Figure 4.4.1: Location of treatment sought among those who sought care

IYCF-related knowledge: Caretakers' IYCF-related knowledge was high on certain aspects of breastfeeding and complementary feeding such as timing for the initiation of breastfeeding (71.1%), duration of exclusive breastfeeding (84.2%), frequency of breastfeeding (91.0%) and timing of introduction of complementary feeding (83.3%). However, there was a knowledge gap regarding child feeding during and immediately after illness. Fewer caretakers know that a sick child should eat more quantity (40.9%) of food and more frequently (44.4%) than usual. Just over half (56.6%) caretakers know that sick child needs to eat more food than usual immediately after illness as well.

Less than 1/3 (28.8% Tigray, 12.2% Amhara) of caretakers know what the term stunting is and few of them know about consequences of stunting (**Figure 4.4.2**). Further details about IYCF related knowledge is presented in Annex 4 Table A4.4.1.

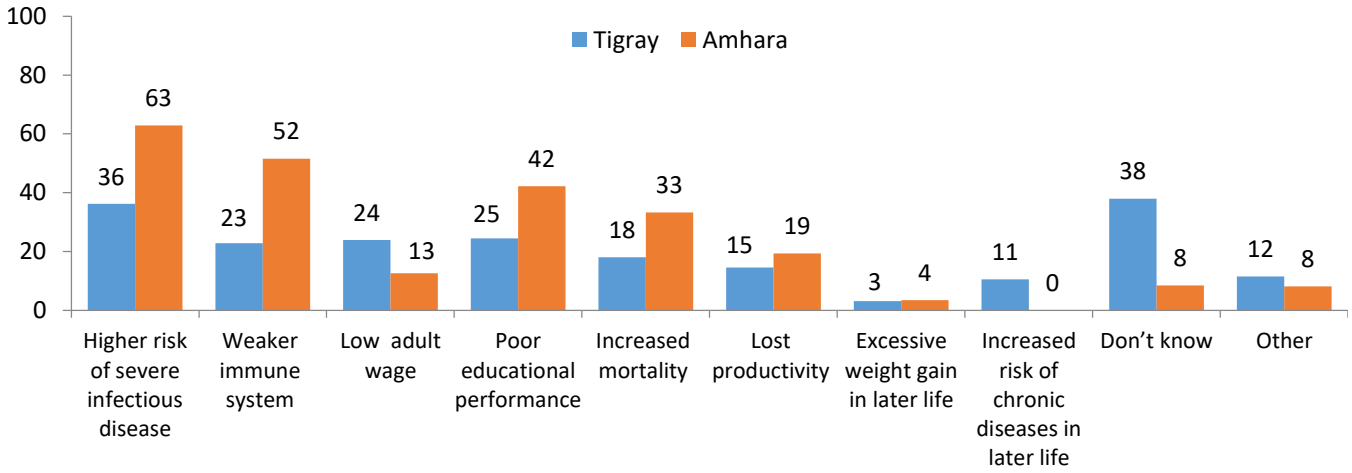

Figure 4.4.2: Mothers/caretakers responses about consequences of stunting in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase baseline survey districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

IYCF-related attitudes: Caretakers in the survey area report agreement with the idea that children less than 7 years of age should not practice fasting. Nearly all (97%) of caretakers said children should wait until they were older than 7 years to start fasting and 87% agree that children should eat animal source foods (ASF) even on fasting days.

About half of the caretakers (54.1% Tigray; 53.1% Amhara) believed that colostrum is good for babies and should not be discarded. Most caretakers (84.8% Tigray, 78.5% Amhara) had positive attitude towards exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months and over three quarter of caretakers (77.2% Tigray, 79.2% Amhara) believed that breastfeeding must be continued during illness. Further details about IYCF related knowledge is presented in Annex 4 Table A4.4.2.

Summary and Implications (Child health):

- There is low coverage of child interventions including routine assessment of child growth which is an important platform for delivering IYCF messages & identifying acute malnutrition.
- Caretakers' knowledge about IYCF messages is high and yet diets of young children are poor; suggesting that children's poor diets may be a food access issue. Despite positive knowledge and attitude towards child fasting (under 7 years children should not fast), ASF consumption is lower for young children during fasting period.
- " Men eating first" is not a big problem in SD baseline communities and the SBCC strategy does not likely need to prioritize this issue.
- Community Labs offer opportunity for community engagement to identify and address barriers to putting IYCF knowledge into practice

4.4.3. Exposure to Health Front line workers

Key Findings:

- Overall, 46% of caretakers had contact with HEW and 10% with WDA leaders in the last 3 months
- In the last three months, 32% of households were visited at home by HEW and 28% by WDA.
- Exclusive breastfeeding, initiation of complementary feeding, preparation of thick porridge, continued breastfeeding, time of initiation of breastfeeding, and colostrum feeding were the focus of discussion by both HEWs and WDA during their last contact with the respondents

The respondents for the frontline workers exposure module were currently pregnant women and caretakers of children age 0-23 months. Overall the reported contact with HEWs and WDA leaders in the past three months was low. As shown in **Figure 4.4.3** below, only 45.7% (45.3% Tigray and 46.2% Amhara) of respondents have had any contact (at home, in health post or in the community) with HEWs in the past three months. Additionally, 7.4% of respondents were visited by HEWs and agriculture extension workers (AEWs) jointly. The Alive and Thrive baseline survey in Tigray and SNPPR (6) showed that between 20-25 % of respondent mothers reported having come in contact with an HEW or a Voluntary Community Health Promoters (VCHP) in the community in six months prior to the survey

In Ethiopia, WDA leaders are expected to visit households in their catchment area more frequently than HEWs. However, only 10.3 % (11.6% Tigray and 8.8% Amhara) of respondents have had any contact with a WDA in the past three months.

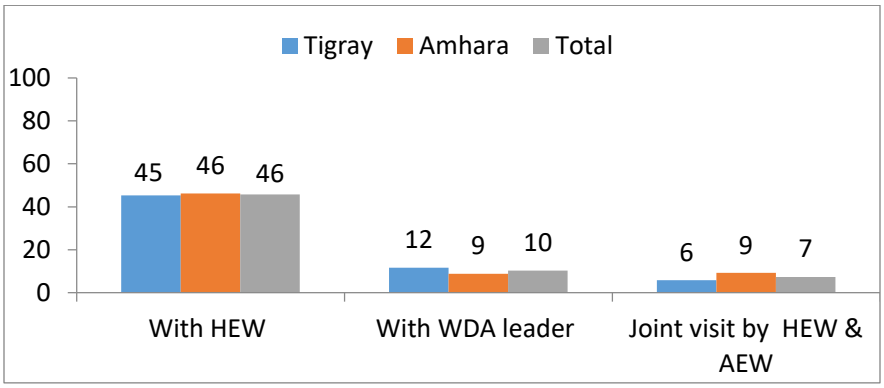

Figure 4.4.3: Pregnant and caretakers any contact with frontline workers

Over two-thirds of contacts with HEWs happened in health posts and one-third at home (**Figure 4.4.4**). In contrast, the majority of respondent contact with WDA happens in the community (**Figure 4.4.5**)

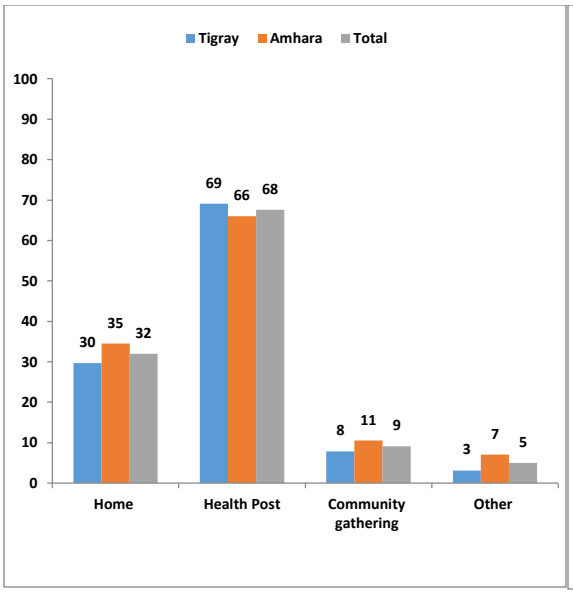

Figure 4.4.4: Location of HEW leader contact

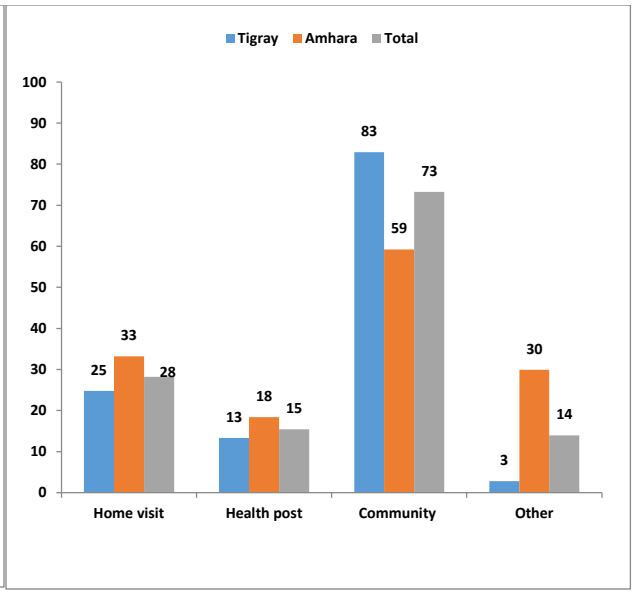

Figure 4.4.5: Location of WDA contact

Exclusive breastfeeding, initiation of complementary feeding, preparation of thick porridge, continued breastfeeding, time of initiation of breastfeeding, and colostrum feeding were the focus of discussion by both HEWs and WDA alike during the last contact with the respondents. Comparing the two regions, respondents in Amhara received more nutrition related information from WDAs than from HEWs and the reverse holds true for respondents in Tigray (Figures 4.4.6 & 4.4.7). Further details about exposure to health frontline workers are presented in Annex 4 Table A4.5.

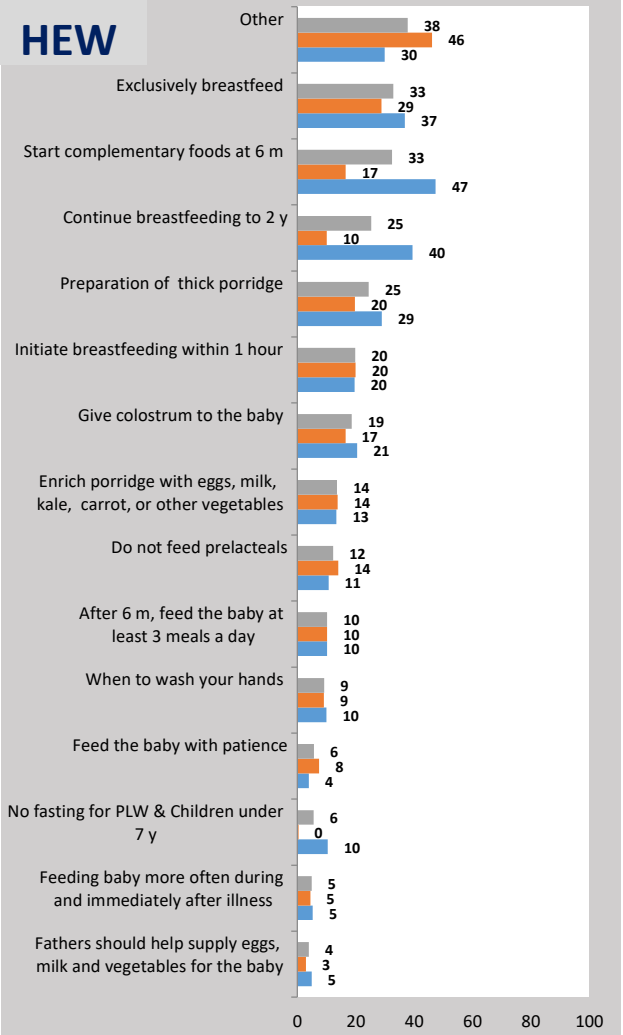

Figure 4.4.6: Topics discussed by HEWs

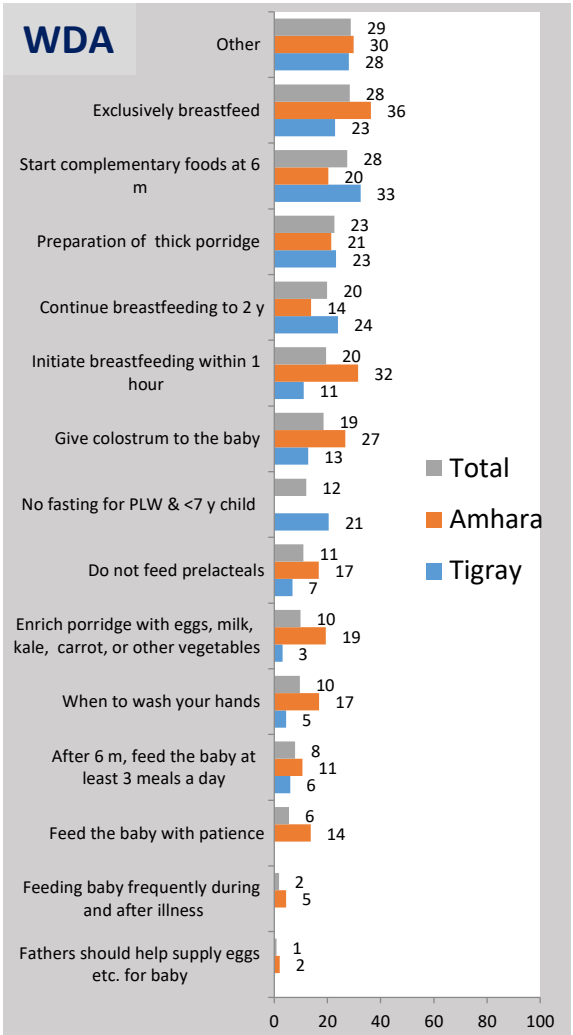

Figure 4.4.7: Topics discussed by WDAs

Summary and Implications (Exposure to frontline workers):

- Though HEWs and WDAs are expected to serve as platform for IYCF, WASH and other community-based intervention, the proportion of caretakers having contact with these frontline workers was very low. Further examination of system and community factors is necessary to diagnose why contact is low.

4.4.4. Mother/Caretaker's Exposure to SBCC community interventions

Key Findings:

- Exposure to SBCC community interventions was very low. Less than one in ten pregnant women and caretakers of children 0-23 months had contact with religious leaders teaching about IYCF in the past three months.
- Only 17% of respondents reported that a cooking demonstration was conducted in their village in the last six months.
- Only 9.1% of respondents had participated in a community conversation during the last three months.
- Community gatherings, radio messages, and posters/banners are the most important platforms to share information to caretakers.
- Many caretakers who participated in the cooking demo had later practiced what is demonstrated (59.1% Tigray and 71.2% Amhara)

Religious leaders' teaching: Fewer than 1 in 10 pregnant women and caretakers of children 0-23 months had contact with religious leaders in the past three months. "Consuming animal source foods such as eggs and milk even on fasting days for children, pregnant and lactating women" and "having animal source foods in a house or buying this food & preparing them for children, pregnant and lactating women during fasting days does not violate the fast or is not considered a sin" were the two most common topics discussed by the religious leaders. The majority (70.4%) of respondents who contacted religious leaders did so in the Church (Annex 4 Table A4.6).

Cooking demonstration: Only 17% of the respondents reported that a cooking demonstration was conducted in their village, and of those who reported a cooking demonstration, 81.7% had attended it in the last three months (Annex Table 4.6). Most of the cooking demonstration was conducted in health posts (Figure 4.4.8) and preparing enriched porridge was most commonly the focus of the cooking demonstration (Figure 4.4.9). Respondents in Tigray are more likely to receive information about preparing enriched porridge, child feeding, hand and dish washing than respondents in Amhara during the cooking demonstration. Of those who attended the cooking demonstration, 64.5% (59.1% Tigray and 71.2% Amhara) have already practiced what was demonstrated.

Community Conversation (CC): Only 9.1% (8.3% Tigray and 10.0% Amhara) of currently pregnant women and caretakers of children age 0-23-month participated in the community conversation sessions (Annex 4 Table A4.6). In both regions, thick porridge preparation was the most common topic discussed during the community conversation (**Figure 4.4.10**).

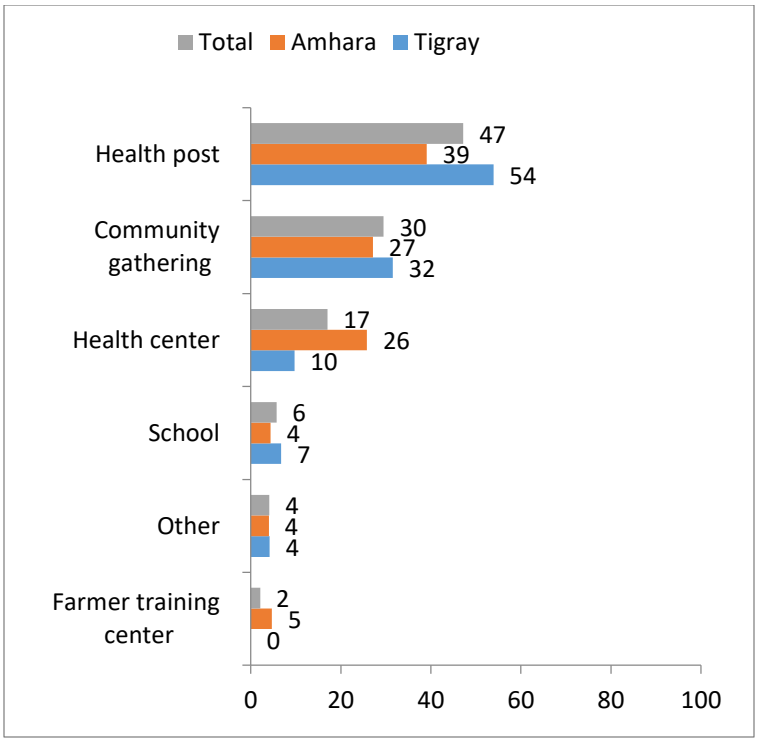

Figure 4.4.8: Location of cooking demonstration

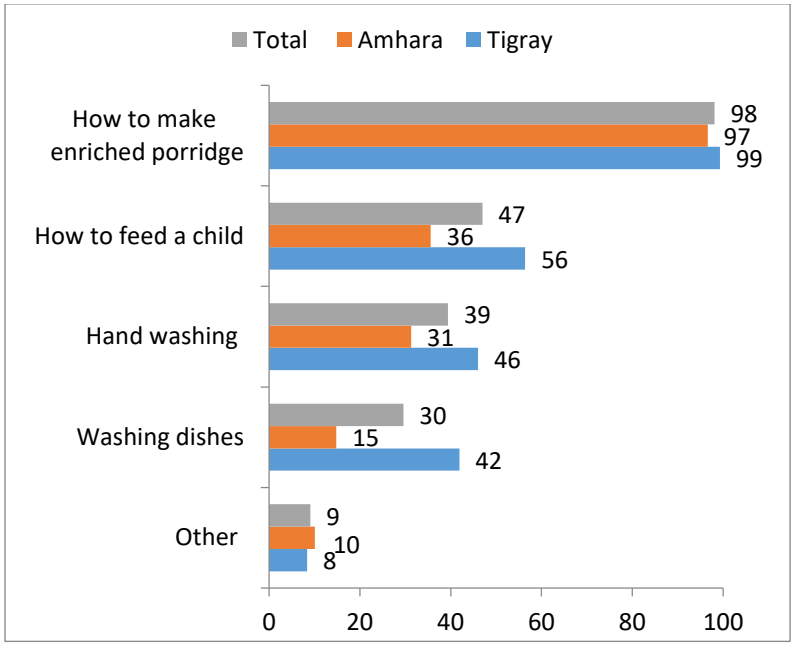

Figure 4.4.9: Content of cooking demonstration

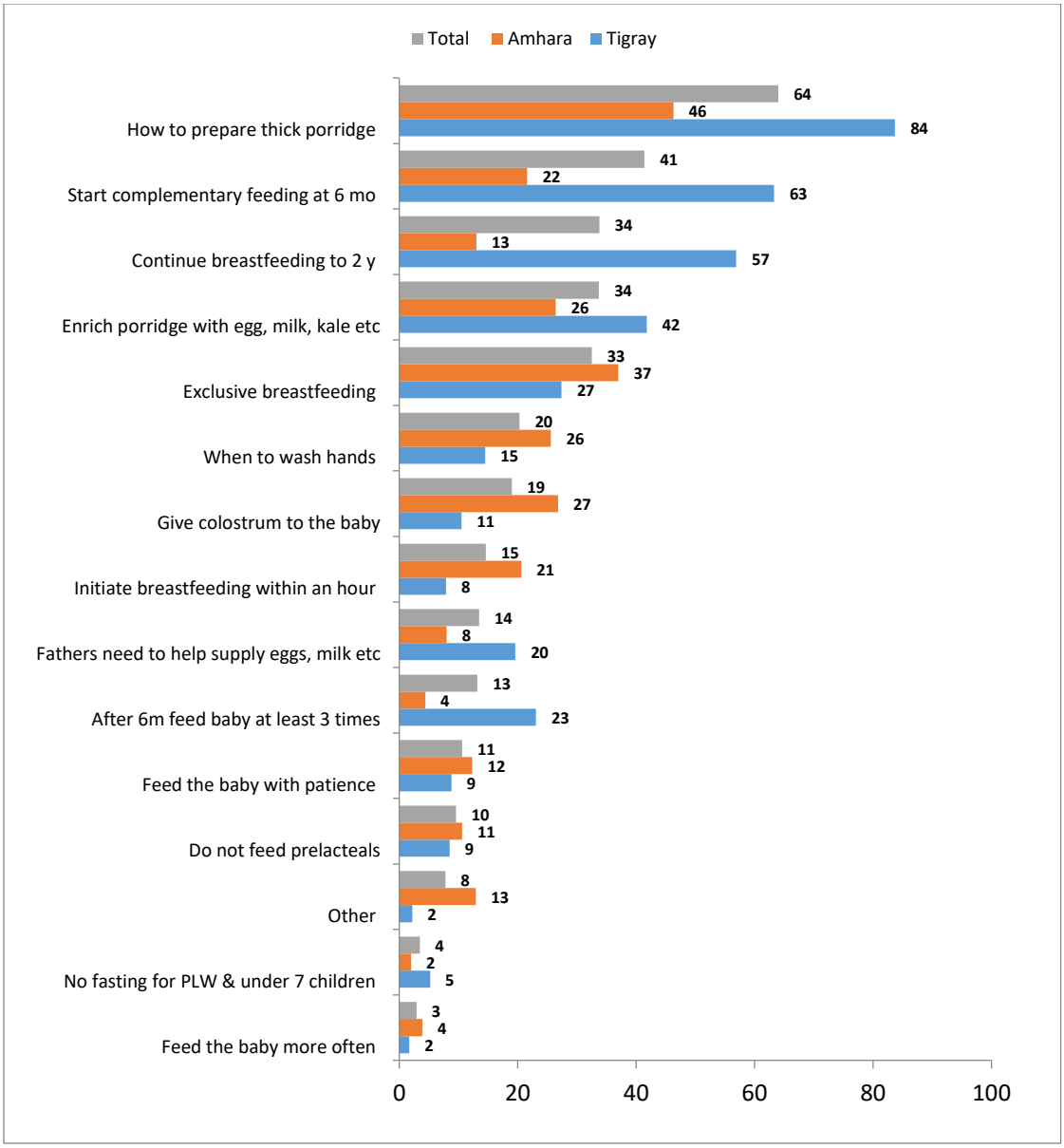

Figure 4.4.10: Topics discussed during the community conversation

Mass Media Exposure: In the last three months less than half of currently pregnant women and caregivers of a child 0-23 months had heard about IYCF related message on any mass media. Proportion of households exposed to any type of mass media was relatively better in Tigray (52.3%) than in Amhara (41.2%). About 13% of respondents received such information from the radio (**Figure 4.4.11**).

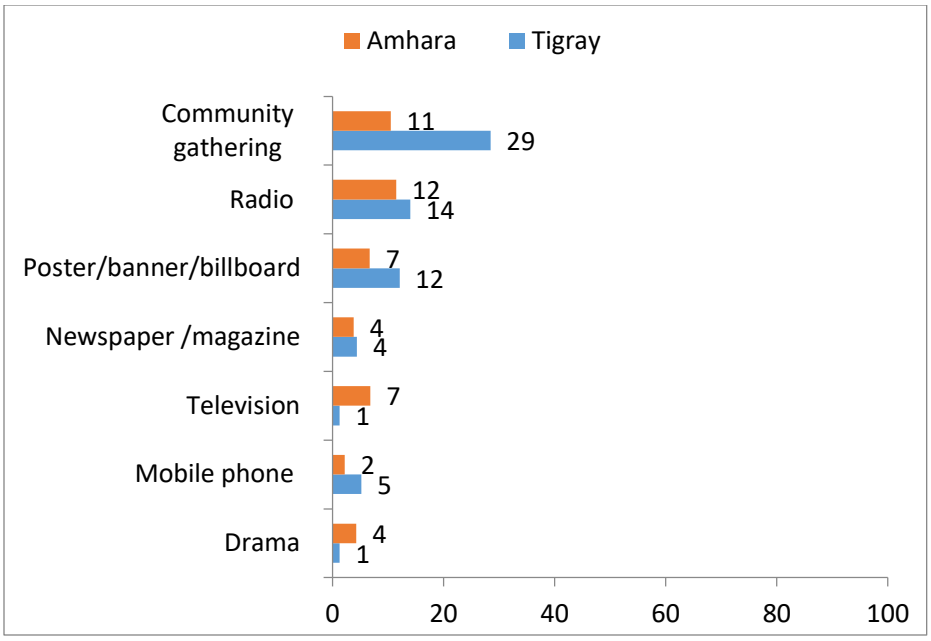

Figure 4.4.11: Type of mass-media caretakers received IYCF messages in the last 3 months

Summary and Implications (Exposure to SBCC community interventions)

- Exposure to SBCC community interventions is very low.
- Cooking demos appear to be an effective way to engage caretakers with new practices as attendees report trying promoted practices but more people must be reached.

4.5. Household Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Key findings:

- 28% of households in both Tigray and Amhara are using unimproved drinking water source.
- Public standpipes and boreholes are the main improved drinking water source in both regions.
- Nearly 1 in 2 of the sampled households in both regions spent more than 30 minutes round trip to obtain water.
- 8% of households treat drinking water either always or sometimes, with any type of treatment methods (appropriate or inappropriate)
- Open defection is widely practiced– particularly in Tigray –and availability of improved toilets is low.
- The environment in and around households in is not safe and clean, household waste is being disposed of within the compound and animal feces are common.

Nearly three-fourth of households in SD survey areas reported use of improved main drinking water sources. Public standpipes and boreholes are the most common improved drinking water source in both regions (Figure 4.5.1). About half of households (53% Tigray; 46% Amhara) spent more than 30 minutes round trip to fetch water (Figure 4.5.2).

In Tigray 36% of households have access to clean and safe drinking water which is slightly less than Amhara SD survey areas (41%) (Annex 5 Table A5.1). We defined access to clean and safe drinking water as those households who had access to improved water source within less than 30 minutes of round trip and/or always treat drinking water with appropriate treatment methods prior to drinking.

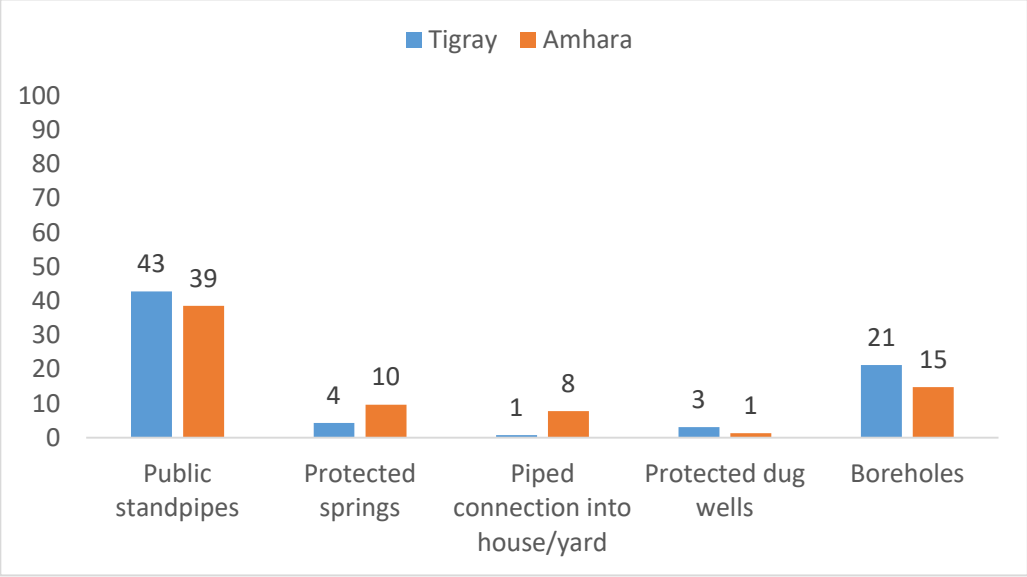

Figure 4.5.1: Types of improved main drinking water sources

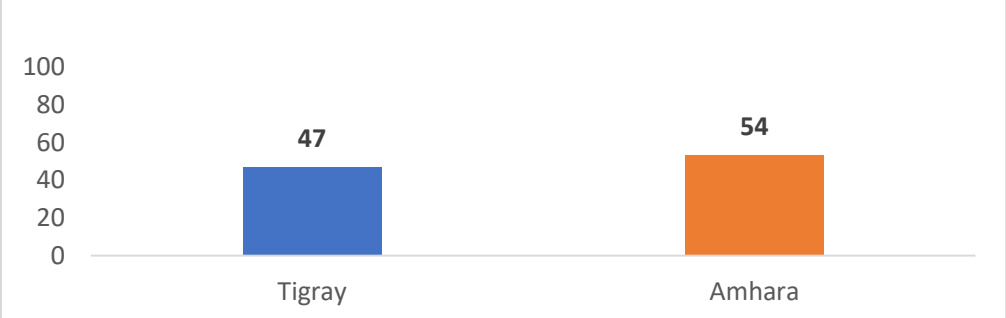

Figure 4.5.2: Proportion of households with access to drinking water in less than 30 minutes

As depicted in Figure 4.5.4, 10% of households in Tigray reported always treating drinking water while only 6% in Amhara always apply treatment to drinking water prior drinking. Among households who reported treating water with any treatment methods (always or sometimes), boiling and bleaching with wuha agar/chlorine were the most used treatment methods.

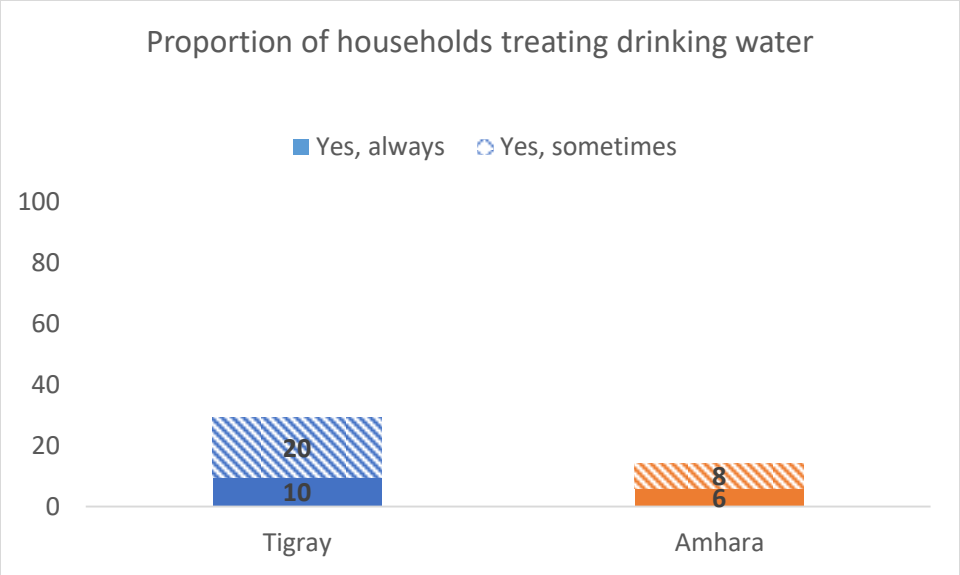

Figure 4.5.3: Water treatment practice

4.5.2. Household Sanitation and waste management

More than half (57.9%) of the HHs practiced open defecation which is more than two folds above the 32% national average (EDHS 2016). The prevalence of open defecation practice is very high in Tigray (70%) SD baseline survey areas compared to Amhara (45%) SD baseline survey areas (Figure 4.5.4). The waste disposal mechanisms of surveyed households in both regions are presented in Annex 5 Table A5.1. Dumping in the compound (32.9%) & street/open space (27.9%) are the most common waste disposal methods. Dumping of household waste in the household compound is the most common method of waste disposal in Tigray (46.8%) while dumping waste into street/open space is the most common method in Amhara (46.0%).

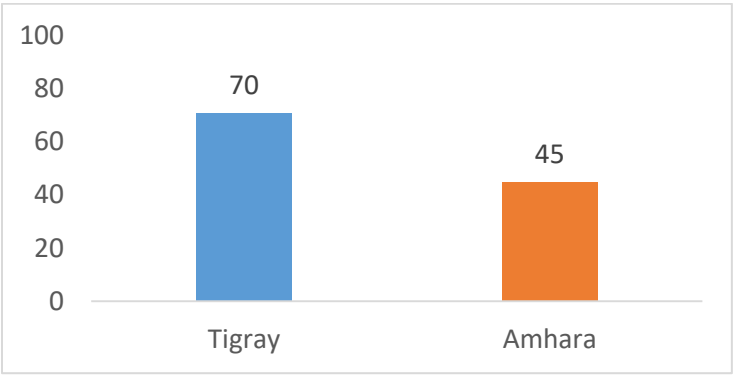

Figure 4.5.4: Proportion of households reported open defecation practice by region

Table 4.5.1 shows how households manage animal waste. Among households who own poultry, about 48% do not have separate confined space to keep them, 41% of the households have separated confined space but are not utilizing them, and only 7% of households in SD survey areas have a separate

confined space and utilize them to keep their poultry at the time of interview. Further details about household WASH is presented in Annex 5 Table A5.1.

Table 4.5.1. Household animal waste management practice in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Baseline Survey Districts, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray (N=1377)	Amhara (N=1301)	Total (N= 2678)
		%(CI)	%(CI)	%(CI)
Animal feces observed in compound		56.8(50.7,62.7)	33.6(28.1,39.5)	45.5(40.9,50.2)
Separate confined space for keeping livestock		45.5(39.7,51.5)	61.3(56.3,66.1)	52.7(48.5,57.0)
Availability of confined space for keeping poultry	No separate space for poultry	56.3(48.0,64.2)	37.1(31.7,42.7)	48.0(42.3,53.8)
	Yes, but poultry not kept inside confined space	39.2(31.8,47.1)	43.5(37.1,50.1)	41.0(35.9,46.4)
	Yes & poultry kept inside confined space	4.6(3.1,6.7)	19.4(15.7,23.8)	11.0(8.6,13.8)

4.5.3. Women's KAP related to Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH-related Knowledge (See details on Figure 4.5.5**):** Most currently PLW and caretakers of a child 0-23 months know that proper handwashing with soap and water is important before preparing or handling food (74.6%) and after using the toilet (64.3%). However, less than half of pregnant and lactating women could identify other critical points for washing hands including "after cleaning the baby following defecation" (47.2%) and "after handling garbage" (46.0%).

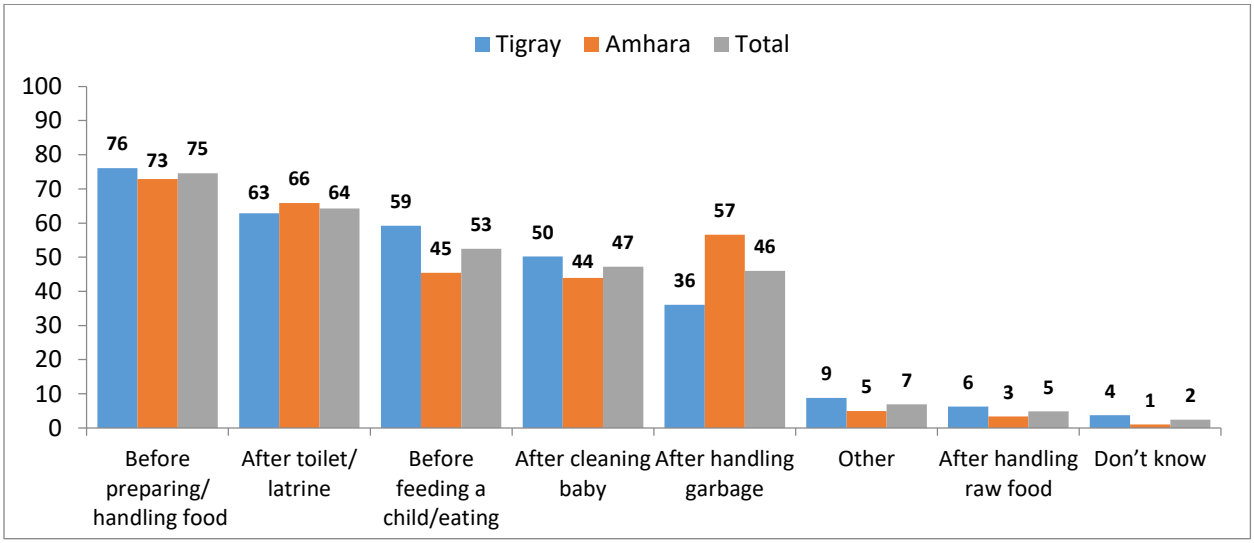

Figure 4.5.5: WASH related knowledge of Key Moments of Hand Washing

When respondents were asked what they do if they know that the water they are going to use for cooking or drinking is not from a safe source, 39.3 % of the respondents (37.3% Tigray, 41.5% Amhara) reported they boil the water and 22.1% (31.1% Tigray, 12.4% Amhara) responded that they would add bleach/chlorine. Many others reported inappropriate methods (**Figure 4.5.6**).

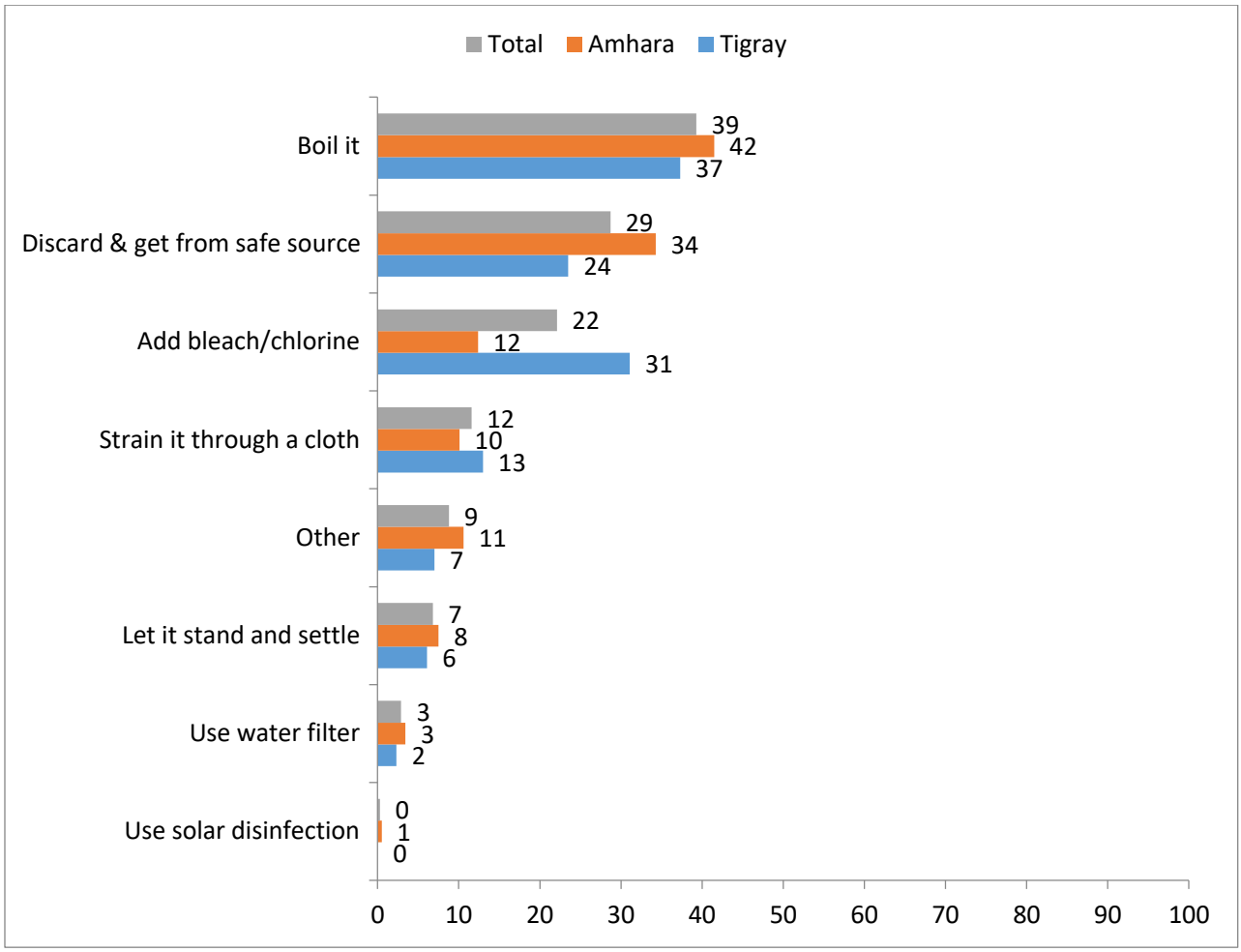

Figure 4.5.6: Knowledge of Ways to Treat Unsafe Water

WASH Related Practices The majority of PLW and caretakers of children 0-23 months said they wash their hands with soap and water when dirt is visible (82.2% overall; 76.1% Tigray, 88.6% Amhara). However, nearly half of respondents did not practice proper handwashing after cleaning a child following defecation, before feeding a child, or after using the toilet. A considerable number of PLWs washed their hands either when reminded (16.3%) or did not wash their hands at all (14.1%) **(**Figure 4.5.7**).**

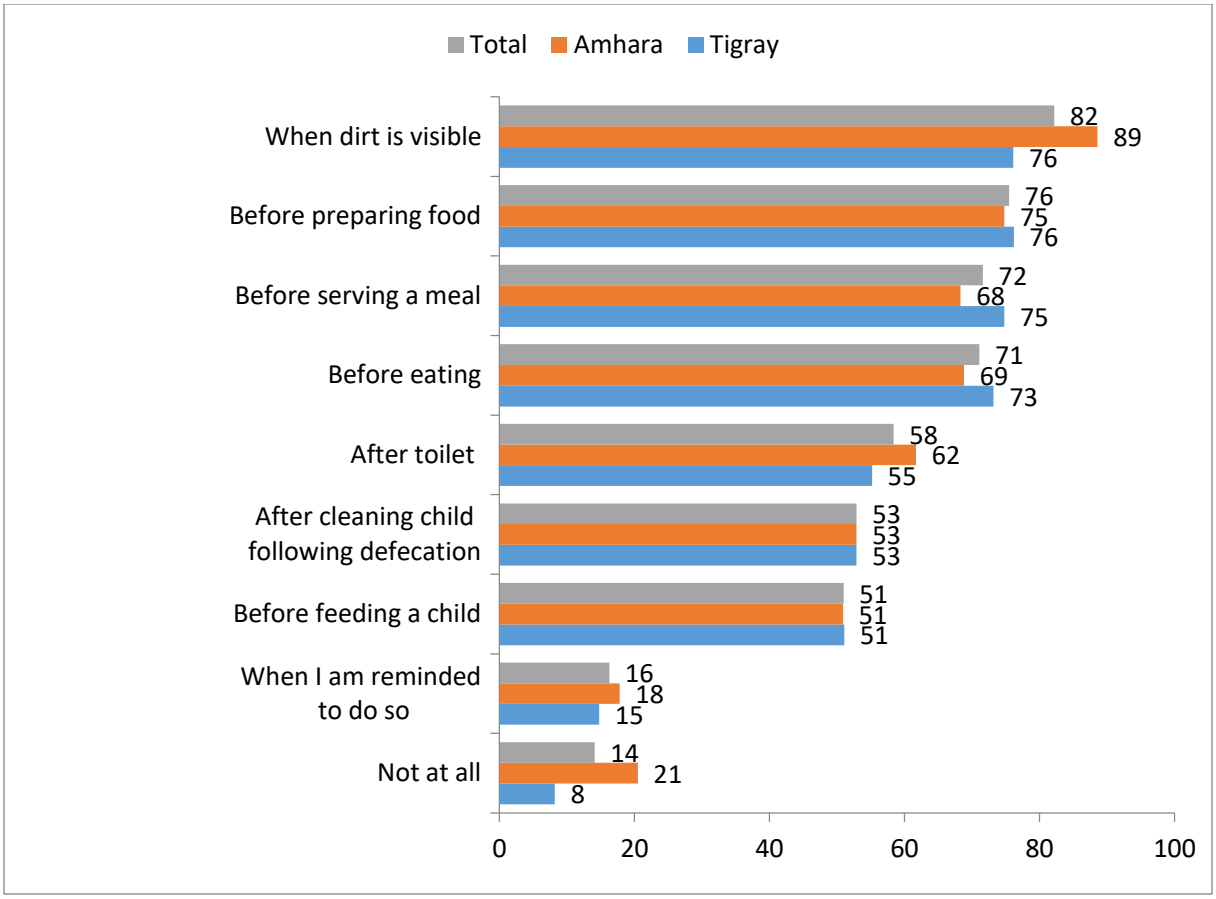

Figure 4.5.7: Practice of handwashing among Pregnant & Lactating women

Summary and Implications (WASH):

- Safe drinking water access is an issue for more than half of the households in the area. Combinations of water infrastructure to reduce time to access and SBCC about proper treatment before use are needed.
- Open defecation is a serious problem in Tigray region and needs to be addressed through a combination of building new latrines, identifying barriers to their use and scaling-up SBCC.
- People are not using sanitation infrastructure they do have (e.g. chicken pens). The SBCC should be designed in the way to intervene proper environmental sanitation. Community Labs could explore why people are not using the chicken pens.
- Even though the majority of caretakers know about critical times for hand washing, a significant proportion of households didn't wash their hands at critical times such as after using the toilet and after cleaning a child following defecation.
- SBCC needs to promote proper handwashing practices and the Community Labs can offer opportunities for community engagement in order to identify and address barriers that prevent the transition of WASH knowledge into practice.

4.6. Agricultural Practice

Key findings:

- Most households in SD areas have access to land that they can cultivate
- There is very little variety in the crops produced by households; few households produce any fruits or vegetables which likely contributes to low dietary diversity in PLW and children
- Some improved cropping practices like crop rotation and organic fertilizer are already in use – particularly in Tigray – and several others do not require inputs (e.g. intercropping; fallow land); these can be further promoted via SBCC
- Improved inputs (e.g. seeds/seedlings & small animals) are not reaching households
- Household are not in regular contact with AEW, ADA or other community platforms
- Overall, only one in ten households practiced small scale irrigation in SD survey areas; among those who used the technology, surface irrigation was the most common scheme reported

4.6.1. Land access and use

Most households in SD areas have land that they can cultivate, but one in five households in Amhara do not have access to land (Figure 4.6.1). Nearly 98% of land is used to cultivate staple crops.

In the previous year, the average land holding size per household was 0.8 hectare (0.7 hectares in Tigray, 0.9 hectare in Amhara). This is too small an area to support both household food consumption and income generation. More specifics on land access and holding sizes are presented in Annex 6 Table A6.1.

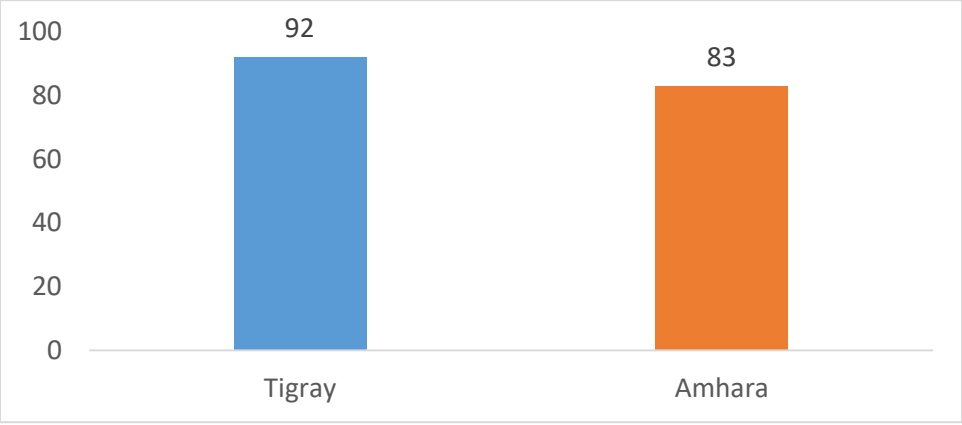

Figure 4.6.1: Any agricultural land access (own, rent, borrow)

4.6.2. Farm and water management practices

Prevention of soil erosion

Many households, 75% in Tigray and 61% in Amhara, practiced at least one action to reduce erosion of their farm land (Figure 4.6.2). Terracing is the most common method in Tigray while drainage system is most common in Amhara.

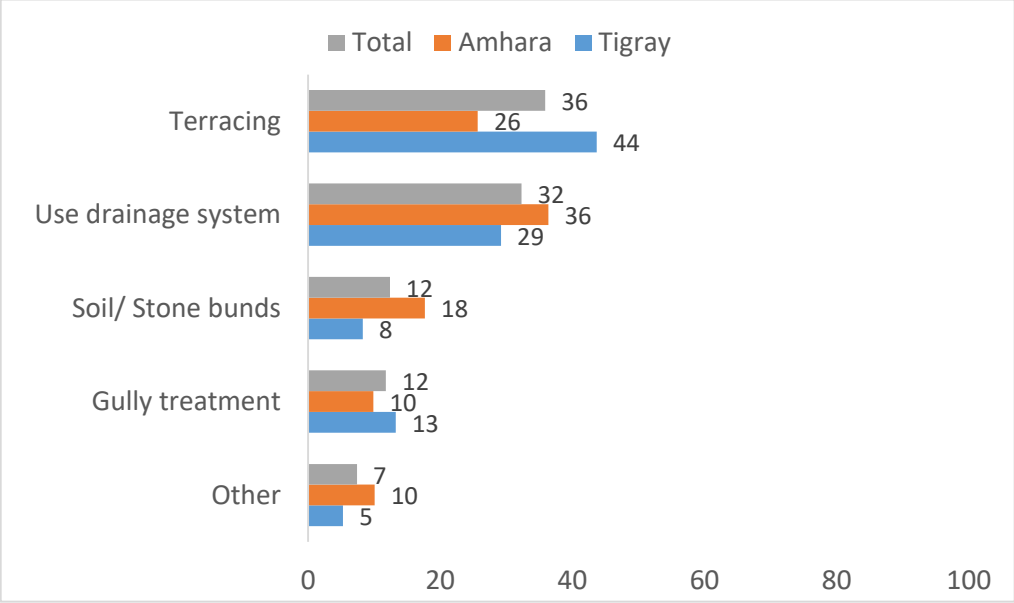

Figure 4.6.2: Farm management practices by region

4.6.3. Use of agriculture technologies and inputs

Agricultural technologies are needed to increase agricultural productivity. Use of organic fertilizer and crop rotation were the most common improved practices used in SD baseline survey areas in the previous year. Households in Tigray were more likely to use improved practices compared to Amhara (Figures 4.6.3 & 4.6.4). Less than 1% of households received agricultural inputs such as fruit or vegetables seeds or seedlings, local and improved varieties animals or farm equipment in the previous year. More detail is provided in Annex 6 Table A6.2.

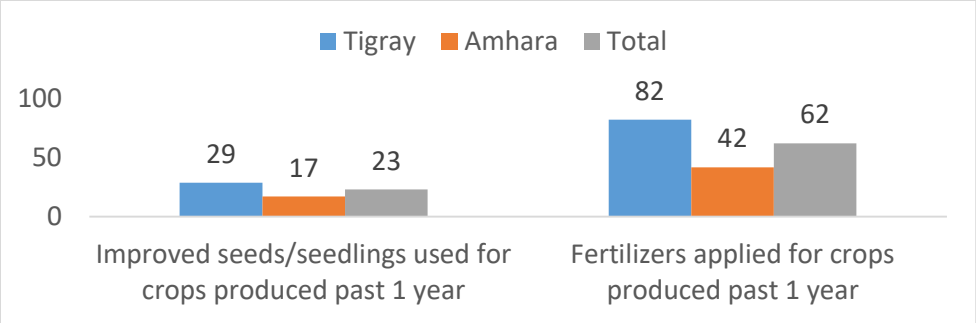

Figure 4.6.3: Use of improved varieties of seeds/seedlings and fertilizers in the previous 1 year

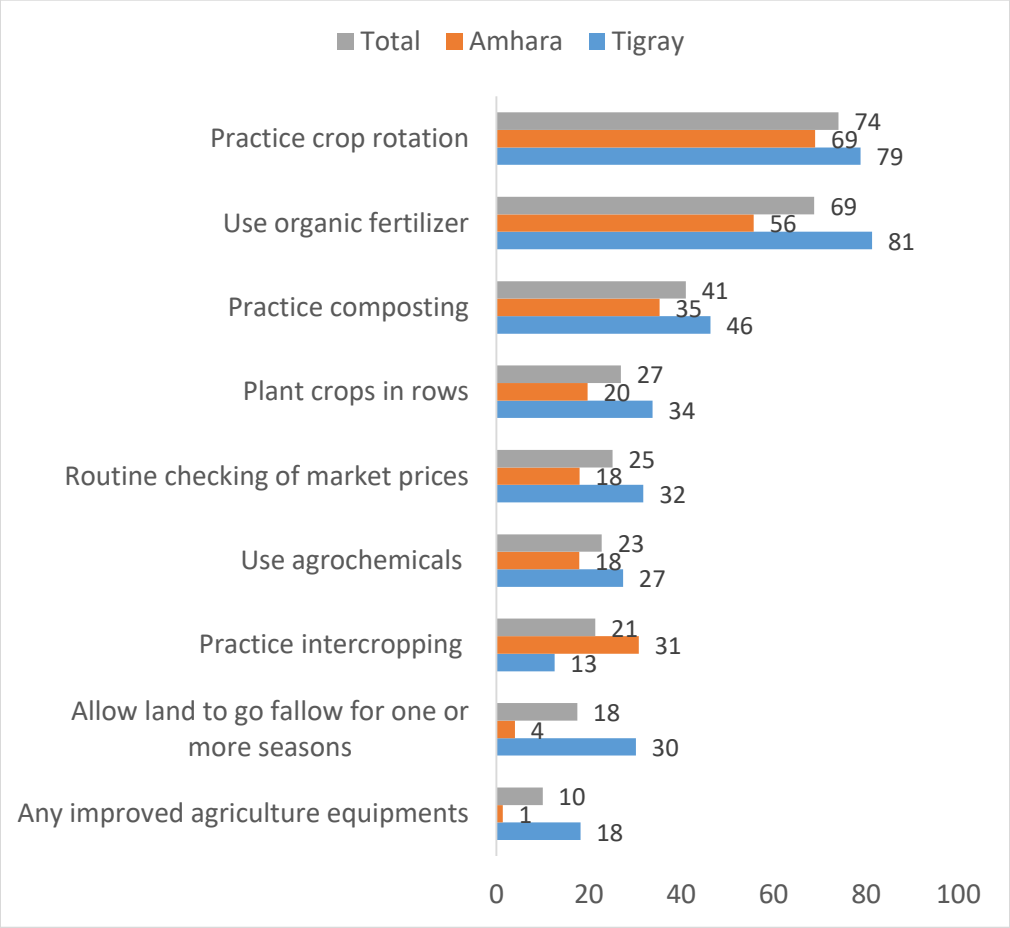

Figure 4.6.4: Agriculture practices and technologies used by households in the previous 1 year

4.6.4. Livestock Characteristics

Most households owned animals, with poultry as the most common type of animal, followed by cattle. Ownership of improved verities was generally low for all animals except poultry (Figure 4.6.5). Only 9% of households keep beehives and very few uses improved type of beehives (1.4%).

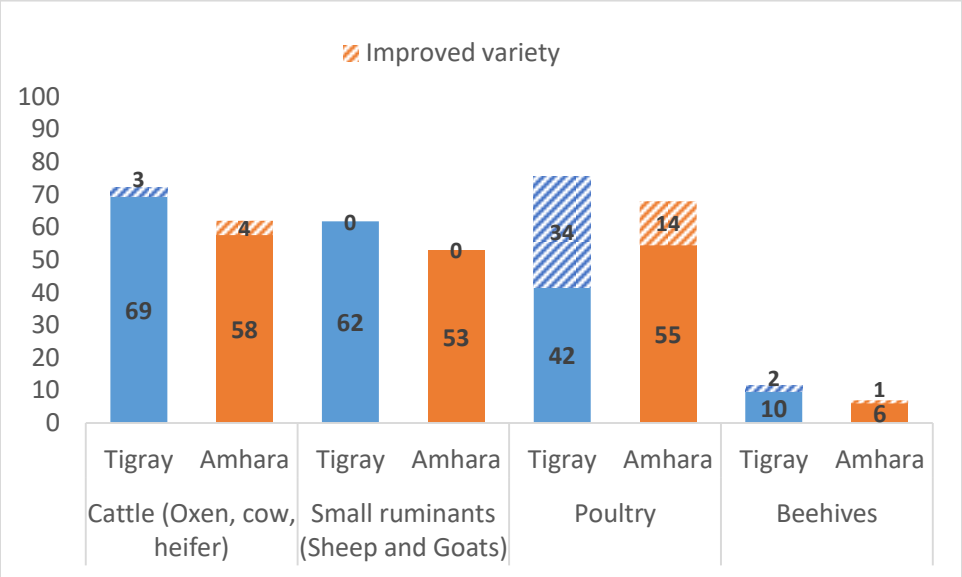

Figure 4.6.5: Animals owned by households in the previous year

Households in Tigray had more goats on average than those in Amhara while the number of sheep, poultry and beehives owned by households in the two areas are similar (Figure 4.6.6).

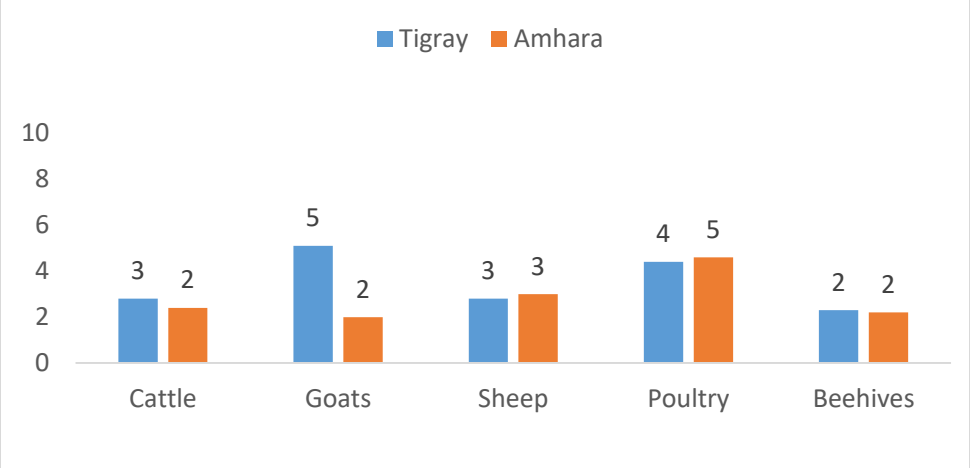

Figure 4.6.6: Number of animals owned by household who report owning any animals (mean)

4.6.5. Exposure to agriculture frontline workers

In the previous three months, only one in five households had contact with an agriculture extension worker (AEW) either at home, at a farmer training center, or at another site in the community (Figure 4.6.7). Among the households who had contact with an AEW in last 3 months, the mean number of home visits during the period was 3.3 in Tigray and 2.7 in Amhara (Annex 6 Table A6.4). The importance of agriculture and crop diversification to improve food access were the topics most frequently discussed (Figure 4.6.8).

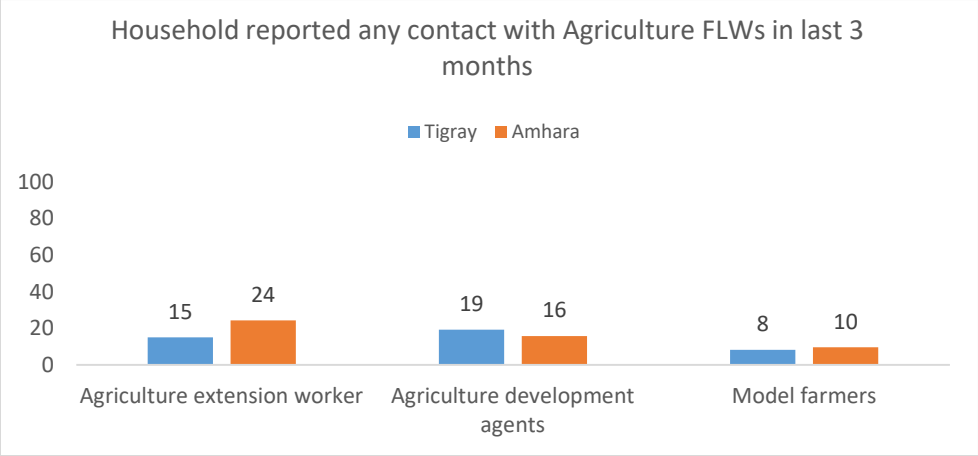

Figure 4.6.7: Household reported any contact with Agriculture FLWs in last 3 months

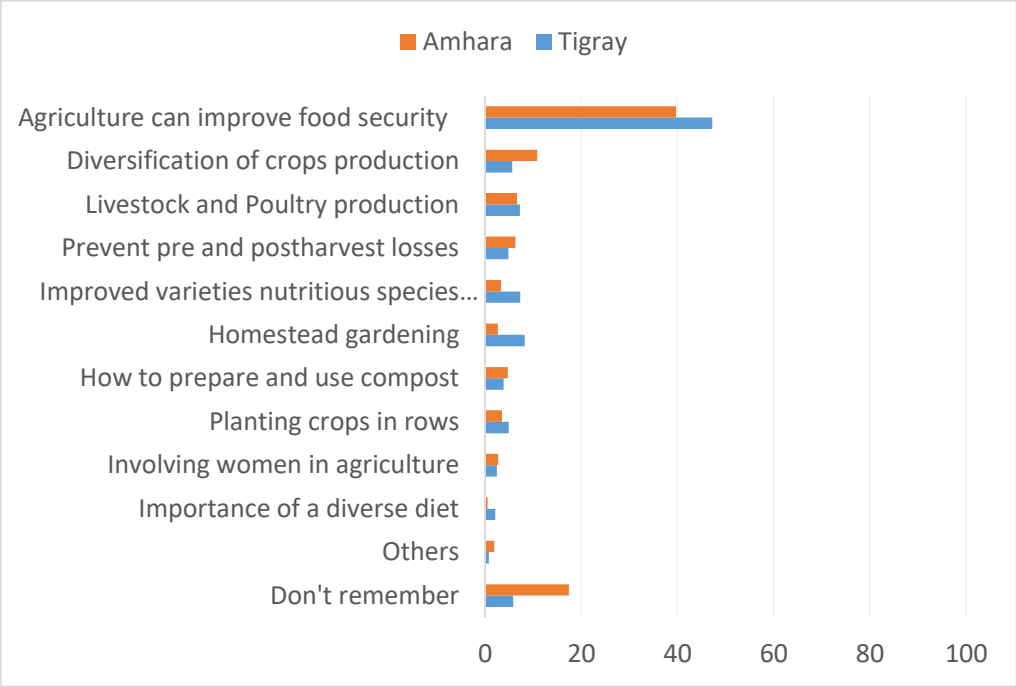

Figure 4.6.8: Messages received during last AEW visit among households with any visit in the last 3 months

4.6.6. Training on agriculture and livestock

Only 6% of households in Tigray areas and 8% in Amhara areas reported attending any training on agriculture or livestock topics during the last three months. Among those who attended, most were facilitated by AEW (84%) and some by woreda agriculture officers (10%) or others (5%). Most of the reported trainings were held at farmer training centers (67%) and other farm sites in the community (27%). Agriculture trainings were rarely conducted at home (4%) in the SD baseline survey areas (Annex 6 Table A6.4).

4.6.7. Household participation in community networks

Existing community groups can be platforms to reach the households with nutrition interventions. As indicated in Figure 4.6.9, participation in community groups is generally low in SD baseline survey areas with agriculture-related networks being the most common.

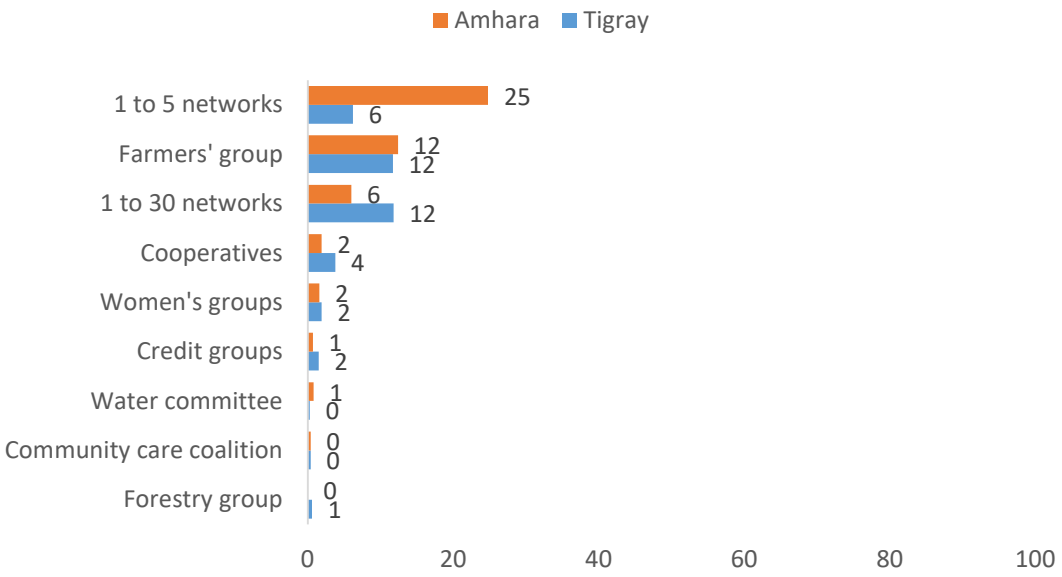

Figure 4.6.9: Household participation in community structures by region

4.6.8. Small Scale Irrigation

Irrigation practice of any type is very low in SD baseline survey areas. The proportion of households that benefited from small scale irrigation schemes was 13% in Tigray and 8% in Amhara. Among those who used the technology, surface irrigation was the most common scheme reported (Table 4.6.1).

Table 4.6.1 Household Benefited from Small Scale Irrigation Scheme in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray		Amhara		Total	
		N	%(CI)	N	%(CI)	N	%(CI)
Household benefited from small scale irrigation (SSI) schemes		1376	**13.0**(7.7,21.1)	1299	**8.3**(5.9,11.7)	2675	**10.7**(7.5,15.1)
Type of SSI scheme used	Surface irrigation	180	**78.4**(61.3,89.2)	109	**54.5**(35.0,72.8)	289	**69.4**(54.7,81.0)
	Localized irrigation	180	**1.1**(0.3,4.0)	109	**1.0**(0.1,6.9)	289	**1.1**(0.4,3.1)
	Drip irrigation	180	**0.4**(0.0,3.0)	109	**0.0**(0.0)	289	**0.2**(0.0,1.8)
	Sprinkler irrigation	180	**0.0**(0.0)	109	**2.0**(0.5,7.9)	289	**0.8**(0.2,3.2)
	Manual irrigation	180	**8.2**(2.6,22.9)	109	**4.1**(1.2,13.5)	289	**6.7**(2.7,15.5)
	Other	180	**11.9**(5.7,23.4)	109	**38.3**(22.2,57.5)	289	**21.8**(12.9,34.4)

Summary and Implications (Agriculture and Livestock)

- Even though most households have access to agricultural land, the size of the land is very small. Improved uptake of agricultural technologies and practices is needed to to support adequate food production for consumption and income generation.
- Very few households produce of fruits or vegetables, suggesting that intensive work on the promotion of homestead gardening, provision of agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds/seedlings), and behavioral change interventions on the importance of diversified crops production and consumption are needed to improve diet and related outcomes.
- Improved inputs (e.g. seeds/seedlings & small animals) are not reaching households. The PDU should investigate the current input supply chain and identify barriers to uptake
- Households are not in regular contact with AEWs, ADAs or other community platforms. There is need to revitalize the role of frontline workers across sectors.
- Ownership of improved small animal varieties is currently very low; because they will be new to the SD areas intensive SBCC or Community Laboratory involvement to promote uptake may be required. Improved chickens are the most common and egg production could benefit both diets and income.
- Very few households use irrigation so strategic investment in small-scale infrastructure could achieve big gains in agricultural productivity.

4.7. Social protection

Key findings:

- 39% of households received food or cash assistance in the previous year
- The productive safety net program (PSNP) was the most common social program
- In Amhara, most participants received 'food only' (41.6%). In Tigray 'food and cash' (53.5%) transfer was most common
- Nearly all households that received food in the previous year reported using it for household consumption

In Tigray, 35% of households reported receiving of any social assistance in past year compared to 44% in Amhara. About 1 in 4 households received any social assistance at the time of survey. The productive safety net program (PSNP) was the most common social program reported.

In Amhara, 'food only' (41.6%) was the most reported form of transfer and in Tigray 'food and cash' (53.5%) was most common. The majority of respondents (96.4%) used the food received for household consumption. Most households did not identify pregnant or lactating women or children as the primary beneficiaries of the transfer but it is not clear how they conceptualize the primary beneficiary (Annex 7 Table A7.1). The duration of the transfers was longer in Amhara compared to Tigray (Figure 4.7.1).

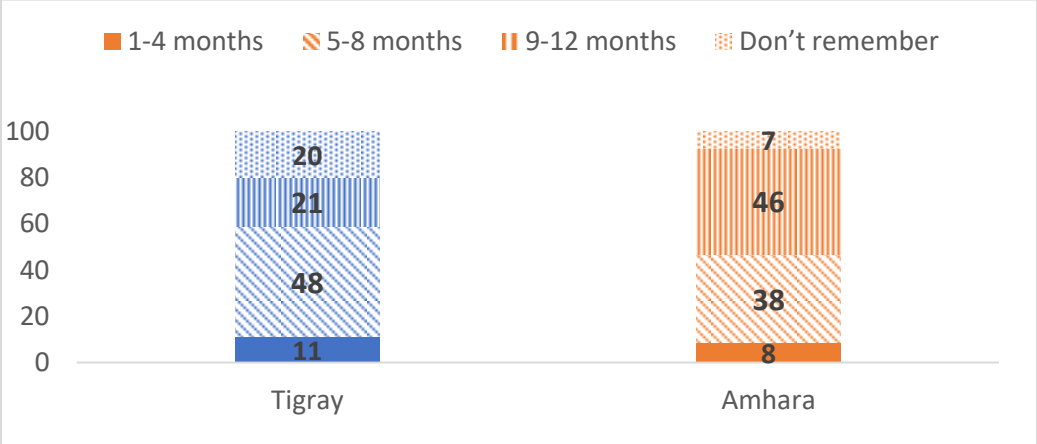

Figure 4.7.1: Duration of food or cash assistance received in previous year

4.7.2. Community contribution to social assistance

The community care coalition (CCC) is a community-based self-help group organized and managed by the government woreda social protection office. These groups mobilize resources from the community to help groups identified for social assistance. In total, about 46% of households, reported contributing to CCC either in cash or in-kind in the previous year. Households in Tigray areas were more likely to contribute cash (69%) to CCC compared to Amhara areas (32%) (Annex 7 Table A7.1).

Summary and Implications (social protection)

- The forms of social assistance transfer are not consistent between regions. It is important to understand how families use cash vs. food transfer to determine which has most potential to impact nutritional status of women and children.
- Targeting of nutritionally vulnerable groups such as PLW for social assistance needs to be considered to increase the contribution of social programs towards reduction of child stunting

4.8. School Feeding

Key findings

- 59% of households had school-age children (kindergarten to preparatory level) on the day of the survey but very few of these households reported student participation in school feeding programs

Fifty-nine percent of households in surveyed areas had at least one student (kindergarten to preparatory level). Among these households 2.9% in Tigray and 2.3% in Amhara reported that their children were provided breakfast or lunch in their schools.

5. Conclusion

The SD Phase 1 Baseline Survey findings reaffirm that the Tekeze River Basin is an area of high need and in turn, high potential for impact on stunting and other outcomes if strategies are effectively scaled up. Poor diet quality among both PLW and children 6-23 months reflect the general food insecurity of households in the areas and in particular the low production of fruits and vegetables and animal source foods by small holder farmers. Households that have small land access and/or are headed by females or individual with low education are particularly vulnerable. Knowledge of good practices for child feeding is generally high but households lack resources to implement practices. Cultural practices including ritual fasting by PLW and the lack of ASF available for children during fasting season likely also contribute to poor diet and should be addressed through the SBCC movement.

One of the key cross-cutting findings is that households in the surveyed areas are not coming into contact with the front line workers from the health and agricultural sectors who are intended to deliver interventions, nor are they participating in the community groups and platforms or engaging with social media. The PDU must invest time and resources into diagnosing and addressing the problems in these crucial delivery infrastructures on both the supply (e.g. are sufficient numbers of workers deployed? Are they trained and supervised?, Do they have inputs? etc.) and community demand sides (e.g. are women seeking care from HEW and health centers?, why are HH not participating in community groups?). Community Labs can help generate effective solutions to some of these issues.

A second cross-cutting finding is that communities and households lack essential infrastructure and access to technologies. Most households access small amounts of land for cultivation. Small-scale irrigation and other agricultural technologies are essential to promote productivity. Strategic investment particularly in agricultural technologies like irrigation could have large benefits for food security and dietary quality if households produce and consume outputs. Latrines and water access points are needed to promote WASH which has relatively small impact on stunting but is important for overall child health. Improved water access will also reduce effort burdens on women and children in households who must carry water. However, all of these technologies must be accompanied by engagement with front line workers and other community mobilization strategies to ensure they are being properly used and maintained and ultimately that they benefit the most vulnerable members of the households by improving diets and health of PLW and young children.

With its pillars of improved planning and management of public sector implementation through the PDU, development of community-led innovations through Community Labs and social mobilization via the SBCC movement, the SD Phase 1 is well positioned to take on these two cross-cutting challenges and to ultimately reach the SD guiding vision of food access and healthy development for all Ethiopians.

5. Reference

1. Central Statistical Agency of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (CSA). Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey. 2016.

2. Seqota Declaration Implementation Plan (2016 – 2030). Ethiopian Government. 2016.

3. Black RE, Victora CG, Walker SP, Bhutta ZA, Christian P, Onis M De, et al. Maternal and Child Nutrition 1 Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. 2013;6736 (13).

4. Save the Children. Improving Nutrition Through Multisectoral Support : The Engine Final Report. 2016;

5. Coates J. Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) for Measurement of Food Access: Indicator Guide. 2007;(August).

6. Ali D, Tedla M, Subandoro A, Bamezai A, Rawat R, Menon P. Alive and Thrive baseline survey report: Ethiopia. 2011;[174] p. Available from: http://aliveandthrive.org/sites/default/files/AT_Ethiopia_Baseline_FINAL_Report Mar 28 2012 JV.pdf

Annex 1

Table A1.1 SD Baseline Survey Woredas and Characteristics

Region	Zone	woreda	Agro-ecological zone	Total population
Amhara	North Gondar	Merab Belsa	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	167,171
		Wegera	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	261,629
		Debark	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	192,568
	South Gondar	Ebinat	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	257,840
	North Wollo	Meket	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	257,634
		Gidan	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	179,931
	Waghemira	Sekota	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	128,534
		Dehena	Tekeze Lowland Sorghum and Goat Livelihood Zone	127,600
Tigray	North Western	Tselemti	Middle Tekeze Livelihood Zone	156,849
	Central Tigray	Nader Adet	Middle Tekeze Livelihood Zone	116,372
		Kola Temben	Middle Tekeze Livelihood Zone	147,797
		Tanqua Abergele	Middle Tekeze Livelihood Zone	105,861
	Southern Tigray	Ofla	MiddleTekeze Livelihood Zone	139,622

Annex 2

Table A2.2 Breastfeeding practices of children 0-23 months in SD Innovation Phase Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Children ever breastfed		353	**98.9**	97.2,99.6	309	**98.7**	96.8,99.5	661	**98.9**	97.7,99.4
Early initiation of breastfeeding	Within an hour	340	**67.1**	61.0,72.7	307	**56.2**	49.5,62.7	646	**61.9**	57.3,66.4
	Between 1 to 24 hours	340	**25.0**	19.9,30.9	307	**35.9**	29.8,42.4	646	**30.1**	26.0,34.6
	More than 24 hours	340	**7.9**	5.1,12.0	307	**7.9**	5.1,12.1	646	**7.9**	5.8,10.7
Currently breastfeeding		349	**96.2**	92.8,98.1	305	**97.6**	94.6,99	654	**96.9**	94.8,98.1
Exclusive breastfeeding		97	**84.8**	72.7,92.1	79	**70.9**	58.8,80.6	176	**78.6**	70.2,85.1
Exclusive breastfeeding by age group	0 - 1 Months	22	**82.9**	51.9,95.6	29	**87.6**	63.1,96.7	51	**85.6**	67.7,94.4
	2- 3 Months	34	**89.5**	69.5,96.7	29	**73.7**	55.2,86.5	63	**82.1**	63.3,90.3
	4- 5 Months	41	**82.2**	65.2,91.9	21	**44.7**	22.8,68.8	62	**69.3**	52.5,82.1
Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		56	**97**	81.1,99.6	53	**91.4**	79.4,96.7	109	**94.3**	86.7,97.7
Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		44	**87.6**	71,95.3	35	**89.5**	75.5,96	79	**88.5**	78.4,94.2

Table A2.3.1 Complementary feeding practices of children 6-23 months of age - data collected in both non-fasting & fasting period - in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

Key performance indicators	Tigray (fasting & non-fasting)			Amhara (fasting & non-fasting)			Total (fasting & non-fasting)		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Introduction of solid-semisolid or soft foods	54	**50.9**	33.8, 67.8	41	**45.5**	31.0, 60.9	95	**48.6**	36.9, 60.4
Food group consumption in previous days									
Grains- roots and tubers	261	**67.3**	60.4, 73.6	231	**68.6**	61.3, 75.1	492	**68.0**	63.0, 72.5
Legumes and nuts	261	**26.6**	20.4, 33.9	231	**37.6**	31.6, 44.1	492	**31.8**	27.1, 36.8
Dairy products	261	**9.1**	5.8, 14.1	231	**4.8**	2.7, 8.6	492	**7.1**	5.0, 10.1
Flesh foods	261	**2.0**	0.8, 5.2	231	**0.0**	n/a, n/a	492	**1.1**	0.4, 2.8
Eggs	261	**10.3**	6.0, 17.0	231	**7.5**	4.3, 12.8	492	**9.0**	6.1, 13.0
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	261	**3.9**	1.7,8.7	231	**3.9**	2.0, 7.4	492	**3.9**	2.2, 6.6
Other fruits and vegetables	261	**0.6**	0.2, 2.1	231	**2.5**	0.6, 9.5	492	**1.5**	0.5, 4.6
Number of food groups consumed: **mean (sd)**	261	**1.2 (1.0)**	1.1, 1.3	231	**1.2 (0.9)**	1.0, 1.3	492	**1.2 (1.0)**	1.1, 1.3
Receiving Animal Source Food	261	**17.8**	12.2, 25.4	231	**7.6**	0.2,1.0	492	**15.0**	11.3, 19.6
Receiving fruits and vegetables	261	**3.9**	1.7, 8.7	231	**6.0**	3.0, 11.8	492	**4.9**	2.8, 8.3
Minimum dietary diversity (2010 definition)	261	**1.8**	0.7, 4.7	231	**0.9**	0.2, 3.7	492	**1.4**	0.6, 3.0
Breastmilk	261	**90.3**	85.1, 93.8	231	**90.3**	85.1, 93.8	492	**90.3**	86.8, 92.9
Minimum dietary diversity (UNICEF 2018 update definition)	261	**1.2**	0.4, 3.9	231	**0.6**	0.1, 3.9	492	**0.9**	0.3, 2.5
Minimum meal frequency	261	**82.7**	76.4, 87.6	231	**66.4**	59.5, 72.6	492	**75.0**	70.1, 79.4
Milk feeding frequency for non-breast-feeding children	12	**37.3**	12.3, 71.6	7	**9.7**	0.9, 56.2	19	**27.0**	9.4, 57.0
Minimum acceptable diet	261	**1.2**	0.4, 3.9	231	**0.6**	0.1, 3.9	492	**0.9**	0.3, 2.5

Table A2.3.2 Complementary feeding practices of children 6-23 months of age - data collected in fasting period only- in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts by region, Ethiopia, 2018

Key performance indicators	Tigray Fasting			Amhara Fasting			Total Fasting		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Introduction of solid-semisolid or soft foods	41	**52.7**	33.5, 71.1	41	**45.5**	31.0, 60.9	95	**48.6**	36.9, 60.4
Food group consumption in previous days									
Grains- roots and tubers	197	**68.5**	60.9, 75.1	231	**68.6**	61.3, 75.2	428	**68.5**	63.4, 73.3
Legumes and nuts	197	**27.9**	21.1, 36.0	231	**37.6**	31.6, 44.1	428	**33.1**	28.3, 38.3
Dairy products	197	**10.2**	6.2, 16.5	231	**4.8**	2.7, 8.6	428	**7.3**	5.0, 10.6
Flesh foods	197	**0.0**	n/a, n/a	231	**0.0**	n/a, n/a	428	**0.0**	n/a, n/a
Eggs	197	**7.2**	3.8, 13.3	231	**7.5**	4.3, 12.8	428	**7.3**	4.8, 11.1
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	197	**5.1**	2.2, 11.3	231	**3.9**	2.0, 7.4	428	**4.4**	2.6, 7.5
Other fruits and vegetables	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	231	**2.5**	0.6, 9.5	428	**1.7**	0.5, 5.2
Number of food groups consumed: **mean (sd)**	197	**1.2 (1.0)**	1.1, 1.3	231	**1.2 (0.9)**	1.1, 1.4	428	**1.2 (0.9)**	1.1, 1.3
Receiving Animal Source Food	197	**14.4**	9.3, 21.8	231	**11.8**	7.6, 17.8	428	**15.0**	9.0, 17.4
Receiving fruits and vegetables	197	**5.1**	2.2, 11.3	231	**6.0**	3.0, 11.8	428	**5.6**	3.3, 9.4
Minimum dietary diversity (2010 definition)	197	**1.4**	0.4, 4.5	231	**0.9**	0.2, 3.7	428	**1.1**	0.4, 2.8
Breastmilk	197	**90.0**	85.1, 93.8	231	**90.3**	85.1, 93.8	428	**90.1**	86.3, 93.0
Minimum dietary diversity (UNICEF 2018 update definition)	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	231	**0.6**	0.1, 3.9	428	**0.6**	0.2, 2.0
Minimum meal frequency	197	**82.8**	74.7, 88.1	231	**66.4**	59.5, 72.6	492	**73.8**	68.3, 78.6
Milk feeding frequency for non-breast-feeding children	11	**42.5**	14.3, 76.6	7	**9.7**	0.9, 56.2	19	**29.2**	10.1, 60.2
Minimum acceptable diet	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	231	**0.6**	0.1, 3.9	492	**0.6**	0.2, 2.0

Table A2.3.3 Complementary feeding practices of children 6-23 months of age by non-fasting vs fasting period in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts, Tigray Region ONLY, Ethiopia, 2018

Key performance indicators	Tigray Fasting			Tigray Non-fasting		
	N	%	%CI	N	%	95% CI
Introduction of solid-semisolid or soft foods	41	**52.7**	33.5, 71.1	13	**45.4**	14.8, 80.0
Food group consumption in previous days						
Grains- roots and tubers	197	**68.5**	60.9, 75.1	64	**63.9**	48.1, 77.2
Legumes and nuts	197	**27.9**	21.1, 36.0	64	**22.4**	10.8, 40.8
Dairy products	197	**10.2**	6.2, 16.5	64	**5.7**	1.8, 16.8
Flesh foods	197	**0.0**	n/a, n/a	64	**8.3**	3.2, 19.9
Eggs	197	**7.2**	3.8, 13.3	64	**19.8**	8.2, 40.5
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	197	**5.1**	2.2, 11.3	64	**0.2**	0.0, 1.9
Other fruits and vegetables	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	64	**0.2**	0.0, 1.9
Number of food groups consumed: **mean (sd)**	197	**1.2 (1.0)**	1.1, 1.3	64	**1.2 (1.0)**	0.7, 1.7
Receiving Animal Source Food	197	**14.4**	9.3, 21.8	64	**28.3**	14.0, 48.9
Receiving fruits and vegetables	197	**5.1**	2.2, 11.3	64	**0.0**	0.0, 1.9
Minimum dietary diversity (2010 definition)	197	**1.4**	0.4, 4.5	64	**3.0**	0.7, 13.7
Breastmilk	197	**90.0**	85.1, 93.8	64	**90.0**	83.5, 94.1
Minimum dietary diversity (UNICEF 2018 update definition)	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	64	**0.7**	0.2, 2.9
Minimum meal frequency	197	**82.3**	74.7, 88.1	64	**82.3**	74.6, 88.1
Milk feeding frequency for non-breast-feeding children	11	**42.5**	14.3, 76.6	2	**42.5**	12.3, 79.5
Minimum acceptable diet	197	**0.7**	0.2, 2.8	64	**0.7**	0.2, 2.9

Table A2.4: Food groups consumed by currently pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region and fasting season, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators	Tigray Fasting Season			Tigray Non-fasting Season			Amhara Fasting Season			Total (Fasting Season ONLY		
	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
PLW Dietary Diversity (>= 4 groups – FAO definition)	348	**9.5**	6.3, 14.0	139	**24.1**	13.4, 39.4	456	**10.0**	6.9, 14.4	804	**9.8**	7.4, 12.8
Total number of food groups consumed by PLW- **Mean (sd)**	348	**2.4(0.9)**	2.3, 2.6	139	**2.8 (1.1)**	2.4, 3.2	456	**2.7 (0.9)**	2.6, 2.8	804	**2.6 (0.9)**	2.5, 2.7
Starchy staples	348	**97.4**	94.5, 98.8	139	**98.4**	93.0, 99.7	456	**98.4**	96.4, 99.3	804	**97.9**	96.5, 98.8
Dark green vegetables	348	**5.6**	3.2, 9.9	139	**5.1**	1.3, 17.5	456	**5.4**	3.5, 8.2	804	**5.5**	3.9, 7.8
Other vit-A rich fruits & vegetables	348	**8.3**	5.5, 12.4	139	**4.2**	0.8, 18.6	456	**9.3**	6.2, 13.8	804	**8.9**	6.6, 11.8
Other fruits & vegetables	348	**56.0**	46.5, 65.0	139	**58.1**	33.4, 79.3	456	**64.3**	57.3, 70.7	804	**60.7**	54.8, 66.2
Organ meat (iron-rich)	348	**1.7**	0.4, 7.9	139	**5.4**	1.9, 14.2	456	**0.2**	0.1, 1.9	804	**1.0**	0.3, 3.4
Meat & fish	348	**0.9**	0.1, 6.0	139	**28.4**	14.8, 47.5	456	**1.1**	0.5, 2.8	804	**1.0**	0.4, 2.6
Eggs	348	**0.2**	0.0, 1.4	139	**8.5**	3.1, 21.1	456	**1.4**	0.7, 2.9	804	**0.9**	0.4, 1.8
Legumes, nuts and seeds	348	**71.7**	65.6, 77.1	139	**59.6**	34.6, 80.5	456	**86.3**	81.8, 89.9	804	**80.0**	76.0, 83.5
Other fruits and vegetables	348	**0.2**	0.0, 1.4	139	**8.5**	3.1, 21.1	456	**1.4**	0.7, 2.9	804	**0.9**	0.4, 1.8
PLW consuming fruits and vegetables	348	**57.7**	48.3, 66.5	139	**59.4**	34.8, 80.0	456	**67.7**	61.1, 73.7	804	**63.4**	57.6, 68.8
PLW consuming animal source foods (ASF)	348	**1.9**	0.5, 7.6	139	**32.1**	16.6, 52.8	456	**2.1**	1.2, 3.8	804	**2.0**	1.0, 4.0

Table A2.5 Meal frequency reported by currently pregnant women in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Meal frequency pre-pregnancy, **mean (sd)**		93	**2.9 (0.7)**	2.7, 3.1	666	**2.8 (0.5)**	2.7, 2.9	175	**2.9 (0.6)**	2.7, 3.0
Mean frequency during pregnancy – fasting only, mean (sd)		71	**3.1 (1.0)**	2.8, 3.4	436	**2.7 (0.8)**	2.5, 2.9	153	**2.9 (0.9)**	2.7, 3.1
Meal frequency during pregnancy- non-fasting only, **mean (sd)**		23	**2.9 (0.8)**	2.4, 3.4	666	**n/a**	n/a	23	**2.9 (0.8)**	2.4, 3.4
Relative frequency of meals (pregnancy compared to pre-pregnancy)	Eat more often	93	**26.0**	17.4, 37.0	666	**11.2**	5.8, 20.4	175	**19.0**	13.5, 26.1
	Eat less often	93	**13.8**	7.0, 25.5	231	**21.9**	13.8, 32.9	175	**17.6**	11.8, 25.4
	Eat same frequency	93	**60.2**	46.0, 72.9	436	**67.0**	55.8, 76.5	175	**63.4**	54.3, 71.6

Table 2.6.1 Reported fasting practices of women during pre-pregnancy and lactation in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Population	Indicators	Response Option	Tigray Pre-pregnancy or lactation			Amhara Pre-pregnancy or lactation			Total Pre-pregnancy or lactation		
			N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Currently pregnancy women	Any fasting		93	**91.7**	82.9, 96.2	83	**93.6**	84.0, 97.6	175	**92.6**	86.8, 96.0
	Frequency of fasting	All fasting days	85	**82.1**	69.1, 90.4	77	**54.0**	42.1, 65.5	162	**68.7**	59.1, 77.0
		Most fasting days	85	**15.8**	8.2, 28.3	77	**39.0**	27.7, 51.5	162	**26.8**	19.1, 36.2
		Some fasting days	85	**21**	0.3, 14.4	77	**7.1**	3.0, 15.5	162	**4.5**	2.0, 9.8
	Type of fasting practices	Don't eat meat	85	**90.5**	63.8, 98.1	77	**95.6**	86.3, 98.7	162	**92.9**	79.3, 97.8
		Don't eat eggs	85	**92.1**	62.4, 98.8	77	**97.6**	90.5, 99.4	162	**94.7**	79.2, 98.8
		Don't eat dairy products	85	**91.2**	63.9, 98.4	77	**95.4**	88.1, 98.3	162	**93.2**	79.9, 97.9
		Eat fasting food	85	**60.4**	41.7, 76.5	77	**68.0**	56.1, 77.9	162	**64.0**	52.4, 74.2
		Eat less often	85	**25.0**	15.4, 38.0	77	**43.4**	33.2, 54.2	162	**33.8**	26.0, 42.6
		Delay first meal	85	**41.3**	27.3, 56.9	77	**77.8**	66.9, 85.9	162	**58.7**	48.2, 68.4
		Eat once a day	85	**3.4**	0.9, 12.0	77	**3.1**	1.0, 9.2	162	**3.2**	1.3, 7.7
		Don't eat for entire day or for several days	85	**1.9**	0.3, 11.6	77	**2.4**	0.6, 9.5	162	**2.1**	0.7, 6.6
		Pray more frequency	85	**4.0**	1.2, 12.1	77	**4.0**	1.5, 10.2	162	**4.0**	1.9, 8.4

		Attended Church more often	85	**10.7**	4.3, 24.1	77	**6.8**	2.9, 15.1	162	**8.8**	4.6, 16.3
		Other	85			77	**3.3**	1.0, 10.2	162	**1.6**	0.5, 5.0
Currently lactating women	Any fasting		400	**86.6**	80.7, 90.9	379	**86.3**	81.6, 89.9	779	**86.4**	82.8, 89.4
	Frequency of fasting	All fasting days	346	**84.9**	80.0, 88.7	327	**58.4**	51.5, 65.0	673	**72.0**	66.7, 76.8
		Most fasting days	346	**11.7**	8.2, 16.4	327	**30.6**	24.9, 36.9	673	**20.9**	16.9, 25.5
		Some fasting days	346	**3.4**	1.6, 7.2	327	**11.0**	7.0, 16.8	673	**7.1**	4.8, 10.4
	Type of fasting practices	Don't eat meat	346	**96.2**	78.1, 99.4	327	**98.1**	95.4, 99.2	673	**97.1**	89.7, 99.2
		Don't eat eggs	346	**96.0**	78.8, 99.4	327	**97.6**	94.9, 98.8	673	**96.7**	89.9, 99.0
		Don't eat dairy products	346	**94.7**	80.9, 98.7	327	**97.4**	95.2, 98.6	673	**96.0**	89.9, 98.5
		Eat fasting food	346	**58.0**	50.7, 65.0	327	**66.8**	58.2, 74.3	673	**62.3**	56.5, 67.7
		Eat less often	346	**18.5**	12.8, 26.0	327	**36.9**	30.9, 43.3	673	**27.4**	22.6, 32.8
		Delay first meal	346	**34.3**	26.5, 43.0	327	**75.3**	69.1, 80.5	673	**54.2**	47.4, 60.8
		Eat once a day	346	**6.5**	3.3, 12.4	327	**5.7**	3.6, 9.0	673	**6.1**	4.0, 9.2
		Don't eat for entire day or for several days	346	**3.9**	1.1, 12.6	327	**3.7**	1.8, 7.6	673	**3.8**	1.8, 7.8
		Pray more frequency	346	**1.0**	0.4, 2.9	327	**11.1**	7.4, 16.3	673	**5.9**	3.8, 9.1
		Reduce social activity	346			327	**1.0**	0.2, 3.9	673	**0.5**	0.1, 1.9
		Attended Church more often	346	**7.4**	3.5, 15.1	327	**6.0**	3.3, 10.6	673	**6.7**	4.1, 10.9
		Other	346	**0.5**	0.1, 3.4	327	**1.0**	0.4, 2.6	673	**0.7**	0.3, 1.9

Table A2.6.2 Reported fasting practices of women during pregnancy and lactation in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Population	Indicators	Response Option	Tigray During pregnancy or lactation			Amhara During pregnancy or lactation			Total During pregnancy or lactation		
			N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Women with children under 2y	Any fasting		340	**58.6**	45.5, 70.6	307	**76.5**	70.1, 81.9	646	**67.1**	58.8, 74.5
	Frequency of fasting	All fasting days	199	**83.9**	77.7, 88.6	235	**54.4**	46.3, 62.3	434	**67.9**	61.7, 73.6
		Most fasting days	199	**12.5**	8.2, 18.8	235	**27.1**	20.6, 34.7	434	**20.4**	16.0, 25.7
		Some fasting days	199	**3.6**	1.5, 8.1	235	**18.5**	13.1, 25.5	434	**11.6**	8.3, 16.1
	Type of fasting practices	Don't eat meat	199	**99.2**	94.2, 99.9	235	**97.3**	93.2, 99.0	434	**98.2**	95.7, 99.2
		Don't eat eggs	199	**97.3**	92.1, 99.1	235	**96.9**	92.9, 98.7	434	**97.1**	94.3, 98.5
		Don't eat dairy products	199	**95.2**	89.4, 97.9	235	**96.8**	93.5, 98.5	434	**96.1**	93.2, 97.8
		Eat fasting food	199	**60.8**	54.4, 66.7	235	**68.6**	59.3, 76.6	434	**65.0**	59.3, 70.3
		Eat less often	199	**23.2**	16.2, 32.1	235	**28.1**	21.3, 36.0	434	**25.8**	20.8, 31.6
		Delay first meal	199	**23.9**	17.0, 32.1	235	**75.0**	68.2, 80.7	434	**51.6**	43.6, 59.5
		Eat once a day	199	**7.3**	3.9, 13.4	235	**4.5**	2.3, 8.4	434	**5.8**	3.7, 9.0
		Don't eat for entire day or for several days	199	**1.0**	0.2, 5.1	235	**2.4**	1.0, 5.7	434	**1.7**	0.8, 3.8
		Pray more frequency	199	**1.0**	0.2, 3.7	235	**4.8**	2.8, 8.4	434	**3.1**	1.8, 5.2
		Attended Church more often	199	**6.5**	3.3, 12.2	235	**4.8**	2.6, 8.8	434	**5.6**	3.5, 8.7
		Other	199	**2.1**	0.7, 6.1	235	**1.6**	0.7, 3.8	434	**1.9**	0.9, 3.7
Currently pregnancy women	Any fasting		93	**79.3**	66.1, 88.3	83	**87.5**	77.1, 93.6	176	**83.2**	74.8, 89.2
	Frequency of fasting	All fasting days	71	**80.4**	67.0, 89.3	71	**57.9**	44.4, 70.2	142	**69.2**	59.1, 77.7
		Most fasting days	71	**17.0**	9.1, 29.8	71	**34.4**	22.6, 48.6	142	**25.7**	17.8, 35.6
		Some fasting days	71	**2.5**	0.3, 16.9	71	**7.7**	3.3, 16.8	142	**5.1**	2.3, 11.1
	Type of fasting practices	Don't eat meat	74	**93.5**	65.0, 99.1	72	**97.5**	89.8, 99.4	146	**95.5**	82.0, 99.0
		Don't eat eggs	74	**93.0**	66.1, 98.9	72	**97.5**	89.8, 99.4	146	**95.2**	82.3, 98.8
		Don't eat dairy products	74	**92.2**	67.4, 98.5	72	**96.3**	88.6, 98.8	146	**94.2**	82.5, 98.2
		Eat fasting food	74	**65.7**	46.5, 80.8	72	**64.9**	49.8, 77.6	146	**65.3**	53.2, 75.7
		Eat less often	74	**21.0**	11.5, 35.2	72	**42.6**	31.7, 54.3	146	**31.7**	23.5, 41.1

		Delay first meal	74	**40.5**	27.9, 54.4	72	**71.7**	58.2, 82.1	146	**55.9**	45.7, 65.7
		Eat once a day	74	**3.7**	0.9, 13.3	72			146	**1.8**	0.5, 7.1
		Don't eat for entire day or for several days	74			72	**2.5**	0.6, 10.2	146	**1.3**	0.3, 5.2
		Pray more frequency	74	**2.8**	0.7, 11.0	72	**4.3**	1.6, 10.7	146	**3.5**	1.6, 7.8
		Attended Church more often	74	**10.5**	3.8, 25.7	72	**7.6**	3.2, 17.0	146	**9.1**	4.6, 17.2
		Other	74			72	**2.1**	0.5, 8.1	146	**1.0**	0.3, 4.2
Currently lactating women	Any fasting		400	**78.1**	69.4, 84.8	379	**81.4**	75.7, 85.9	779	**79.7**	74.6, 84.0
	Frequency of fasting	All fasting days	312	**87.6**	82.0, 91.6	308	**57.0**	49.6, 64.0	620	**72.4**	66.4, 77.7
		Most fasting days	312	**10.2**	6.4, 15.8	308	**29.3**	23.3, 35.9	620	**19.6**	15.5, 24.6
		Some fasting days	312	**2.3**	1.0, 4.9	308	**13.8**	9.4, 19.7	620	**8.0**	5.5, 11.5
	Type of fasting practices	Don't eat meat	312	**87.6**	73.4, 90.3	308	**56.0**	48.8, 62.9	620	**69.8**	63.2, 75.7
		Don't eat eggs	312	**83.2**	73.2, 89.9	308	**56.0**	48.7, 63.0	620	**69.7**	63.1, 75.5
		Don't eat dairy products	312	**82.5**	72.8, 89.3	308	**54.8**	47.7, 61.7	620	**68.8**	62.2, 74.6
		Eat fasting food	312	**48.2**	39.9, 56.6	308	**43.0**	34.7, 51.7	620	**45.6**	39.7, 51.7
		Eat less often	312	**16.3**	11.5, 22.6	308	**23.4**	18.1, 29.8	620	**19.8**	16.1, 24.2
		Delay first meal	312	**29.0**	20.8, 38.7	308	**42.6**	36.1, 49.4	620	**35.8**	30.3, 41.6
		Eat once a day	312	**5.8**	2.8, 11.5	308	**2.2**	1.0, 4.7	620	**4.0**	2.2, 7.0
		Don't eat for entire day or for several days	312	**2.8**	0.8, 9.1	308	**1.2**	0.3, 4.6	620	**2.0**	0.8, 5.1
		Pray more frequency	312	**1.2**	0.4, 3.2	308	**4.3**	2.3, 7.9	620	**2.7**	1.6, 4.7
		Reduce social activity	312			308			620		
		Attended Church more often	312	**6.5**	3.2, 13.0	308	**2.6**	1.2, 5.9	620	**4.6**	2.6, 8.0
		Other	312	**0.5**	0.1, 3.5	308	**1.0**	0.3, 3.2	620	**0.8**	0.3, 2.1

Annex 3

Table 3.1 Household Food Insecurity by household Characteristics in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

	Factors	Food secure			Mild food insecure		Moderate food insecure		Severe food insecure	
		N	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Region	Tigray	1377	**34.0**	29.0,39.4	**11.2**	9.2,13.5	**34.2**	30.6,38.0	**20.6**	16.5,25.5
	Amhara	1300	**29.2**	25.1,33.6	**10.3**	8.0,13.1	**36.0**	32.5,39.6	**24.6**	20.2,29.5
HH head gender	Female	575	**26.6**	21.0,33.1	**6.0**	4.1,8.8	**33.1**	28.1,38.4	**34.3**	28.1,41.1
	Male	2101	**33.0**	29.6,36.6	**12.0**	10.2,14.1	**35.6**	32.9,38.5	**19.4**	16.3,22.8
HH head age	15-64 years	2223	**33.0**	29.5,36.8	**10.8**	9.1,12.7	**33.9**	31.2,36.7	**22.3**	19.0,25.9
	Above 65 years	453	**24.8**	20.2,30.1	**10.5**	7.6,14.4	**40.9**	36.1,45.8	**23.8**	19.6,28.7
HH head education	No school	1835	**27.1**	23.7,30.9	**10.0**	8.2,12.1	**37.8**	34.6,41.0	**25.1**	21.5,29.1
	Primary school (1-8)	639	**35.9**	30.9,41.2	**13.7**	11.1,16.7	**31.3**	27.2,35.7	**19.2**	15.3,23.8
	High school (9-12)	121	**54.5**	44.1,64.5	**5.5**	2.6,11.4	**26.2**	18.1,36.2	**13.9**	8.6,21.6
	Above high school	81	**66.5**	54.0,77.1	**11.8**	6.4,20.6	**16.9**	10.3,26.4	**4.8**	1.8,12.0
Size of agricultural land	Don't access agricultural land	327	**35.8**	28.9,43.3	**8.6**	6.1,12.0	**28.8**	23.8,34.3	**26.8**	20.7,33.9
	Less than 0.5 hectares	1049	**28.8**	23.9,34.3	**9.2**	7.0,11.9	**36.4**	32.9,40.1	**25.6**	21.0,30.9
	0.5 to 2 hectares	1208	**32.9**	28.7,37.4	**12.1**	9.9,14.7	**35.7**	31.9,39.7	**19.3**	15.9,23.3
	2 to 5 hectares	82	**31.3**	21.9,42.6	**18.3**	10.3,30.4	**34.7**	25.1,45.7	**15.7**	8.8,26.7
	Above 5 hectares	9	**48.9**	18.8,79.8	**21.6**	4.2,63.6	**19.6**	4.3,56.8	**9.8**	1.3,48.0
Improved seeds used for the crops produced	Yes	615	**37.2**	30.8,44.1	**9.0**	6.5,12.4	**34.1**	28.5,40.2	**19.7**	15.0,25.4
	No	1749	**28.8**	25.2,32.7	**11.8**	9.9,14.1	**36.6**	33.5,39.8	**22.7**	19.4,26.5
Fertilizers used for the crops produced	Yes	1742	**32.6**	28.7,36.8	**12.2**	10.2,14.4	**35.5**	32.6,38.6	**19.7**	16.5,23.4
	No	935	**29.8**	25.3,34.7	**8.1**	6.3,10.3	**34.2**	30.6,38.0	**27.9**	23.7,32.5
Small scale	Yes	289	**42.0**	31.8,52.9	**9.9**	6.3,15.3	**34.3**	25.5,44.2	**13.8**	9.0,20.5

irrigation beneficiary	No	2387	**30.4**	27.2,33.7	**10.8**	9.2,12.7	**35.1**	32.6,37.8	**23.6**	20.4,27.2
HH keep any type of animals	Yes	2202	**31.7**	28.0,35.6	**11.3**	9.5,13.3	**36.1**	33.4,39.0	**20.9**	17.8,24.4
	No	472	**31.4**	25.3,38.2	**8.2**	6.0,11.1	**30.1**	25.3,35.3	**30.3**	24.3,37.1
HH trained with agriculture or livestock topic	Yes	185	**36.1**	27.6,45.5	**11.2**	7.0,17.5	**37.5**	29.5,46.2	**15.3**	10.8,21.0
	No	2489	**31.3**	27.9,34.9	**10.7**	9.2,12.5	**34.9**	32.3,37.5	**23.1**	19.9,26.7
HH receive nutrition messages	Yes	370	**32.5**	27.1,38.4	**10.3**	7.4,14.2	**38.6**	33.2,44.3	**18.6**	13.7,24.6
	No	2304	**31.5**	28.0,35.2	**10.8**	9.2,12.6	**34.5**	31.8,37.3	**23.2**	19.9,26.9

Annex 4

Table A4.1: Coverage of interventions related to Antenatal Care (ANC) in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Any ANC visit		340	**95.9**	91.3,98.1	307	**84.3**	77.8,89.1	647	**90.4**	86.6,93.2
Total # of ANC visits, **mean (sd)**		326	**3.7 (1.2)**	3.5,3.9	258	**3.9 (1.6)**	3.7,4.2	584	**3.8 (1.4)**	3.6,3.9
4+ ANC visits		340	**60.3**	52.8,67.4	307	**61.6**	55.1,67.7	647	**60.9**	55.9,65.7
ANC visit during 1st trimester		65	**38.6**	25.1,54.1	40	**25.6**	13.5,43.1	105	**33.7**	23.5,45.7
Iron tablets for pregnant women		340	**89.4**	84.3,93.0	307	**74.0**	66.9,80.0	647	**82.1**	77.3,86.0
Total # of iron tablets received during pregnancy, **mean (sd)**		304	**66.4 (28.7)**	62.5,70.3	227	**42.4 (41.5)**	37.1,47.8	530	**56.2 (36.5)**	51.7,60.6
Consumed 90+ iron tablets during last pregnancy		340	**50.0**	43.8,56.1	307	**40.1**	34.2,46.4	647	**45.3**	40.7,49.9
Deworming for pregnant women		340	**18.6**	13.9,24.4	307	**32.2**	27.0,38.0	647	**25.0**	21.1,29.4
Food or cash assistance for pregnant women		340	**36.2**	28.4,44.8	307	**21.0**	15.4,28.0	647	**29.0**	23.8,34.7
Type of assistance received during last pregnancy	Wheat/Teff Flour	123	**0**	0	64	**33.6**	21.2,48.7	187	**11.6**	6.6,19.5
	Maize	123	**0**	0	64	**2.4**	0.3,16.0	187	**0.8**	0.1,5.9
	Oil	123	**6.1**	2.7,13.2	64	**28.8**	15.4,47.3	187	**13.9**	8.1,22.8
	Fortified Blended Flour (FAFA)	123	**99.9**	99.6,100.0	64	**66.0**	51.1,78.2	187	**88.3**	81.0,93.0
	Plumpy Nut	123	**0**	0	64	**4.1**	1.4,11.6	187	**1.4**	0.4,4.3
	Cash	123	**0.7**	0.1,5.3	64	**7.8**	3.1,18.6	187	**3.2**	1.3,7.4
	Other	123	**1.4**	0.3,5.7	64	**7.9**	3.7,16.1	187	**3.6**	1.8,7.3
Duration of the food or cash assistance during pregnancy, **mean (sd)**		123	**3.2 (1.3)**	2.8,3.6	64	**2.9 (1.6)**	2.6,3.2	187	**3.1 (1.4)**	2.8,3.4

Table A4.2: Coverage of interventions related to Delivery Care in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Delivery										
Mothers Waiting Room		340	**40.3**	11.9,77.1	307	**9.3**	6.2,14.1	647	**25.6**	10.4,51.1
Facility delivery		340	**65.2**	56.3,73.2	307	**47.2**	38.7,56.0	647	**56.7**	50.3,62.9
Delivery location	Health facility	340	**65.2**	56.3,73.2	307	**47.2**	38.7,56.0	647	**56.7**	50.3,62.9
	Health post	340	**4.3**	2.1,8.5	307	**2.8**	1.2,6.7	647	**3.6**	2.1,6.1
	At traditional birth attendant's house	340	**6.1**	3.1,11.6	307	**5.3**	2.8,9.8	647	**5.7**	3.6,9.0
	Home (own or other's)	340	**20.9**	14.1,29.8	307	**42.6**	34.5,51.2	647	**31.2**	25.5,37.4
	Other	340	**3.5**	1.7,7.4	307	**2**	0.9,4.4	647	**2.8**	1.6,4.9
Skilled birth attendant (HEW considered)		340	**67.4**	58.0,75.6	307	**50.9**	42.4,59.4	647	**59.6**	53.2,65.6
Skilled birth attendant (HEW not considered)		340	**63.9**	54.2,72.5	307	**47.6**	39.1,56.3	647	**56.2**	49.7,62.5
Skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth		222	**75.7**	65.2,83.8	145	**71.8**	63.4,78.9	367	**74.1**	67.1,80.1
Postnatal Care										
Early Postnatal Care (PNC) Visit		340	**12.8**	8.5,18.8	307	**9.3**	6.4,13.5	647	**11.2**	8.3,14.8
Early PNC location	At home	43	**61.4**	42.9,77.1	29	**14.6**	6.2,30.6	72	**42.8**	28.4,58.6
	Health post	43	**23.2**	11.2,42.1	29	**24.3**	10.3,47.2	72	**23.6**	13.7,37.6
	Clinic Health center or hospital	43	**15.4**	6.1,33.6	29	**58.6**	38.9,75.8	72	**32.6**	19.6,48.8
Early PNC provider	HEW	43	**77.1**	57.7,89.3	29	**43.3**	27.1,61.0	72	**63.7**	48.0,76.8
	Other Health Care provider	43	**22.9**	10.7,42.3	29	**56.7**	39.0,72.9	72	**36.2**	23.2,52.0
Received information about infant feeding during early PNC		43	**82.6**	62.9,92.9	29	**72.9**	53.8,86.2	72	**78.7**	65.0,88.0
Received information about maternal nutrition during PNC		43	**84.2**	65.3,93.8	29	**71.4**	53.8,85.5	72	**79.5**	66.2,88.5

Table A4.3.1 Health related services of children 0-59 months in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Immunization										
BCG	Card only	158	**89.3**	80.4,94.4	136	**70.4**	59.3,79.5	294	**80.6**	73.9,85.9
	Card or maternal report	158	**94.1**	88.3,97.1	136	**82.3**	73,88.9	294	**88.6**	83.3,92.4
Polio 3	Card only	158	**85.8**	76.7,91.8	136	**76.1**	66.4,83.7	294	**81.4**	75.1,86.3
	Card or maternal report	158	**93.5**	86.3,97	136	**85.4**	76.5,91.3	294	**89.8**	84.4,93.4
Penta 3	Card only	158	**87.6**	78,93.4	136	**75.8**	65.9,83.5	294	**82.1**	75.7,87.2
	Card or maternal report	158	**94.3**	87.8,97.4	136	**83.1**	74.5,89.2	294	**89.1**	83.9,92.7
Rota	Card only	158	**86.8**	78.4,92.3	136	**72.6**	62.4,80.9	294	**80.3**	73.9,85.3
	Card or maternal report	158	**91.0**	84.6,94.9	136	**80.1**	70.4,87.3	294	**86**	80.5,90.1
Measles	Card only	158	**84.5**	75.1,90.8	136	**70.2**	59.7,78.9	294	**77.9**	71.1,83.4
	Card or maternal report	158	**90.8**	83.5,95.1	136	**79.1**	69.3,86.4	294	**85.4**	79.4,89.9
Fully immunized	Card only	158	**78.7**	67.9,86.5	136	**57.0**	45.7,67.5	294	**68.7**	60.8,75.6
	Card or maternal report	158	**80.9**	71.1,88	136	**57.7**	46.6,68	294	**70.2**	62.7,76.8
Growth assessment										
Any growth assessment in the last 30 d		916	**20.1**	15.5,25.6	743	**13.5**	10.9,16.7	1659	**17.2**	14.2,20.6
Weight assessed in the last 30 days		184	**41.5**	27.4,57.2	101	**63.1**	50.8,73.9	285	**49.1**	37.8,60.5
Weight and Height assessed in the last 30 days		184	**21.9**	12.4,35.9	101	**41.1**	30.3,52.8	285	**28.7**	20.4,38.8
MUAC assessed in the last 30 days		184	**93.5**	87,96.9	101	**83.4**	74.4,89.6	285	**89.9**	84.6,93.6
Weight, Height & MUAC assessment in the last 30 days		184	**21.8**	12.2,35.7	101	**37.3**	26.2,49.9	285	**27.2**	19.1,37.3
Supplements										
Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6m		807	**36.2**	30.1,42.8	656	**36.8**	31.1,42.8	1463	**36.5**	32.2,41

Deworming in the last 6m		552	**14.9**	10.6,20.5	428	**23.5**	17.4,31	980	**18.7**	14.9,23.2
Multiple micronutrient supplementation in the last 6 m		807	**5.3**	3.5,7.9	656	**7.2**	5.1,10.2	1436	**6.2**	4.7,8
Any food supplements for malnourished child in the last 3 months		916	**9**	6.5,12.3	743	**8.6**	6.4,11.5	1659	**8.8**	7,11
Type of food supplements in the last 3m	Teff	82	**0**	n/a,n/a	64	**3.5**	1,12	146	**1.5**	0.4,5.9
	Maize	82	**0**	n/a,n/a	64	**3.8**	1,14.1	146	**1.7**	0.4,6.7
	Lentil	82	**1.7**	0.2,11.6	64	**0**	n/a,n/a	146	**0.9**	0.1,6.7
	Oil	82	**1.7**	0.2,11.6	64	**21.4**	10.7,38.3	146	**10.3**	5,20.2
	FAFA	82	**77.4**	56.7,90	64	**45.9**	29.7,63	146	**63.6**	49.5,75.7
	Plumpy nut	82	**26.3**	12.4,47.3	64	**66.7**	46.3,82.2	146	**44**	30.1,58.9
	F100/F75	82	**2**	0.3,12.1	64	**2.8**	0.6,11.3	146	**2.4**	0.7,7.3
	Others	82	**4.8**	1.1,18.2	64	**3.3**	0.9,11.5	146	**4.1**	1.5,11.1

Table A4.3.2 Care seeking behavior of mothers/caretakers of children 0-59 months in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators	**Response**	**Tigray**			**Amhara**			**Total**		
		N	**%**	**95% CI**	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**
Care seeking for sick children in the last 2 weeks		300	**23.8**	17.2,32	285	**33.3**	26.4,41	585	**28.4**	23.5,33.9
Place of care seeking	Health post	71	**64.5**	48.5,77.8	95	**47.2**	36,58.6	166	**54.6**	45.5,63.4
	Public health facility	71	**30.7**	19.2,45.2	95	**41.3**	29.7,53.9	166	**36.7**	28.3,46.1
	Private clinic	71	**0**	n/a,n/a	95	**8.6**	3.3,20.8	166	**4.9**	1.8,12.6
	Private pharmacy	71	**0.1**	0,0.8	95	**1**	0.1,7.2	166	**0.6**	0.1,4
	Non-profitable health facility	71	**0**	n/a,n/a	95	**0.9**	0.1,5.9	166	**0.5**	0.1,3.5
	Traditional healer	71	**0**	n/a,n/a	95	**1.1**	0.1,7.5	166	**0.6**	0.1,4.4
Given ORS for diarrhea		99	**30.6**	20.8,42.7	102	**35.7**	27.8,44.4	201	**33.2**	26.6,40.5
Given ORS & zinc for diarrhea		99	**10.1**	4.3,21.9	102	**6.1**	3,12	201	**8.1**	4.4,14.2
Continued BF during illness		119	**80.2**	71.6,86.6	126	**66.5**	57.2,74.6	245	**73.1**	66.6,78.8
Continued semi-solid or solid foods during illness		273	**80.3**	72.8,86.1	266	**62.6**	52.8,71.5	539	**71.5**	65.3,77.1
Received BF counseling during illness		29	**53.4**	30.1,75.4	47	**69.9**	57.3,80	76	**63.5**	50.7,74.7

BF counseling during illness: type of provider	health professional	16	**100**	n/a,n/a	33	**100**	n/a,n/a	49	**100**	n/a,n/a
	traditional healer	16	**0**	n/a,n/a	33	**0**	n/a,n/a	49	**0**	n/a,n/a
Feeding (semi solid or solid food) counseling during illness		65	**57.4**	43.3,70.4	91	**73.1**	62.1,81.8	156	**66.5**	57.6,74.4
Feeding (semi solid or solid food) counseling during illness: type of provider	health professional	37	**100**	n/a,n/a	66	**100**	n/a,n/a	104	**100**	n/a,n/a
	traditional healer	37	**0**	n/a,n/a	66	**0**	n/a,n/a	104	**0**	n/a,n/a

Table A4.4.1: Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) related Knowledge of mothers/caretakers in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase

Indicator	Response	Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
When to start breast feeding (unprompted)	Within 1 hour of delivery	436	**74.3**	68.2,79.6	400	**67.5**	61.4,73.2	836	**71.1**	66.8,75
	Within 1-24 hours of delivery	436	**16.5**	12.7,21.2	400	**21**	16.6,26.3	836	**18.7**	15.7,22.1
	Other	436	**5.5**	2.8,10.5	400	**6.9**	4.3,11	836	**6.2**	4.1,9.1
	Don't know	436	**3.7**	2.1,6.4	400	**4.5**	2.8,7.2	836	**4.1**	2.8,5.9
Duration of exclusive breast feeding (unprompted)	From birth to six months	436	**88.1**	82,92.3	400	**80**	74.1,84.8	836	**84.2**	80.1,87.6
	Other	436	**9.3**	5.7,15	400	**18.7**	14.1,24.4	836	**13.8**	10.7,17.7
	Don't know	436	**2.6**	1.2,5.4	400	**1.3**	0.5,3.3	836	**2**	1.1,3.6
Frequency of breastfeeding of under 6 months children (unprompted)	On demand	436	**92.8**	90.2,94.8	400	**89.1**	85.6,91.9	836	**91**	88.9,92.8
	Other	436	**3.3**	1.8,5.8	400	**8.2**	5.9,11.5	836	**5.7**	4.1,7.7
	Don't know	436	**3.9**	2.4,6.3	400	**2.6**	1.5,4.6	836	**3.3**	2.3,4.8
Quantity feeding during illness (unprompted)	Less than usual	436	**15.2**	10.8,21	400	**27**	21.6,33.1	836	**20.9**	17.1,25.3
	Same as usual	436	**36.3**	30.7,42.3	400	**28.3**	23.4,45.6	836	**32.4**	28.5,36.6
	More than usual	436	**43**	36.6,49.7	400	**38.7**	32.2,45.6	836	**40.9**	36.3,45.7
	Don't know	436	**5.4**	3.3,8.6	400	**6.1**	4.2,8.7	836	**5.7**	4.3,7.7
Frequency of feeding during illness (unprompted)	Less frequently than usual	436	**15.6**	11,21.6	400	**24.5**	19.4,30.5	836	**19.9**	16.2,24.1
	Same as usual	436	**34.4**	28.8,40.5	400	**25.8**	20.9,31.4	836	**30.3**	26.3,34.6
	More frequently than usual	436	**45.2**	38.3,52.3	400	**43.5**	36.7,50.6	836	**44.4**	39.5,49.4

	Don't know	436	**4.8**	3.1,7.6	400	**6.2**	4,9.5	836	**5.5**	4,7.5
Feeding after illness (unprompted)	Feed less than usual	436	**6.5**	4,10.6	400	**13.7**	9.6,19.1	836	**10**	7.5,13.2
	Feed as much food as usual	436	**31.4**	25.6,37.8	400	**26.5**	21.2,32.6	836	**29**	25,33.5
	Feed more than usual	436	**56.8**	48.6,64.6	400	**56.4**	49,63.5	836	**56.6**	51.1,62
	Feed an extra meal every day for 2 weeks	436	**1.2**	0.5,3.2	400	**2**	0.9,4.3	836	**1.6**	0.9,2.9
	Give more liquids than usual	436	**3.5**	2,6.3	400	**10.1**	6.7,14.8	836	**6.7**	4.7,9.4
	Continue breastfeeding	436	**6.9**	4,11.5	400	**14.1**	10.1,19.3	836	**10.3**	7.7,13.7
	Other	436	**0.3**	0,1.8	400	**2.2**	1,4.5	836	**1.2**	0.6,2.4
	Don't know	436	**4.8**	3.1,7.4	400	**5.2**	3.3,8.3	836	**5**	3.6,6.9
Age to introduce first foods (unprompted)	Before six months	436	**6.6**	4.2,10.3	400	**8.5**	5.8,12.3	836	**7.5**	5.6,10
	At six months	436	**83.3**	76.3,88.6	400	**75.1**	68.3,80.8	836	**79.4**	74.6,83.4
	After six months	436	**10**	6.3,15.5	400	**16.4**	11.7,22.5	836	**13.1**	10,17
Age to begin observing fasting (unprompted)	Before seven years	436	**2.5**	1.4,4.6	400	**2.6**	1.7,3.9	836	**2.6**	1.7,3.9
	At seven years and above	436	**97.5**	95.4,98.6	400	**97.4**	96.1,98.3	836	**97.4**	96.1,98.3
Mothetrs/caretakers who had awareness about stunting (unprompted)		436	**28.8**	24.2,33.8	400	**12.2**	8.2,17.6	836	**20.8**	17.2,25
Age of highest stunting risk (unprompted)	During pregnancy and first two years	125	**53.6**	42.1,64.7	49	**67.9**	53,79.9	174	**57.6**	48,66.6
	Other	125	**17**	11.8,23.7	49	**23.5**	13.5,37.7	174	**18.8**	13.9,24.9
	Don't know	125	**29.5**	18.7,43.1	49	**8.5**	3.5,19.6	174	**23.6**	15.4,34.4
Consequences of stunting (unprompted)	Higher risk of severe infectious disease	125	**36.2**	25.8,48	49	**62.9**	40.9,80.6	174	**43.7**	33.1,54.8
	Weaker immune system	125	**22.8**	15.3,32.6	49	**51.6**	36,67	174	**30.9**	22.6,40.6
	Low adult wage	125	**23.9**	15.8,34.3	49	**12.6**	5.1,27.8	174	**20.7**	14.2,29.2
	Poor educational performance	125	**24.5**	15.5,36.4	49	**42.2**	26,60.3	174	**29.4**	20.8,39.8
	Increased mortality	125	**18**	10.8,28.6	49	**33.3**	18.8,51.9	174	**22.3**	15,31.8
	Lost productivity	125	**14.5**	8.2,24.4	49	**19.3**	8.4,38.5	174	**15.9**	9.9,24.4
	Excessive weight gain in later life	125	**3.1**	1.2,7.6	49	**3.5**	0.9,13.1	174	**3.2**	1.5,6.8

	Increased risk of chronic diseases in later life	125	**10.5**	4.7,21.8	49	**0**	n/a,n/a	174	**7.5**	3.3,16.2
	Don't know	125	**38**	26.9,50.5	49	**8.4**	3.3,19.7	174	**29.7**	20.7,40.6
	Other	125	**11.5**	5.3,23.1	49	**8.1**	3.3,18.5	174	**10.5**	5.6,19.1
Mothers/caretakers who had awareness about "1000 Days" (unprompted)		436	**3.2**	1.6,6.4	400	**3.4**	1.7,6.7	836	**3.3**	2,5.4
Meaning of "1000 Days" (unprompted)	About child nutrition in the first 1000 days	14	**48.9**	28.8,69.3	14	**50.8**	26,75.3	28	**49.8**	33.2,66.5
	It is about nutrition	14	**0**	n/a,n/a	14	**5.4**	0.6,36.4	28	**2.7**	0.3,20.4
	It is about the health of children	14	**29.6**	9.7,62.2	14	**0**	n/a,n/a	28	**14.9**	4.3,40.3
	Other	14	**21.5**	5.4,56.9	14	**43.8**	21,69.5	28	**32.6**	16.5,54.2

Table A4.4.2: Attitude of mothers/caretakers towards Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
The colostrum is not good for babies and should be discarded	Disagree	436	**54.1**	47.2,60.9	400	**52**	46.3,57.6	836	**53.1**	48.5,57.6
	Neutral	436	**1.8**	0.8,3.7	400	**0.7**	0.2,2	836	**1.2**	0.7,2.3
	Agree	436	**38.9**	32.6,45.7	400	**40.8**	36.1,45.7	836	**39.8**	35.8,44
	Don't know	436	**5.2**	3.4,7.8	400	**6.6**	4.5,9.6	836	**5.9**	4.4,7.8
It is good to exclusively breastfeed a baby for the first six months	Disagree	436	**11.6**	8.3,16	400	**19**	15.4,23.3	836	**15.2**	12.5,18.3
	Neutral	436	**0.9**	0.1,5.5	400	**0.7**	0.2,2.9	836	**0.8**	0.3,2.7
	Agree	436	**84.8**	80.4,88.3	400	**78.5**	74.1,82.4	836	**81.8**	78.7,84.6
	Don't know	436	**2.7**	1.5,4.7	400	**1.7**	0.8,3.6	836	**2.2**	1.4,3.5
If a child is sick- breastfeeding must be stopped	Disagree	436	**77.2**	71,82.3	400	**79.2**	73.6,83.8	836	**78.1**	74,81.7
	Neutral	436	**3.9**	2,7.7	400	**0.5**	0.1,2.3	836	**2.3**	1.2,4.5
	Agree	436	**15.9**	10.9,22.5	400	**19.4**	15,24.7	836	**17.6**	14.1,21.7
	Don't know	436	**3**	1.8,5	400	**0.9**	0.3,2.9	836	**2**	1.2,3.3
A child should eat animal source food even on fasting days	Disagree	436	**7.2**	4.4,11.6	400	**14.4**	10.5,19.4	836	**10.6**	8.1,13.9
	Neutral	436	**0.4**	0.1,2.7	400	**0.7**	0.2,2.8	836	**0.5**	0.2,1.7
	Agree	436	**90.5**	85.6,93.8	400	**84.7**	79.8,88.6	836	**87.7**	84.3,90.4

	Don't know	436	**1.9**	1,3.8	400	**0.2**	0,1.6	836	**1.1**	0.6,2.2
Eating a meal from different food groups is not necessary until children are old enough to go to school	Disagree	436	**67.4**	59.6,74.4	400	**76.5**	70.6,81.5	836	**71.8**	66.7,76.3
	Neutral	436	**2.1**	0.8,5.4	400	**0.6**	0.2,2.5	836	**1.4**	0.6,3.2
	Agree	436	**28.1**	21.2,36.3	400	**22.1**	17.3,27.8	836	**25.3**	20.8,30.3
	Don't know	436	**2.3**	1.3,4.2	400	**0.7**	0.2,2.2	836	**1.6**	0.9,2.7
It is good to feed a two years child at least four times a day	Disagree	436	**2.3**	1.2,4.5	400	**4.4**	2.7,7.1	836	**3.3**	2.2,4.9
	Neutral	436	**1.1**	0.4,2.9	400	**0.2**	0,1.5	836	**0.7**	0.3,1.6
	Agree	436	**94.1**	90.7,96.3	400	**94.8**	92.1,96.5	836	**94.4**	92.4,95.9
	Don't know	436	**2.4**	1.2,4.8	400	**0.6**	0.1,2.4	836	**1.6**	0.8,2.9
Poor diet during pregnancy and the first two years cause stunting	Disagree	125	**4.6**	2,10.1	49	**4.0**	1,14.8	174	**4.4**	2.2,8.7
	Neutral	125	**2.0**	0.5,7.8	49	**0.0**	n/a,n/a	174	**1.5**	0.4,5.8
	Agree	125	**85.8**	75.1,92.4	49	**96.0**	85.2,99	174	**88.7**	80.5,93.7
	Don't know	125	**7.6**	3,18	49	**0.0**	n/a,n/a	174	**5.5**	2.1,13.3

T*able A4.4.3: Intra Household Food Allocation Practices in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018*

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
HH where all members eat at once		436	**79.6**	74.5,83.9	400	**56.5**	49.9,62.8	836	**68.5**	63.6,73
Who eats first in the HH	Men	436	**5.4**	3.5,8.1	400	**4.5**	2.7,7.4	836	**5.0**	3.6,6.8
	Women	436	**0.0**	0,0.4	400	**2.3**	1.2,4.6	836	**1.1**	0.6,2.3
	Children	436	**14.5**	10.8,19.3	400	**36.5**	29.9,43.7	836	**25.0**	20.6,30.1
How food is shared	Those who eat first eat as much as they want and the others get what is left over	87	**55.2**	41.9,67.8	173	**52.1**	41.8,62.3	260	**53.2**	44.9,61.2
	Those who eat first eat a limited amount so that there is enough for the others	87	**18.9**	10.1,32.5	173	**32.7**	23.6,43.3	260	**28.1**	21,36.5
	Other	87	**25.9**	17.2,36.8	173	**15.2**	9.5,23.5	260	**18.8**	13.6,25.3

Table A4.5 Currently pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of child under two years of age exposure to health sector Front Line Workers (WDA, HEW) in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Women Development Army (WDA)										
Respondent is WDA member		436	**27.5**	19.8,36.8	400	**18.5**	14.4,23.6	836	**23.2**	18.4,28.8
Respondent is WDA leader		436	**4.3**	2.8,6.6	400	**3.8**	2.2,6.4	836	**4.1**	2.9,5.7
Knows WDA leader in area		436	**21.6**	13.7,32.2	400	**13.0**	9.7,17.2	836	**17.4**	12.7,23.5
Any contact with WDA leader in previous 3 month		436	**11.6**	6.6,19.6	400	**8.8**	6.0,12.7	836	**10.3**	7.1,14.6
Location of contacts with WDA in previous 3 months	Home visit	51	**24.8**	12.6,43.0	35	**33.2**	23.1,45.1	86	**28.2**	18.9,39.9
	Health post	51	**13.3**	6.1,26.7	35	**18.4**	9.5,32.8	86	**15.4**	9.1,24.8
	In the community	51	**82.9**	70.8,90.7	35	**59.2**	41.4,75.0	86	**73.2**	61.3,82.5
	Other	51	**2.8**	0.3,20.0	35	**29.9**	16.8,47.5	86	**13.9**	6.6,26.9
Number contacts with WDA in previous 3 months, mean (sd)		51	**3.2 (3.6)**	1.9, 4.5	35	**1.8 (2.8)**	1.0, 2.5	86	**2.6 (3.5)**	1.8, 3.4
# contacts with WDA in previous 3 months by location, mean (sd)	Home visits	51	**2.4 (0.8)**	2.1, 2.7	35	**2.3 (1.2)**	2.0, 2.7	86	**2.4 (1.0)**	2.2, 2.6
	Other community visits	31	**4.8 (3.8)**	2.8, 6.8	13	**4.0 (3.0)**	2.6, 5.4	44	**4.6 (3.7)**	3.2, 6.0
Information received at last contact with WDA	Give colostrum to the baby	51	**12.8**	4.9,29.6	35	**26.7**	11.7,50.0	86	**18.5**	9.5,32.8
	Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour	51	**11.1**	5.4,21.4	35	**31.6**	16.5,52.0	86	**19.5**	11.6,30.9
	Do not feed prelacteals	51	**6.9**	2.2,20.0	35	**16.8**	7.9,32.3	86	**11.0**	5.8,19.9
	Exclusively breastfeed	51	**22.9**	13.6,35.9	35	**36.4**	20.2,56.3	86	**28.4**	18.8,40.5
	Start complementary foods at 6 months	51	**32.5**	19.6,48.9	35	**20.3**	11.7,32.9	86	**27.5**	18.8,38.5
	Continue breastfeeding to 2 years	51	**24**	10.5,45.9	35	**13.9**	6.5,27.5	86	**19.9**	10.8,33.6
	Preparation of thick porridge	51	**23.3**	12.0,40.5	35	**21.4**	10.1,39.8	86	**22.6**	13.8,34.7
	Enrich porridge with eggs, milk, kale, carrot, or other vegetables	51	**3.2**	0.6,14.7	35	**19.4**	7.3,42.5	86	**9.9**	4.2,21.6
	Fathers should help supply eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby	51	**0**		35	**2.1**	0.3,13.8	86	**0.9**	0.1,6.3
	After 6 months, feed the baby at least 3 meals a day	51	**6.1**	1.2,25.5	35	**10.6**	3.2,29.9	86	**7.9**	2.9,19.9

	Feeding baby more often during and immediately after illness	51	**0**		35	**4.5**	1.0,17.4	86	**1.8**	0.4,7.9
	Feed the baby with patience	51	**0**		35	**13.7**	5.9,28.6	86	**5.6**	2.1,14.3
	When to wash your hands	51	**4.5**	1.4,13.6	35	**16.9**	7.0,35.6	86	**9.6**	4.8,18.2
	No fasting for PLW & Children under 7 years	51	**20.5**	7.5,45.0	35	**0.0**		86	**12.1**	3.8,32.6
	Not a good practice to serve men before women and child	51	**0**		35	**0.0**		86		
	Other	51	**28.1**	14.2,48.1	35	**29.8**	18.9,43.5	86	**28.8**	18.8,41.4
Health Extension Worker (HEW)										
Knows HEW in area		436	**85.1**	79.1,89.6	400	**79.0**	71.9,84.7	836	**82.2**	77.6,86.0
Any contact with HEW in previous 3 months		436	**45.3**	37.6,53.3	400	**46.2**	39.7,52.8	836	**45.7**	40.6,50.9
Joint visit by HEW & AEW in previous 3 months		436	**5.8**	2.9,11.2	400	**9.2**	6.4,13.1	836	**7.4**	5.2,10.5
Location of contacts with HEW in previous 3 months	Home visit	198	**29.7**	20.1,41.5	185	**34.5**	26.9,42.9	383	**32.0**	25.6,39.1
	Health post	198	**69.1**	57.5,78.8	185	**66.0**	57.6,73.4	383	**67.6**	60.5,74.0
	In the community	198	**7.8**	3.9,15.0	185	**10.5**	6.6,16.4	383	**9.1**	6.1,13.5
	Other	198	**3.1**	1.2,7.4	185	**7.0**	4.3,11.2	383	**5.0**	3.1,7.8
# contacts with HEW in previous 3 months, mean (sd)		198	**1.8 (1.1)**	1.6, 2.1	185	**1.9 (1.8)**	1.6, 2.1	383	**1.9 (1.5)**	1.7, 2.0
# contacts with WDA in previous 3 months by location, mean (sd)	Home visits	40	**1.7 (1.0)**	1.4, 2.1	42	**2.6 (2.5)**	1.7, 3.4	82	**2.2 (1.9)**	1.7, 2.6
	Health post visits	121	**2.2 (0.9)**	1.9, 2.4	96	**2.1 (1.2)**	1.9, 2.4	217	**2.2 (1.0)**	2.0, 2.3
	Other community visits	13	**2.3 (1.0)**	1.5, 3.0	12	**2.8 (1.8)**	1.6, 4.0	25	**2.5 (1.4)**	1.8, 3.2
Information received at last contact with HEW	Give colostrum to the baby	198	**20.5**	14.4,28.3	185	**16.5**	10.7,24.6	383	**18.6**	14.2,23.9
	Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour	198	**19.6**	13.8,27.2	185	**20.0**	13.8,28.1	383	**19.8**	15.3,25.1
	Do not feed prelacteals	198	**10.7**	6.5,17.0	185	**14.0**	9.5,20.2	383	**12.3**	9.0,16.5
	Exclusively breastfeed	198	**36.8**	29.0,45.3	185	**28.8**	22.1,36.5	383	**32.9**	27.7,38.6
	Start complementary food at 6 months	198	**47.4**	39.3,55.7	185	**16.6**	11.9,22.8	383	**32.5**	26.5,39.2
	Continue breastfeeding to 2 years	198	**39.5**	31.1,48.6	185	**10.1**	6.4,15.8	383	**25.3**	19.4,32.4
	Preparation of thick porridge	198	**28.9**	20.3,39.3	185	**19.7**	13.6,27.8	383	**24.5**	18.8,31.1
	Enrich porridge with eggs, milk, kale, carrot, or other vegetables	198	**13.4**	8.4,20.7	185	**13.8**	9.6,19.5	383	**13.6**	10.1,18.0

	Fathers should help supply eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby	198	**4.9**	2.4,9.6	185	**3.0**	1.3,6.4	383	**4.0**	2.3,6.6
	After 6 months, feed the baby at least 3 meals a day	198	**10.2**	6.2,16.4	185	**10.2**	6.2,16.4	383	**10.2**	7.2,14.3
	Feeding baby more often during and immediately after illness	198	**5.3**	2.7,10.3	185	**4.5**	2.0,9.6	383	**4.9**	2.9,8.1
	Feed the baby with patience	198	**4.0**	1.8,8.5	185	**7.5**	4.4,12.4	383	**5.7**	3.6,8.8
	When to wash your hands	198	**10.0**	6.5,15.2	185	**9.1**	5.0,15.7	383	**9.2**	6.7,13.5
	No fasting for PLW & Children under 7 years	198	**10.4**	5.5,19.0	185	**0.4**	0.1,2.8	383	**5.6**	2.7,11.1
	Not a good practice to serve men before women and child	198	**0.3**	[0.0,2.4	185	**0**		383	**0.2**	0.0,1.2
	Other	198	**29.9**	23.0,37.8	185	**46.2**	39.3,53.3	383	**37.8**	32.6,43.3

Table A4.6 Currently pregnant women and mothers/caregivers of child under two years of age exposure to SBCC community interventions (religious leaders, cooking demo, community conversation, mass media) in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Religious Leaders										
Any exposure to religious leader talking about MICYN topics in previous 3 months		436	**11.7**	7.5,17.9	400	**7.6**	5.2,11.0	836	**9.8**	7.1,13.3
Location of contacts with religious leader in previous 3 months	In church or mosque	51	**70.7**	55.3,82.5	31	**69.9**	46.1,86.3	82	**70.4**	57.5,80.7
	Home visit	51	**18.2**	9.4,32.5	31	**31.3**	16.4,51.5	82	**23.1**	14.5,34.8
	Other community events	51	**8.3**	2.9,21.8	31	**16.3**	6.9,33.8	82	**11.3**	5.6,21.6
	Other	51	**2.7**	0.6,11.4	31	**2.8**	0.4,18.5	82	**2.7**	0.8,8.8
Messages about MICYN received at previous contact with Religious Leader	Feed children & PLW ASF such as eggs and milk even on fasting days	51	**61.9**	42.2,78.3	31	**64.0**	39.7,82.7	82	**62.7**	47.5,75.7

	Dishes are not contaminated when you cook eggs or milk in them on fasting days	51	**10.4**	3.4,27.9	31	**27.2**	14.2,45.8	82	**16.7**	8.8,29.3
	During fasting days having ASF in your house or buying & preparing ASF for children & PLW does not violate the fast	51	**21.5**	8.9,43.6	31	**32.1**	17.1,52.0	82	**25.5**	14.5,40.8
	Starting at 6 months, children should eat at least 3 meals a day, even on fasting days	51	**4.5**	1.2,15.1	31	**9.9**	2.8,29.5	82	**6.5**	2.6,15.5
	Other	51	**19.1**	9.7,34.0	31	**9.9**	2.3,33.8	82	**15.6**	8.7,26.6
Cooking Demonstration										
Cooking demonstration conducted in respondent's community		436	**17.9**	10.5,28.8	400	**16.0**	11.1,22.6	836	**17.0**	12.2,23.2
Cooking demo location	Health post	78	**53.9**	30.7,75.4	64	**39.1**	24.3,56.1	142	**47.2**	33.5,61.3
	Health center	78	**9.7**	3.7,23.1	64	**25.8**	16.1,38.5	142	**17.0**	10.1,27.0
	Farmer training center	78	**0**		64	**4.7**	1.5,14.1	142	**2.1**	0.6,7.1
	School	78	**6.7**	1.6,24.7	64	**4.4**	1.1,16.5	142	**5.7**	2.0,15.2
	Community gathering	78	**31.5**	11.5,61.9	64	**27.1**	14.4,45.1	142	**29.5**	15.7,48.5
	Other	78	**4.2**	0.9,17.5	64	**4.0**	1.5,10.5	142	**4.1**	1.6,10.4
Attended cooking demo in previous 3 months		78	**81.8**	8.5,24.0	64	**81.7**	8.8,19.0	142	**81.7**	9.8,19.3
Topic of last cooking demo attended	How to make enriched porridge	64	**99.3**	94.7,99.9	52	**96.6**	86.4,99.2	116	**98.1**	93.3,99.5
	Hand washing	64	**46.0**	31.7,61.0	52	**31.3**	20.7,44.3	116	**39.4**	30.0,49.5
	Washing dishes	64	**41.9**	28.8,56.1	52	**14.8**	7.6,26.7	116	**29.6**	20.8,40.3
	How to feed a child	64	**56.4**	36.2,74.6	52	**35.6**	22.1,51.9	116	**47.0**	35.1,59.3
	Other	64	**8.4**	4.0,16.6	52	**10.1**	4.4,21.4	116	**9.1**	5.3,15.3
Respondents who attempted a practice that was demonstrated in a cooking demo in the last 3 months		64	**59.1**	46.0,71.0	52	**71.2**	53.8,84.0	116	**64.5**	54.1,73.8
Community Conversation (CC)										
Attended community conversation session in last 3months		436	**8.3**	5.6,12.1	400	**10.0**	6.6,14.8	836	**9.1**	6.8,12.0

Topics discussed at last CC attended	Give colostrum to the baby	36	**10.5**	3.6,26.9	40	**26.8**	15.0,43.2	76	**19.0**	11.2,30.6
	Initiate breastfeeding within an hour	36	**7.9**	2.3,24.3	40	**20.6**	10.7,35.9	76	**14.6**	8.2,24.8
	Do not feed prelacteals	36	**8.5**	2.6,24.9	40	**10.6**	3.9,25.6	76	**9.6**	4.5,19.5
	Exclusive breastfeeding	36	**27.4**	15.7,43.4	40	**37.0**	20.6,57.0	76	**32.5**	21.7,45.4
	Start complementary feeding at 6 months	36	**63.3**	44.0,79.1	40	**21.6**	9.9,40.8	76	**41.4**	28.3,55.7
	Continue breastfeeding to 2 years	36	**56.9**	35.0,76.4	40	**13.0**	5.4,28.0	76	**33.8**	20.9,49.6
	How to prepare thick porridge	36	**83.7**	65.4,93.3	40	**46.3**	29.3,64.2	76	**64.0**	48.8,76.9
	Enrich porridge with egg, milk, kale etc.	36	**41.8**	25.5,60.1	40	**26.4**	13.9,44.2	76	**33.7**	22.7,46.7
	Fathers need to help supply eggs, milk etc	36	**19.6**	8.4,39.1	40	**8**	2.3,24.0	76	**13.5**	6.7,25.3
	After 6 months feed baby at least 3 times	36	**23.1**	10.2,44.3	40	**4.4**	1.1,15.7	76	**13.2**	6.6,24.9
	Feed the baby more often	36	**1.7**	0.2,12.4	40	**3.9**	0.9,15.3	76	**2.9**	0.9,9.1
	Feed the baby with patience	36	**8.8**	2.6,26.1	40	**12.3**	4.8,28.3	76	**10.6**	5.0,21.1
	When to wash hands	36	**14.5**	5.3,34.1	40	**25.6**	13.8,42.4	76	**20.3**	11.9,32.6
	No fasting for PLW & under 7 children	36	**5.2**	0.9,24.4	40	**2**	0.3,13.5	76	**3.5**	0.9,12.8
	Not a good practice to serve men before women and child	36	**0**		40	**0**		76	**0**	
	Other	36	**2.2**	0.3,15.6	40	**12.9**	5.9,26.0		**7.8**	3.5,16.6
Mass Media										
Exposed to any mass media in previous 3 months		436	**52.3**	45.0,59.6	400	**41.2**	34.2,48.5	836	**47.0**	41.7,52.3
Exposure to specific mass media in previous 3 months	Newspaper /magazine	436	**4.4**	2.7,7.2	400	**3.8**	2.2,6.4	836	**4.1**	2.9,5.9
	Radio	436	**14.0**	9.9,19.3	400	**11.5**	8.2,16.0	836	**12.8**	10.0,16.2

	Television	436	**1.3**	0.3,5.1	400	**6.8**	3.8,12.0	836	**3.9**	2.2,6.9
	Poster/banner/billboard	436	**12.1**	8.7,16.7	400	**6.7**	3.7,11.9	836	**9.5**	7.0,12.8
	Drama	436	**1.3**	0.5,3.0	400	**4.3**	2.1,8.7	836	**2.7**	1.5,4.9
	Community gathering	436	**28.5**	23.0,34.6	400	**10.5**	7.4,14.7	836	**19.9**	16.2,24.2
	Mobile phone	436	**5.2**	2.8,9.4	400	**2.2**	1.0,4.7	836	**3.7**	2.2,6.2
	Others	436	**30.4**	25.1,36.3	400	**22.8**	17.0,29.9	836	**26.8**	22.7,31.3

Annex 5

Table 5.1 WASH infrastructure in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Source of drinking water	**Improved sources**	1377	**72.0**	60.2,81.4	1301	**72.0**	62.3,80.0	2678	**72.0**	64.5,78.4
	Piped connection into house	1377	**0.0**	0.0,0.3	1301	**0.8**	0.2,3.2	2678	**0.4**	0.1,1.6
	Piped connection into yard	1377	**0.7**	0.2,1.9	1301	**7.0**	3.3,14.2	2678	**3.7**	1.8,7.4
	Public standpipes	1377	**42.7**	32.4,53.6	1301	**38.5**	28.9,49.2	2678	**40.7**	33.5,48.2
	Boreholes	1377	**21.2**	13.8,31.2	1301	**14.8**	8.8,23.8	2678	**18.1**	13.0,24.6
	Protected dug wells	1377	**3.1**	1.0,9.0	1301	**1.3**	0.5,3.1	2678	**2.2**	0.9,5.0
	Protected springs	1377	**4.3**	1.8,10.1	1301	**9.6**	6.2,14.5	2678	**6.9**	4.6,10.3
	Rainwater	1377	**0.0**		1301	**0.1**	0.0,0.7	2678	**0.0**	0.0,0.3
	Unimproved sources	1377	**28.0**	18.6,39.8	1301	**27.8**	19.9,37.4	2678	**27.9**	21.5,35.4
	Surface water	1377	**2.4**	1.2,4.5	1301	**4.3**	1.9,9.6	2678	**3.3**	1.9,5.9
	Open dug wells	1377	**1.1**	0.2,6.1	1301	**0.3**	0.1,0.7	2678	**0.7**	0.2,2.9
	Unprotected springs	1377	**24.5**	15.4,36.5	1301	**21.6**	14.7,30.6	2678	**23.1**	17.1,30.5
	Vendor provided water	1377	**0.0**	n/a	1301	**1.2**	0.5,2.8	2678	**0.6**	0.2,1.4
	Tanker	1377	**0.0**	n/a	1301	**0.4**	0.1,1.8	2678	**0.2**	0.0,0.9
	Others	1377	**0.0**	0.0,0.1	1301	**0.2**	0.0,0.8	2678	**0.1**	0.0,0.4
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)	Less than 30 minutes	1377	**47.3**	38.6,56.2	1301	**53.6**	46.9,60.1	2678	**50.3**	44.7,55.9
	30 minutes or longer	1377	**52.7**	43.8,61.4	1301	**46.4**	39.9,53.1	2678	**49.7**	44.1,55.3
Households treating drinking water with any type of treatment prior to drinking	Yes always	1377	**9.7**	7.2,12.8	1301	**6.0**	4.1,8.8	2678	**7.9**	6.3,9.9
	Yes sometimes	1377	**19.6**	14.1,26.6	1301	**8.2**	6.1,10.9	2678	**14.1**	10.8,18.1
	Do not treat	1377	**70.7**	63.5,76.9	1301	**85.5**	81.1,89.1	2678	**77.9**	73.4,81.8
	Don't know	1377	**0.1**	0.0,0.3	1301	**0.2**	0.1,0.7	2678	**0.1**	0.1,0.3
Methods applied for water treatment prior to drinking	Boil	403	**19.6**	13.2,27.9	186	**33.2**	22.9,45.5	589	**23.9**	18.3,30.5
	Bleach with chlorine or woha agar	403	**72.1**	63.5,79.4	186	**36.5**	23.5,52.0	589	**60.9**	52.9,68.4
	Strain it through a cloth	403	**1.7**	0.5,4.9	186	**4.8**	2.0,10.8	589	**2.6**	1.3,5.2
	Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite)	403	**0.2**	0.0,1.6	186	**2.5**	1.0,6.1	589	**1.0**	0.4,2.2

	Let it stand and settle	403	**1.1**	0.4,2.9	186	**2.1**	0.9,5.2	589	**1.4**	0.8,2.8
	Water purifying product	403	**1.7**	0.6,4.2	186	**8.8**	4.7,15.9	589	**3.9**	2.1,7.0
	Others	403	**1.9**	0.8,4.2	186	**8.2**	4.5,14.6	589	**3.9**	2.3,6.4
	Don't know	403	**1.8**	0.8,3.9	186	**3.7**	1.6,8.6	589	**2.4**	1.3,4.3
Frequency of use of appropriate methods for water treatment	Use appropriate water treatment methods, Always	1377	**8.7**	6.4,11.7	1302	**4.1**	2.4,7.0	2679	**6.5**	4.9,8.5
	Use appropriate water treatment methods, Sometimes	1377	**18.7**	13.3,25.6	1302	**7.4**	5.4,10.1	2679	**13.2**	10.0,17.2
Have access to improved water source and/or <u>always</u> treat drinking water with appropriate treatment methods		1377	**35.8**	28.3,44.0	1301	**41.0**	33.8,48.6	2678	**38.3**	33.0,43.9
Hand washing facilities		1377	**0.7**	0.3,1.6	1300	**0.7**	0.3,1.7	2677	**0.7**	0.4,1.3
Open defecation	Yes	1377	**70.4**	62.6,77.2	1300	**44.6**	36.7,52.8	2677	**57.9**	51.6,63.9
	No	1377	**29.6**	22.8,37.4	1300	**55.4**	47.2,63.3	2677	**42.1**	36.1,48.4
Primary waste disposal	Collected by municipality	1377	**1.1**	0.2,4.6	1300	**0.2**	0.0,0.6	2677	**0.6**	0.2,2.3
	Buried	1377	**27.0**	19.6,35.9	1300	**11.0**	8.2,14.6	2677	**19.2**	15.1,24.2
	Collected by private establishment	1377	**1.2**	0.6,2.4	1300	**0.6**	0.2,1.8	2677	**0.9**	0.5,1.6
	Dumped in street/open space	1377	**10.9**	6.9,16.7	1300	**46.0**	38.9,53.2	2677	**27.9**	22.9,33.7
	Disposed in the compound	1377	**46.8**	38.5,55.3	1300	**18.1**	14.2,22.8	2677	**32.9**	27.2,39.0
	Dumped in river	1377	**9.2**	6.3,13.1	1300	**0.5**	0.1,1.7	2677	**5.0**	3.3,7.3
	Burned	1377	**2.3**	1.1,4.6	1300	**18.6**	13.1,25.9	2677	**10.2**	7.1,14.5
	Other	1377	**1.6**	0.8,2.9	1300	**5.1**	3.1,8.3	2677	**3.3**	2.2,4.9
Animal feces observed in compound		1377	**56.8**	50.7,62.7	1301	**33.6**	28.1,39.5	2678	**45.5**	40.9,50.2
Separate confined space for keeping livestock		1197	**45.5**	39.7,51.5	1006	**61.3**	56.3,66.1	2203	**52.7**	48.5,57.0
Separate confined space for keeping poultry	Yes & poultry kept inside confined space	1377	**3.3**	2.1,5.0	1301	**10.7**	8.4,13.6	2678	**6.9**	5.4,8.7
	Yes but poultry not kept inside confined space	1377	**27.5**	21.3,34.6	1301	**23.3**	19.0,28.1	2678	**25.4**	21.6,29.7
	No separate confined space	1377	**69.2**	61.5,76.0	1301	**66.0**	60.5,71.1	2678	**67.7**	62.9,72.1
HH with four key WASH interventions		1377	**0.1**	0.0,0.9	1301	**0.1**	0.0,0.9	2678	**0.1**	0.0,0.5

Table 5.2: WASH related knowledge of pregnant and lactating women in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
Knowledge of key moments for handwashing	After going to the toilet/latrine	487	**62.9**	54.8,70.4	456	**65.9**	59.3,71.9	943	**64.3**	59.1,69.3
	After cleaning the baby's bottom/changing a baby's nappy	487	**50.2**	42.8,57.6	456	**43.9**	37.6,50.4	943	**47.2**	42.2,52.2
	Before preparing/handling food	487	**76.1**	69.6,81.6	456	**72.9**	67.3,77.8	943	**74.6**	70.4,78.4
	Before feeding a child/eating	487	**59.2**	54.2,63.9	456	**45.4**	39.5,51.5	943	**52.5**	48.6,56.4
	After handling raw food	487	**6.3**	3.1,12.3	456	**3.4**	2.0,6.0	943	**4.9**	3.0,8.0
	After handling garbage	487	**36.1**	30.0,42.7	456	**56.6**	50.1,62.9	943	**46.0**	41.1,51.0
	Other	487	**8.8**	5.5,13.7	456	**5.0**	3.3,7.5	943	**6.9**	4.9,9.7
	Don't know	487	**3.7**	2.3,5.8	456	**1.0**	0.4,2.3	943	**2.4**	1.5,3.6
Knowledge of ways to treat unsafe water	Boil it	487	**37.3**	30.7,44.3	456	**41.5**	35.0,48.2	943	**39.3**	34.6,44.2
	Add bleach/chlorine	487	**31.1**	22.6,41.1	456	**12.4**	8.8,17.2	943	**22.1**	17.0,28.1
	Strain it through a cloth	487	**13.0**	9.3,18.0	456	**10.1**	7.5,13.4	943	**11.6**	9.2,14.6
	Use water filter	487	**2.3**	1.2,4.5	456	**3.4**	1.8,6.4	943	**2.9**	1.8,4.5
	Use solar disinfection	487	**0**		456	**0.5**	0.1,2.2	943	**0.3**	0.1,1.1
	Let it stand and settle	487	**6.1**	4.3,8.6	456	**7.5**	5.2,10.7	943	**6.8**	5.2,8.7
	Discard it and get from a safe source	487	**23.5**	18.1,29.8	456	**34.3**	28.1,41.0	943	**28.7**	24.4,33.4
	Other	487	**7.0**	4.3,11.2	456	**10.6**	5.0,21.1	943	**8.8**	8.1,13.8
Reported handwashing practices	Not at all	487	**8.2**	5.3,12.3	456	**20.5**	16.1,25.7	943	**14.1**	11.1,17.8
	When dirt is visible	487	**76.1**	70.4,81.1	456	**88.6**	84.6,91.7	943	**82.2**	78.5,85.3
	After toilet use/defecation/urination	487	**55.2**	46.7,63.4	456	**61.7**	55.3,67.7	943	**58.4**	52.9,63.6
	After cleaning child following defecation	487	**52.9**	45.0,60.7	456	**52.9**	45.5,60.3	943	**52.9**	47.5,58.3
	Before preparing food	487	**76.2**	69.0,82.1	456	**74.8**	69.6,79.5	943	**75.5**	71.2,79.4
	Before serving a meal	487	**74.8**	67.6,80.8	456	**68.3**	63.0,73.1	943	**71.6**	67.3,75.6
	Before eating	487	**73.2**	65.5,79.8	456	**68.8**	62.7,74.4	943	**71.1**	66.3,75.5
	Before feeding a child	487	**51.1**	43.5,58.7	456	**50.9**	44.7,57.1	943	**51.0**	46.1,56.0
	When I am reminded to do so	487	14.8	10.8,19.9	456	17.8	13.3,23.4	943	16.3	13.1,20.0

Table 5.3 Attitudes of pregnant and lactating women about WASH practices and risks in SD Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
How likely do you think you are to become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhea, from not washing your hands?	Likely	487	**95.1**	91.0,97.4	456	**90.1**	86.1,93.0	943	**92.7**	90.3,94.5
	Not likely	487	**1.3**	0.6,2.7	456	**8.1**	5.6,11.5	943	**4.6**	3.2,6.6
	Not sure	487	**3.6**	2.1,6.0	456	**1.8**	0.9,3.7	943	**2.7**	1.8,4.2
How likely do you think it is that your child will become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhea, from you not washing your hands?	Likely	487	**95.4**	92.8,97.1	456	**92.3**	88.3,95.0	943	**93.9**	91.6,95.6
	Not likely	487	**1.5**	0.7,3.2	456	**6.4**	4.0,10.2	943	**3.9**	2.5,6.0
	Not sure	487	**3.1**	1.8,5.4	456	**1.2**	0.6,2.7	943	**2.2**	1.4,3.5
How likely do you think you are to get diarrhea from using unsafe water?	Likely	487	**93.4**	90.0,95.7	456	**92.6**	89.0,95.1	943	**93**	90.7,94.8
	Not likely	487	**1.5**	0.6,3.4	456	**4.6**	2.8,7.4	943	**3**	1.9,4.6
	Not sure	487	**5.1**	3.2,8.3	456	**2.8**	1.6,5.0	943	**4**	2.7,5.9
How likely do you think your child is to get diarrhea from using unsafe water?	Likely	487	**93.3**	89.6,95.7	456	**92.4**	88.9,94.8	943	**92.8**	90.4,94.7
	Not likely	487	**1.1**	0.4,2.9	456	**4.6**	2.7,7.5	943	**2.8**	1.8,4.4
	Not sure	487	**5.6**	3.6,8.7	456	**3.1**	1.7,5.6	943	**4.4**	3.0,6.3
How serious do you think it is to get sick from using unsafe water?	Likely	487	**87.7**	83.0,91.3	456	**90.6**	86.7,93.4	943	**89.1**	86.2,91.5
	Not likely	487	**2.7**	1.3,5.6	456	**6.3**	4.2,9.4	943	**4.5**	3.0,6.5
	Not sure	487	**9.5**	6.6,13.6	456	**3.1**	1.8,5.1	943	**6.4**	4.7,8.8
How good do you think it is to boil water before drinking or using it?	Likely	487	**94.7**	92.1,96.5	456	**89.4**	85.6,92.4	943	**92.2**	89.8,94.0
	Not likely	487	**1.8**	0.9,3.6	456	**4.1**	2.5,6.8	943	**2.9**	1.9,4.4
	Not sure	487	**3.5**	2.0,6.0	456	**6.4**	4.4,9.2	943	**4.9**	3.6,6.7

Annex 6

Table 6.1: land access and use, and irrigation schemes in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
HH with access to land		1376	**92.2**	89.4,94.2	1299	**83.1**	76.6,88.1	2675	**87.8**	84.2,90.6
HH with access to land or cultivating at least one crop		1376	**92.7**	89.9,94.7	1299	**84.3**	77.8,89.1	2675	**88.6**	85.1,91.4
Hectares of land accessed by HH: mean (sd)		1376	**0.9(1.3)**	0.8, 1.0	1299	**0.9(1.0)**	0.8, 0.9	2675	**0.9(1.2)**	0.8, 1.0
Homestead gardening		1376	**0.0**	n/a	1299	**0.4**	0.2,1.0	2675	**0.2**	0.1,0.5
HH benefited from small scale irrigation schemes		1376	**13.0**	7.7,21.1	1299	**8.3**	5.9,11.7	2675	**10.7**	7.5,15.1
Type of SSI scheme used	Surface irrigation	180	**78.4**	61.3,89.2	109	**54.5**	35.0,72.8	289	**69.4**	54.7,81.0
	Localized irrigation	180	**1.1**	0.3,4.0	109	**1.0**	0.1,6.9	289	**1.1**	0.4,3.1
	Drip irrigation	180	**0.4**	0.0,3.0	109	**0.0**	0.0	289	**0.2**	0.0,1.8
	Sprinkler irrigation	180	**0.0**	0.0	109	**2.0**	0.5,7.9	289	**0.8**	0.2,3.2
	Manual irrigation	180	**8.2**	2.6,22.9	109	**4.1**	1.2,13.5	289	**6.7**	2.7,15.5
	Other	180	**11.9**	5.7,23.4	109	**38.3**	22.2,57.5	289	**21.8**	12.9,34.4
HH using improved varieties of seed/seedlings by type	Improved seeds or seedlings	1376	**28.8**	21.4,37.6	1299	**16.9**	12.3,22.7	2675	**23.0**	18.3,28.5
	Non-improved (local) seeds or seedlings	1376	**63.7**	55.1,71.4	1299	**67.1**	60.1,73.5	2675	**65.4**	59.8,70.5
	Don't Know	1376	**0.1**	0.0,0.9	1299	**0.2**	0.1,0.8	2675	**0.2**	0.1,0.5
HH keeping any animals	HH keeping any kind of animals	1376	**87.0**	83.1,90.1	1299	**77.4**	71.3,82.6	2675	**82.3**	78.7,85.5
HH keeping specific types of animals	HH keeping livestock (oxen, cow, heifer)	1197	**83.1**	80.1,85.7	1006	**80.1**	75.4,84.1	2203	**81.7**	79.1,84.1
	HH keeping small animals (sheep, goat)	1197	**61.8**	56.3,67.1	1006	**52.9**	48.3,57.4	2203	**57.7**	54.0,61.3
	HH keeping poultry	1197	**75.6**	69.0,81.3	1006	**68.1**	62.6,73.2	2203	**72.2**	67.9,76.2
	HH keeping beehives	1197	**13.3**	9.9,17.7	1006	**8.7**	7.2,10.5	2203	**11.2**	9.1,13.7
	HH keeping improved beehives	1197	**2.2**	1.4,3.5	1006	**1.0**	0.5,2.0	2203	**1.7**	1.1,2.5
# animals owned by HH	Mean # livestock: mean (sd)	995	**2.8(2.3)**	2.5, 3.1	806	**2.4(1.9)**	2.2 2.6	1801	**2.6(2.1)**	2.4, 2.8

	Mean # small animals: mean (sd)	740	**7.9(9.7)**	6.4, 9.4	532	**4.9(5.2)**	4.2, 5.5	1272	**6.6(8.3)**	5.7,7.6
	Mean # poultry: mean (sd)	906	**4.4(3.9)**	3.9,4.9	686	**4.6(4.5)**	4.0,5.2	1592	**4.5(4.2)**	4.1,4.9
	Mean # beehives: mean (sd)	159	**02.3(1.8)**	1.9,2.7	88	**2.2(2.6)**	1.6,2.8	247	**2.3(2.1)**	1.9,2.6
	Mean # improved beehives: mean (sd)	27	**02.2(1.5)**	1.7,2.7	10	**2.4(1.6)**	1.2,3.5	37	**2.2(1.5)**	1.8,2.7

Table 6.2 Use of agriculture technologies, soil and water management practices in SD Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		**Tigray**			**Amhara**			**Total**		
		N	**%**	**95% CI**	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**	**N**	**%**	**95% CI**
HH reporting at least one land or water management practice		1376	**75.2**	70.9,79.1	1299	**61.4**	55.1,67.3	2675	**68.5**	64.5,72.3
Type of land and water management practices	Plant trees or shrubs	1035	**0.3**	0.1,0.9	798	**0.2**	0.0,1.1	1833	**0.2**	0.1,0.6
	Terracing	1035	**43.7**	38.4,49.1	798	**25.7**	20.0,32.4	1833	**35.9**	31.4,40.5
	Soil/ Stone bunds	1035	**8.3**	6.0,11.5	798	**17.7**	14.4,21.6	1833	**12.4**	10.2,15.1
	Gully treatment	1035	**13.3**	9.5,18.3	798	**9.9**	7.5,12.9	1833	**11.8**	9.3,14.8
	Use drainage system	1035	**29.2**	25.7,32.9	798	**36.4**	30.6,42.7	1833	**32.3**	29.0,35.8
	Other	1035	**5.3**	3.8,7.3	798	**10.1**	7.9,12.8	1833	**7.4**	6.0,9.0
HH with pre-harvest losses		1376	**51.1**	44.1,58.0	1299	**36.2**	30.8,41.9	2675	**43.8**	39.2,48.6
HH with post-harvest losses		1376	**99.6**	98.4,99.9	1299	**99.9**	99.4,100.0	2675	**99.8**	99.2,99.9
HH practicing at least one postharvest technology		1376	**33.8**	26.7,41.8	1299	**24.6**	20.2,29.5	2675	**29.3**	24.9,34.2
HH practicing post-harvest technology by type	Use agrochemicals for storage/post-harvest	1376	**20.7**	16.4,25.9	1299	**11.8**	8.9,15.4	2675	**16.4**	13.6,19.6
	Use improved drying methods & tools (e.g. mats, tarpaulins, racks, concert)	1376	**9.0**	5.6,14.3	1299	**6.4**	4.8,8.5	2675	**7.7**	5.6,10.6
	Use improved storage techniques (e.g., improved granaries, cribs, silos)	1376	**4.1**	2.7,6.2	1299	**6.4**	4.1,9.8	2675	**5.2**	3.8,7.1

Table 6.3 Types of crops produced by HHs categorized by crop groups in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicators		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	%	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
HHs cultivating crops any crops		1376	**92.7**	89.9,94.7	1299	**84.3**	77.8,89.1	2675	**88.6**	85.1,91.4
Food groups produced	Cereals	1275	**84.5**	80.3,87.9	1095	**67.5**	63.1,71.6	2370	**76.0**	72.5,79.2
	Legumes	1275	**7.3**	5.3,10.1	1095	**23.2**	20.2,26.5	2370	**15.2**	12.8,17.9
	Seeds/oil crops	1275	**3.9**	2.3,6.5	1095	**2.2**	1.5,3.1	2370	**3.0**	2.1,4.4
	Root crops	1275	**0.1**	0.0,0.8	1095	**2.1**	1.1,3.8	2370	**1.1**	0.6,2.0
	Pro-vitamin A [Carrot, mango, papaya, orange fleshed sweet potato]	1275	n/a	n/a	1095	n/a	n/a	2370	n/a	n/a
	Other vegetables	1275	**3.0**	1.4,6.1	1095	**2.1**	1.2,3.6	2370	**2.5**	1.5,4.1
	Dark green leafy vegetables	1275	0	0.0,0.2	1095	0.4	0.2,1.0	2370	0.2	0.1,0.5
	Cash crops [Coffee, Chat Hop?]	1275	n/a	n/a	1095	n/a	n/a	2370	n/a	n/a
	Other fruits	1275	n/a	n/a	1095	n/a	n/a	2370	n/a	n/a
	Other perennial crops	1275	**0.2**	0.1,0.9	1095	**0.2**	0.0,1.3	2370	**0.2**	0.2,0.8

Annex 7

Table 7.1 Education and Social Protection in Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Districts according to region, Ethiopia, 2018

Indicator		Tigray			Amhara			Total		
		N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI	N	%	95% CI
HH with children in school		1377	**58.7**	54.4,62.7	1300	**59.9**	56.2,63.4	2677	**59.2**	56.4,62.0
HH with school feeding program beneficiaries		807	**2.9**	0.8,9.9	778	**2.3**	0.9,5.8	1585	**2.6**	1.1,5.9
Main livelihood / source of income for HH	Self-produced horticulture crops	1377	**1.0**	0.5,1.8	1300	**0.8**	0.4,1.8	2677	**0.9**	0.5,1.5
	Self-produced field crops	1377	**89.3**	85.9,91.9	1300	**74.1**	66.2,80.7	2677	**81.9**	77.3,85.7
	Own business	1377	**2.4**	1.4,4.2	1300	**6.2**	3.7,10.1	2677	**4.2**	2.8,6.3
	Wage employment	1377	**3.2**	2.1,4.9	1300	**6.5**	3.9,10.6	2677	**4.8**	3.3,6.9
	Remittance	1377	**1.0**	0.6,1.9	1300	**0.9**	0.5,1.8	2677	**1.0**	0.6,1.6
	Others	1377	**2.3**	1.5,3.5	1300	**10.7**	8.2,13.8	2677	**6.4**	4.9,8.3
	None	1377	**0.8**	0.4,1.5	1300	**0.7**	0.4,1.5	2677	**0.8**	0.5,1.2
HH receive food or cash assistance in previous year		1377	**34.5**	26.9,42.9	1299	**43.5**	36.9,50.3	2676	**38.8**	33.6,44.3
HH currently receiving food or cash assistance		1377	**27.6**	20.6,36.0	1300	**25.7**	20.6,31.5	2676	**26.7**	22.2,31.8
Food or cash assistance received in the previous 1 year by type of program*	PSNP	474	**81.6**	74.0,87.4	565	**57.0**	47.7,65.8	1039	**68.2**	61.4,74.3
	Community care coalition	474	**1.1**	0.4,3.0	565	**3.6**	1.4,9.3	1039	**2.5**	1.1,5.5
	Other assistance program	474	**17.1**	11.6,24.6	565	**35.7**	27.5,44.8	1039	**27.2**	21.8,33.5
	Don't know type of assistance received	474	**0.2**	0.0,1.1	565	**3.7**	2.1,6.5	1039	**2.1**	1.2,3.7

Category of HH members who received food or cash assistance in the previous 1 year	Pregnant women	474	**4.0**	2.3,6.7	565	**3.9**	2.2,6.8	1039	**3.9**	2.6,5.8
	Lactating women	474	**8.1**	5.1,12.8	565	**4.2**	2.5,6.8	1039	**6.0**	4.1,8.6
	Children 0-59m	474	**11.4**	7.7,16.7	565	**6.7**	4.2,10.4	1039	**8.8**	6.5,12.0
	Elderly	474	**35.9**	30.3,42.0	565	**24.9**	21.1,29.0	1039	**29.9**	26.6,33.5
	Disabled person	474	**1.7**	0.8,3.3	565	**1.7**	0.8,3.8	1039	**1.7**	1.0,2.9
	Other	474	**48.7**	41.7,55.6	565	**64.6**	59.9,69.1	1039	**57.3**	52.9,61.6
Cash or food assistance by type of transfer	Cash only	474	**12.7**	7.9,19.9	565	**28.4**	20.0,38.7	1039	**21.3**	15.7,28.2
	Food only	474	**33.3**	27.4,39.9	565	**41.6**	34.4,49.1	1039	**37.8**	33.0,42.9
	Cash & food	474	**53.5**	46.3,60.6	565	**26.2**	18.7,35.4	1039	**38.7**	32.2,45.6
	Other	474	**0.4**	0.1,2.6	565	**3.8**	1.9,7.5	1039	**2.3**	1.1,4.5
How food assistance was used by the household	HH consumption	415	**98.3**	95.0,99.4	386	**94.3**	90.0,96.8	801	**96.4**	93.8,97.9
	Sold food for cash	415	**1.5**	0.5,5.0	386	**1.7**	0.8,3.8	801	**1.6**	0.8,3.3
	Other activities	415	**0.0**	0.0,0.1	386	**0.9**	0.3,2.8	801	**0.4**	0.1,1.4
	Don't know	415	**0.0**	0.0,1.2	386	**3.0**	1.1,8.4	801	**1.6**	0.6,4.4
How cash assistance received or cash generated by food ration was used by the household	Purchase of other food for HH consumption	474	**79.1**	71.1,85.4	565	**65.2**	56.8,72.8	1039	**71.6**	65.4,77.1
	Purchase of fertilizer	474	**4.5**	2.3,8.5	565	**1.7**	0.8,3.4	1039	**3.0**	1.8,4.8
	Purchase of livestock	474	**0.5**	0.1,2.0	565	**0.6**	0.1,2.8	1039	**0.6**	0.2,1.7
	Purchase agricultural tools	474	**0.5**	0.1,2.2	565	**0.2**	0.0,1.6	1039	**0.4**	0.1,1.2

	Business investment	474	**0.0**	na	565	**0.3**	0.1,1.3	1039	**0.2**	0.0,0.7
	Debt repayment	474	**0.0**	na	565	**1.0**	0.4,2.2	1039	**0.5**	0.2,1.3
	Education expenses	474	**0.4**	0.1,1.8	565	**0.2**	0.0,1.7	1039	**0.3**	0.1,1.0
	Other	474	**7.1**	4.1,11.9	565	**20.8**	14.9,28.3	1039	**14.5**	10.6,19.6
	Don't know	474	**6.1**	3.5,10.3	565	**7.0**	4.0,11.9	1039	**6.5**	4.4,9.6
Duration of food or cash assistance in the previous one year	1-4 months	474	**11.0**	6.0,19.3	565	**8.4**	5.0,13.9	1039	**9.6**	6.4,14.1
	5-8 months	474	**47.8**	40.8,54.8	565	**38.2**	30.8,46.2	1039	**42.6**	37.2,48.1
	9-12 months	474	**21.4**	15.8,28.3	565	**46.3**	36.7,56.2	1039	**34.9**	28.3,42.2
	Don't know	474	**19.8**	14.1,27.2	565	**7.0**	4.6,10.6	1039	**12.9**	9.5,17.1
HH aware of "model household" designation		1377	**55.5**	50.6,60.3	1300	**29.8**	25.2,34.9	2677	**43.0**	38.9,47.2
HH designated as model household		1377	**8.6**	6.9,10.7	1302	**5.1**	3.6,7.3	2679	**6.9**	5.7,8.4
HH contributed for community care coalition (ccc)		1377	**54.2**	46.7,61.6	1300	**37.5**	31.8,43.5	2677	**46.1**	41.1,51.2
Type of contribution to CCC	Cash only	747	**69.2**	60.3,76.8	487	**31.5**	21.9,43.0	1234	**54.3**	45.8,62.6
	Food only	747	**16.7**	11.3,24.1	487	**61.1**	50.0,71.2	1234	**34.2**	26.5,43.0
	Cash & food	747	**13.8**	9.5,19.5	487	**6.6**	3.7,11.4	1234	**10.9**	8.0,14.8
	Others	747	**0.4**	0.1,1.5	487	**0.7**	0.2,3.2	1234	**0.5**	0.2,1.4

Annex 8

Table A8.1 Topics Covered by The Seqota Declaration Baseline Survey Modules

Module number	Respondent	Topics	
Module 1	**Wife of household head (or female household head)**	- Household Identifiers, Listings & characteristics - Household size - maternal educational status - maternal marital status - Wealth index - Household Food Security - Households food security - Months of adequate food provisioning - School-based interventions - Participation in school feeding	- WASH - Main drinking water source - Access to improved water points - Participation in water point management - Improved sanitation facilities - Social protection - PSNP coverage - Productive asset creation
Module 4	**Household head (male or female)**	- Agricultural practices - Land ownership and size - Agriculture and livestock inputs - Livestock/poultry ownership - Crop production and consumption - Livestock/poultry production and consumption	- Homestead gardening practice - Small scale irrigation (SSI) - Land and water management practices - Exposure to SD delivery platform - Agriculture extension worker

Module 2	**Women of reproductive age (15-49 years)**	- Recently pregnant women - Antenatal Care Coverage - Iron folic acid supplementation (IFA) - De-worming drugs - Skilled delivery - Early initiation of breastfeeding - Postnatal Care counselling - Fasting - Currently pregnant women - PSNP participation - Antenatal Care Coverage - Iron folic acid supplementation (IFA)	- De-worming drugs - Fasting - Currently lactating women - PSNP participations - Provision of nutritional support - Fasting - Pregnant and Lactating women - Dietary diversity - Exposure to SD delivery platforms - HEW - Development Army - Other SBCC channels
Module 3 & 6	**Child health and nutrition**	- 0-23 months - Exclusive breastfeeding - Continued breastfeeding - Timely initiation of complementary feeding - Child dietary diversity (0-23 months) - 0-59 months - Vitamin A supplementation - De-worming - Childhood illness and treatment	- Growth monitoring - Child immunization - Anthropometry (weight, height MUAC, oedema) - Caregiver exposure to SD delivery platforms - HEW - Development Army - Other SBCC channels - Cooking demonstrations

Annex 9

Table A9.1 SD Household Baseline Survey Questionnaire

MODULE 1: HOUSEHOLD

Section 1.1: Household Information (HH)

HH1	Interviewer: Is this your name? **ODK:** **Will display the name of the Enumerator associated with the phone's serial number.**		**Always**
HH2a	Date of interview **ODK:** **Make this automatically record the current date and time** **Record the start & end time for each module**	Day: Months: Year:	**Always**
HH2b	Interviewer: is this date correct?	**1=Yes 0=No**	**Always**
HH3	Region **ODK: allow interviewer to select from list**	|___|___| **1=** Tigray 2= Amhara	**Always**
HH4	Woreda code **ODK: allow interviewer to select from list**	|___|___| **[ADD NAMES]**	**Always**
HH5	Kebele code **ODK: allow interviewer to select from list**	|___|___| **[ADD NAMES]**	**Always**
HH6	Gote code **ODK: WARRNING: if select 02**	|___|___| **01=First Gode** **02=Second Gote**	**Always**
HH7	Gote Name	_____]	
HH8	Structure number *Interviewer: Record the structure number from the household listing form.*	|___|___|	**Always**

HH9a	Unique household ID *Interviewer: To be copied onto consent form and associated documents* **ODK: Can this auto-populate?**	|__|__|| / |__|__| / |__|__| / |__|__| Woreda / Kebele / Gote / Structure	**Always**
HH9b	Interviewer: is this number correct? ODK: Need pop-up if note & instructions for how to correct	**1=Yes 0=No**	**Always**
HH10	Interviewer: Is a member of the household and competent respondent present and available to be interviewed today? *Note: This is the wife of the male HH head or if no adult male in HH, then female HH head.* **ODK: Need Pop up warning – if no, end the interview and reschedule**	1= Yes 2 = No, refused to participate 3 = No, appointment given	**Always**
HH11	Read the consent form and answer any questions. Ask the respondent if he/she consents to be interviewed. If yes, complete the consent form. If consent is not given, end the interview and continue to the next household selected for interview. **ODK: Add consent information here** **Add WARNING note if incomplete** **End interview if consent 'refused' or 'Appointment'**	1= Accepted 2= Refused 3=Appointment given	**If HH10=1**

Section 1.2: Household members listing (HL)

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

List the head of the household first. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person one at a time.

HL1	HL2	HL3	HL4	HL5	HL6	HL7	HL8	HL9	HL10

HH11=1	HH11=1	HH11=1	HH11=1	HH11=1	HH11=1	HH11=1	HL3=1	HL7≥12	HH11=1
Household Member ID **ODK: Auto-populate as new members are added**	**Full Name** Please tell me the name of persons who live in your house. Starting with the household head	**Relationship with HH Head** 1= HH head 2= Father 3= Mother 4= Wife 5= Child 6= Mother-in-law 7=Father-in-law 8=Grand child 9=Grandparent 10=Sibling 11=Uncle 12=Aunt	**Sex** 1=Male 2=Female	**Does [NAME] usually live here?** *(at least 3 months of year)* 1=Yes 0=No	**Did [NAME] stay here last night?** 1=Yes 0=No **ODK: Allow the interviewer to back and remove this person**	**Age of [NAME]** Enter completed years Mark 0 if less than 1 year	**Religion** (*HH head only)* 1=Orthodox 2=Protestant 3=Catholic 4=Muslim 5=Other	**Marital status [NAME]** 1=Single 2=Married 3 = Living with unmarried partner 4=Divorced 5=Separated 6=Widowed	**Completed years of schooling [NAME]** If no formal school enter "00"

Now I would like to ask you about all the children under 7 years of age who are residents of this house

Section 1.3: Household Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (HW)

HL11	HL12	HL13	HL14	HL15	HL16
HL7≤7 **Child ID** **ODK:** **Auto-populate children ID from household roster**	**HL7≤7** **Child Name** **ODK:** **Auto-populate children name from household roster**	**HL7≤7** Date of Birth (DOB) **[NAME]** (dd/mm/yyyy)	**HL7≤7** **[NAME]** Age in Months **ODK:** **Auto-calculate to one decimal point from DOB?**	**HL13<60** Who Who is the biological mother of **[NAME]**? **ODK:** **Can Link to the HH roster** 66= Not alive 77 = Not living in household	**HL13<60** Who usually cares for **[NAME]**? **ODK:** **Can Link to the HH roster** 66 = Caregiver is not household member

	Questions	Response	Applicable
HW1	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE)**	1 = Piped connection into house 2 = Piped connection into yard 3 = Public standpipes 4 = Boreholes 5 = Protected dug wells 6 = Protected springs 7 = Rainwater collection 8 = Surface water 9 = Open dug wells 10 = Unprotected springs 11 = Vendor provided water 12 = Bottled water 13 = Tanker 14= Other	**HH11=1**

HW2	How much time does it take to bring water from the main source (one round trip, including waiting time, by usual means)?	1= _____minutes 98 = don't know	**HH11=1**
HW3	Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	1=Yes, always 2=Yes, sometimes 3=No 98=Don't know	**HH11=1**
HW4	What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ALL RESPONSES)** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE**	1=Boil 2=Add bleach/chlorine/woha agar 3=Strain it through a cloth 4=Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) 5=Solar disinfection 6=Let it stand and settle 7=Water purifying product 8=Other 98=Don't know	**HW3=1 or HW3 = 2**
HW5	Do you store drinking water separately from your other household water?	1= Yes 0= No 98 = Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HW6	Where do you store your household drinking water? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE)**	1=Traditional pot with cover 2=Traditional pot without cover 3=Plastic jerry-can with cover 4=Plastic jerry-can without cover 5=Other 98 = Don't know	**HH11=1**
HW7	What is the usual place of defecation for family members? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE)**	1 = Bush/field 2 = Pit toilet/latrine used by this household only 3 = Pit toilet /latrine shared with other households 4= Other	**HH11=1**
HW8	Is there a toilet or latrine that your family has access to?	1 = Yes 0= No	**HW7=1 or HW7=4**
HW9	How does your household primarily dispose of household waste? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE)**	1 = Collected by municipality 2 = Buried 3 = Collected by private establishment	**HH11=1**

		4 = Dumped in street/open space 5 = Disposed in the compound 6 = Dumped in river 7 = Burned 8 = Other	
HW10	Where do members of the household usually wash their hands?	1= Separate handwashing set up 2= No separate hand-washing set up 3= Use jag	**HH11=1**

Section 1.4: Household Food Security & Food Provisioning [HF]

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
I am going to ask you questions about your household's food supply over the past one month (30 days). Food supply includes staples, sauces, and any: other foods in your diet and the diets of all members of your household For the Enumerator: For each question, ask the respondent to consider what has happened in the past one month (30 days). For the question '**HOW OFTEN'**, use the following: "**RARELY**" means 1 to 2 two times, **"SOME TIMES"** means 3 to 10 times, and **"OFTEN"** means more than 10 times.			
HF1a	In the past one month, did you worry that your household would not have enough food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF1b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF1a=1**
HF2a	In the past one month, were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF2b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF2a=1**
HF3a	In the past one month, did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF3b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF3a=1**

HF4a	In the past one month, did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF4b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF4a=1**
HF5a	In the past one month, did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF5b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF5a=1**
HF6a	In the past one month, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF6b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF6a=1**
HF7a	In the past one month, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF7b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF7a=1**
HF8a	In the past one month, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HF8b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)	**HF8a=1**

HF9a	In the past one month, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know			**HH11=1**
HF9b	If yes, how often did this happen?	1 = Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2 = Sometimes (3 to 10 times in the past four weeks) 3 = Often (more than 10 times in the past four weeks)			**HF9a=1**
HF10	Now I would like to ask you about your household's food supply during different months of the year. When responding to these questions, please think back over the last 12 months				**HH11=1**
HF11	Since ___ (month of survey) last year till now, were there months in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's need? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1=Yes 0=No			**HH11=1**
HF12a-12l	Which were the months (since past 12 months) in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's need?	HF12a	January	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12b	February	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12c	March	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12d	April	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12e	May	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12f	June	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12g	July	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12h	August	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12i	September	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12j	October	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12k	November	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**
		HF12l	December	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HF11=1**

Section 1.5: Household Information2 [HI]

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
I am going ask you questions about your household			

HI1	Does your household own this house?			1=Yes 0=No	**HH11=1**
HI2	What type of fuel does your household mostly use for cooking? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE)**			1 = Dung 2 = Firewood/straw 3 = Charcoal 4 = Kerosene 5 = Gas (methane/biogas) 6 = Electricity 7 = Other	**HH11=1**
HI3	Is the house connected to electricity?			1=Yes 0=No	**HH11=1**
HI4 – HI21	In total, how many of the following items are owned by residents of this household? **Add the household total for each item**	**Enter number of items (zero if none)**			
		HI4	A kerosene lamp/pressure lamp	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI5	Electric mitad	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI6	Non-mobile phone	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI7	Wrist Watch	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI8	Mobile phone	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI9	Computer	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI10	Table	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI11	Chair	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI12a	Bed	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI12b	Cotton/sponge/spring mattress	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI13	Animal-drawn Cart	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI14	Car/tractor or truck	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI15	Bicycle	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI16	Motorcycle	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI17	Boat with a motor	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI18	Bajaj	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI19	Radio	[ ]	**HH11=1**
		HI20	Refrigerator	[ ]	**HH11=1**

		HI21	Televisión	[ ]	**HH11=1**

Economic Events				
HI22	Sometimes unexpected events happen that can have an impact on a household's standard of living. These can be positive or negative events. Now I would like to ask you about different types of events that might have had a positive or negative effect only on your household's financial situation.			**HH11=1**
HI23a	Since _____ **(month of survey)** last year, has your household experienced a calamitous event that has had a **negative** impact on your household's economic condition? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**		0=No 1=Yes 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HI23b	***If yes***, what calamitous event(s) did your household's experience? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ALL RESPONSES)**	1=Death of household's member 2=Family member suffered an accident/injury/ from a critical illness 3=Business failure 4=Loss of employment of a household's member 5=Damage/loss/theft of house/dwelling/land	6=Loss/theft of crop 7=Loss/theft of animals (cattle/livestock, poultry) 8 = Legal dispute 9. Fire 10. Drought 11. Flood 12=Other	**HI23a=1**
HI24a	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, has your households experienced any significant event that has had a major **positive** impact on your household's economic condition? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**		0=No 1=Yes 98=Don't Know	**HH11=1**
HI24b	***If yes***, what positive event(s) did your household's experience? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ALL RESPONSES)**	1=New regular job for any household's member 2=Inheritance, gift, lottery winnings or receipt of dowry 3=Business activities	4=Profits from agriculture related activities 5=Profits form livestock related activities 6=Other	**HI24a=1**
School Feeding				
HI25a	IS anyone in your household currently attending school: kindergarten to grade 11/12 (preparatory school)?		1= Yes 0=No	**HH11=1**

HI25b	Which household members are in school?	**ODK: Link this back to the household roster and have interviewer select names**	**HI25a=1**
HI26a	Do any of these students getting their breakfast and/or lunch provided to them by the school?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**HI25a=1**
HI26b	Which of the students are receiving meals at school?	**Generate list from HI25B**	**HI256=1**

Section 1.6: Employment & Social Protection [HS]

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
HS1	Have you ever heard of the term model household?	1=Yes 0=No 98= Don't Know	
HS2	Has your household been designated as model household by HEW?	1=Yes 0=No 98= Don't Know	
HS3	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, what has been the main livelihood or income source of the household? (DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ONE RESPONSE) ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date	1=Sale of self-produced horticulture crops 2= Sale of self-produced field crops 3=Own business (including commerce, livestock rearing) 4= Wage employment 5=Remittances 6=Property income 7=Government transfers/NGO support 8= Pension 9= Other	
HS4	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, have there been other livelihood or income sources for the household? **(DO NOT READ LIST. PROBE FOR ALL RESPONSES)** **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1=Sale of self-produced horticulture crops 2= Sale of self-produced field crops 3=Own business (including commerce, livestock rearing) 4= Wage employment 5=Remittances 6=Property income 7=Government transfers/NGO support 8= Pension 9= Other	

HS5	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, did anyone in your household receive any kind of food or cash assistance from the government, NGO, or other agencies? *Clarify: This is not formal employment or pension. However, it may or may not be conditional on work.* **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**HH11=1**
HS6	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, which members of this household were targeted to receive this support? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1 = All household members 2= Specific household members 98 = Don't know	**HS5=1**
HS7	Which specific household members received food or cash assistance? *Clarify: This includes children whose parents receive cash on their behalf.*	**ODK:** **Link this back to the household roster and have interviewer select names.** 98 = Don't know	**HS6=2**
HS8	Which of these categories apply to the persons who received food or cash assistance? **(READ RESPONSES ALOUD. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)**	1= Pregnant women 2= Lactating women 3= Children under 5 years 4= Elderly 5=Disabled person 6=None of the above	**HS5=1**
HS9	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, which food or social assistance program did members of the household receive support from? **(DO NOT READ LIST ALOUD. PROBE FOR <u>ALL</u> RESPONSES)** **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1=PSNP 2 = Community Care Coalition 3=Other assistance program 98=Don't know	**HS5=1**

HS10	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, what was the form of assistance that members of your household received form these programs: food, cash or both food and cash?	1= Cash only transfer 2= Food only transfer 3= Cash and food mix 4= Other 98=Don't know			**HS5=1**
HS11a-l	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, during which months did at least one member of the household receive food or cash assistance? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	HS11a	January	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11b	February	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11c	March	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11d	April	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11e	May	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11f	June	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11g	July	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11h	August	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11i	September	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11j	October	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11k	November	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
		HS11l	December	1=Yes 0=No 98=DK	**HS5=1**
HS12	Is this household currently receiving food or cash?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know			**HS5=1**
HS13	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, how has your household used the food received? **(READ RESPONSES ALOUD. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)** **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1= Household consumption 2 = Sold food for cash 3= Other activities 98 = Don't know			**HS10=2** **OR** **HS10=3**

HS14	Since _____ (month of survey) last year, how has your household used the cash received directly or cash generated by selling food ration? **(DO NOT READ LIST ALOUD. PROBE FOR ALL RESPONSES)** **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1= Purchase of seeds 2= Purchase of fertilizer 3= Purchase of livestock 4= Purchase agricultural tools 5 = Purchase of other food for HH consumption 5= Business investment 6= Debt repayment 7= Education expenses 8= Other 98 = Don't know	**HS5=1**
HS15a	Over the last year has your household given food or cash to a Community Care Coalition? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**HH11=1**
HS15b	Over the last year what have you contributed to a Community Care Coalition? **ODK: Auto-populate month based on survey date**	1= Cash only 2= Food only 3= Cash and food mix 4= Other 98=Don't know	**HS11=1**

MODULE 2 : WOMEN

Module 2 is to be completed by all women 15-49 years in the HH

ODK: Auto-populate all 15-49 years women

Section 2.1 All Women 15-49 Years Information [WA]

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
WA01	CHECK: You should be attempting to interview [Respondent's Name]. Is that correct? *If correct continue the interview* *If misspelled, select "yes" and update the name in the HH roster* *If this is the wrong person, find and interview the person whose name appears above.* **ODK: Allow to correct in the household roster**	1=Yes 0=No	**Always**

WA02	Is the respondent present and available to be interviewed today? **ODK: If no, note incomplete for this woman and skip to the next women age 15-49 years.**	1=Yes 0=No	**WA01=1**
WA03	Is this the same person who consented and responded to Household Questionnaire?	1=Yes 0=No	**WA02=1**
WA04	**Informed Consent for Females 15-49 years old** **Hint**: Provide a paper copy of the Consent Form to the respondent Read the consent form and answer any questions. Ask the respondent if he/she consents to be interviewed. If yes, complete the consent form and continue the first interview. If consent is not given, end the interview and continue to the next woman. **ODK: Add consent information here** **Add WARNING note if incomplete** **If consent 'refused' or 'Appointment' End Interview and start with next women (15-49 y)**	1= Accepted 2= Refused 3=Appointment given	**WA03=0**
WA05	May I begin the interview?	1=Yes 0=No	**WA04=1**
WA06	AGE IN YEAR	--------	**WA05=1**
WA07	IS THE INFORMATION IN THE ROSTER CORRECT? **ODK: Display this respondents' information (name, age, marital status, education) from the household roster and allow to correct if wrong information recorded in the household roster**	1=Yes 0=No	
WA08	NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. READ AS MUCH AS YOU CAN. ***SHOW SENTENCE IN LOCAL LANGUAGES*** Can you read part of the sentence to me?	1 = Cannot read at all 2 = Able to read only parts of sentence 3 = Able to read whole sentence 4 = Blind or visually impaired	**WA04=1**
WA09	SINCE [ADD MONTH OF SURVEY] LAST YEAR, HAVE YOU DONE WORK OTHER THAN YOUR HOUSEHOLD CHORES?	1 = Yes 0 = No	**WA04=1**
WA10	Is this work outside of your home?	1 = Yes 0 = No	**WA09=1**
WA11	Was this work seasonal or do you work occasionally or do you work year-round?	1 = All year round 2 = Seasonal 3 = Occasionally	**WA09=1**

WA12	What is your main occupation?	1=Farmer or family farm work 2=Salary/wage worker permanent 3=Salary/wage worker temporary 4=Daily laborer 5=Handicraft 6=Business/trader 7=Other self-employment 8=Household work/housewife 9=Student 10=Retired/old age 11=Physically disabled 12=Jobless 13=Other	**WA09=1**
WA13	Since [add month of survey] last year that is in the past major growing season (Meher) and minor growing (Belg) season, not including the current season, did you work on the family farm?	1=Yes 0=No	**WA04=1**
WA14	What sort of work did you do on the family farm? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1 = Homestead gardening 2= Crop production 3 = Producing eggs or dairy 4 = Raising livestock 5 = Fishpond/ aquaculture 6=Other	**WA13=1**
Screenings questions for current and recent pregnancy sections			
WA15	HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH? ***If "No" probe by asking***: I MEAN TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED, CRIED, OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS? *This module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	1=Yes 0=No	**WA04=1**

WA16	WHAT WAS THE MONTH AND YEAR OF YOUR MOST RECENT BIRTH? I MEAN THE LAST TIME YOU GAVE BIRTH, EVEN IF THE CHILD IS NO LONGER ALIVE, IS NO LONGER LIVING WITH YOU, OR WHOSE FATHER IS NOT YOUR CURRENT PARTNER. **If respondent does not know exact date, probe to estimate month and year**	Date of last live birth Month __ ____ Year __ __ __ __	**WA15=1**
WA17	Are you currently pregnant?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA04=1**
WA18	Are you currently breastfeeding a child?	0=No 1=Yes	**WA16<5 YEARS**

Section 2.2 Current Pregnancy

WC01	About for how many months have you been pregnant?	_____ months 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC02	Have you received antenatal care during this pregnancy so far?	0=No 1=Yes 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC03	How far along (in months) were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	_____ months 98=Don't Know	**WC02=1**
WC04	Where did you go for antenatal care?	1= Health post 2= Health center 3= Government hospital 4= Private hospital 5= Private clinic 6= Other	**WC02=1**
WC04	How many antenatal care visits have occurred during this pregnancy *so far*?	_____visits 98 = don't know	**WC02=1**
WC05	At your last ANC visit, did you receive any information about nutrition for you or your newborn? PROBE: this could be what you should eat or vitamins you should take during pregnancy or how to feed your child	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WC02=1**

WC06	At your last ANC visit, did the health provider weigh you?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WC02=1**
WC07	During this pregnancy has your health provider given you information about your weight gain?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WC02=1**
WC08	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? (show the tablet) **ODK:** **Add iron tablet photo**	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC09	During this pregnancy, for how many days have you taken the iron tablets so far?	____days 98 = don't know	**WC08=1**
WC10	During this pregnancy, did you receive any drug for intestinal worms? **ODK:** **Add intestinal worm photo**	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC11	How many times a day did you usually eat before your became pregnant? **PROBE: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks**	_____ times/day 98 = don't know	**WA17=1**
WC12	How many times a day do you usually eat during this pregnancy? PROBE: breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks	_____ times/day 98 = don't know	**WA17=1**
WC13	During this pregnancy, have you ever received food or cash support from a health facility, NGO or community program?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC14	What kind of support have you received? **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE** **ODK:** **Show photo of F75 and F100**	1= Wheat/Teff Flour 2 = Maize 3= Sorghum 4 =Lentil 5= Oil 6 = Fortified Blended Flour (FAFA) 7 = Plumpy Nut 8= Cash 9= Other 98= Don't know	**WC13=1**
WC15	For how many months during this pregnancy have you receive this support?	_____ Months 98= Don't know	**WC13=1**

WC16	Before you were pregnant, did you fast on fasting days?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC17	Before you were pregnant, how often did you practice fasting?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**WA17=1**
WC18	Before you were pregnant which practices did you observe? **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE**	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Breastfed less often than usual 10 = Breastfed more often than usual 11 = Pray more frequently 12 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 13 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 14 = Attend church more often 15 = Other	**WA17=1**
WC19	During this pregnancy, do you practice fasting on fasting days?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1**
WC20	During this pregnancy, how often do you practice fasting?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**WC19=1**

WC21	During this pregnancy which practices do you observe? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Pray more frequently 10 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 11 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 12 = Attend church more often 13 = Other	**WC19=1**

Section 2.3: Previous Pregnancy (Last 2 years)

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
WP01a	Did you seek antenatal care during your previous pregnancy?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP01b	Where did you go for antenatal care? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1= Health post 2= Health center 3= Government hospital 4= Private hospital 5= Private clinic 6= Other, specify 98=Don't know	**WP01a=1**
WP01c	How many antenatal care visits occurred during your last pregnancy?	_____ visits 98 = don't know	**WP01a=1**
WP02a	During that pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? **ODK:** **Show iron tablet photo**	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA16<2 YEARS**

WP02b	During your last pregnancy, for approximately how many days did you take the iron tablets?	____days 98 = don't know	**WP02a=1**
WP03	During the last pregnancy, did you receive any drug for intestinal worms?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP04a	During last pregnancy, did you ever receive food or cash support from a health facility, NGO or community program?	1= Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP04b	What kind of support did you received? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE** **ODK:** **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE**	1= Wheat/Teff Flour 2 = Maize 3= Sorghum 4 =Lentil 5= Oil 6 = Fortified Blended Flour (FAFA) 7 = Plumpy Nut 8= Cash 9= Other 98= Don't know	**WP04a=1**
WP04c	For how many months during your pregnancy did you receive this support?	_____ Months 98= Don't know	**WP04a=1**
WP05a	During your previous pregnancy, did you practice fasting on fasting days?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	
WP05b	During your previous pregnancy, how often did you practice fasting?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**WP05a=1**

WP06	During your previous pregnancy which practices did you observe? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Pray more frequently 10 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 11 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 12 = Attend church more often 13 = Other	**WP05a=1**
WP07	In some health posts and health centers there is special room arranged for pregnant women (waiting room) to stay for a maximum of one month immediately before delivery. During your last pregnancy, did you stay in such a Mothers waiting room before labor came?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP08	Who assisted with the delivery during your last pregnancy?	1=Health officer 2=HEW 3=WDA 4=Traditional birth attendant 5= No one assisted 6= Other 98=Don't know	**WA16<2 YEARS**

WP09	For the last pregnancy, where did you deliver? **PROBE: identify specific type of site**	1= Public or gov't health facility. 2= Private not-for-profit or NGO health facility 3= Private health facility 4= Health post 5= At traditional birth attendant's house 6= Home (own or other's) 7= Other	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP10	What was the outcome of your last pregnancy? *(Do not read the options, allow the respondent to answer spontaneously)*	1. Live birth 2. Still birth 3. Spontaneous abortion/ miscarriage 4. Induced abortion 98 = don't know	**WA16<2 YEARS**
WP11	Immediately after delivery, was the baby placed on the bare skin of your chest or side touching your skin? Probe: Child cheek to mother's breast is NOT considered "skin to skin"	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WP10=1**
WP12	How long after birth did you first put ***(NAME)*** to the breast, even if your breast milk did not arrive?	1 = Immediately after birth, or within 1 hour 2 = Between 1 and 24 hours 3 = More than 24 hours after delivery 98= Don't know	**WP10=1**
WP13a	Was the (child's name) given colostrum, which is the "first yellowish milk"?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	**WP10=1**
WP13b	Why did you not give the colostrum/first milk to the baby? **(PROBE AND RECORD ALL RESPONSES)** **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1=Not good for the baby 2=Baby was thirsty 3=It was yellow/dirty 4=It is the tradition (not to give) 5=Told to do so 6=Other	**WP13a=0**
WP14a	During the first three days of life, was anything fed to (child's name) other than breast milk? Probe: Anything put in baby's mouth in days immediately after birth?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	**WP10=1**

WP14b	If Yes, what was given to child other than breast milk? (code up to 2 items) **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1=Honey 2=Plain/ Sugar Water 3=Tea/Infusions/Coffee 4=Gripe water 5=Fruit Juice 6=Animal Milk 7=Infant formula 8 = Other 98=Don't know	**WP14a=1**
WP15a	I would like to talk to you about checks on you and your baby you left the facility where you delivered. Did anyone check <u>your or your baby's</u> health after you left the facility where you delivered?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WP09=1-4**
WP15b	How long after you left the facility where you delivered, was your or your infant's health first checked? **ODK:** **IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD HOURS** **IF LESS THAN 7 DAY RECORD DAYS**	_____Hours _____Days _____Weeks 98= don't know	**WP15a=1**
WP17a	I would like to talk to you about checks on you and your baby after delivery. After you delivered your baby at home or in TBA home, did an HEW come to visit you or did you go to a health post or other health facility to check on <u>your or your baby's</u> health?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WP09=5-6**
WP17b	How long after you gave birth at home did this check happen? **ODK:** **IF LESS THAN ONE DAY RECORD HOURS** **IF LESS THAN 7 DAY RECORD DAYS**	_____Hours _____Days _____Weeks 98= don't know	**WP09=5-6**
WP18	Where did this first check-up take place?	1= At home 2=Health post 3= Clinic, Health center or hospital 4= Other 98=Don't know	**WP09=1-6**
WP19	Who carried out the first check-up?	1 = WDA 2 = HEW 3 = Other Health Care provider	**WP09=1-6**

WP20	During this check-up, did you receive information about how to feed your baby?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WP09=1-6**
WP21	During this check-up, did you receive information about what you the mother should eat while breastfeeding?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WP09=1-6**

Section 2.4: Fasting & Lactation

WF01a	Before you were pregnant with or breastfeeding this child, did you fast on fasting days?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA18=1**
WF01b	Before you were pregnant with or breastfeeding this child, how often did you practice fasting?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**WF01a=1**
WF01c	Before you were pregnant with or breastfeeding this child, which practices did you observe? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Pray more frequently 10 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 11 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 12 = Attend church more often 13 = Other	**WF01a=1**
WF02a	Currently, do you practice fasting on fasting days?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**WA18=1**
WF02b	Currently, how often do you practice fasting?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**WF02b=1**

WF02c	Currently, which practices do you observe? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Pray more frequently 10 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 11 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 12 = Attend church more often 13 = Other	**WF02b=1**

Section 2.5: Exposure to Health Sector Front Line Workers (WE)

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
WE01	Do you know a Health Extension Worker (HEW) working in your area?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL14<24Months**
WE02a	Did you have any contact with a HEW in the past **3 months**? (at home, at the health post, or in the community)	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WE01=1**
WE02b	Where did you have contact in the last 3 months? **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE**	1 = home visit 2 = health post 3 = other site in community 4 = other 98 = Don't know	**WE02a=1**
WE02c	How many times did a HEW visit you at your home in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times 98=Don't know/remember	**WE02b=1**
WE02d	How many times did you meet the HEW in the health post in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times 98=Don't know/remember	**WE02b=2**

WE02e	How many times did you meet the HEW in another site in the community in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times 98=Don't know/remember	**WE02b=3**
WE02f	**The *last time* you had contact with the HEW, what services did the HEW provide?** (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS) (Probe deep to find out more about this information) (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	1=Family planning 2=Immunization 3=Vitamin A or iron supplementation 4=Deworming 5=Antenatal care 6=Delivery care 7=Postnatal care 8=Neonatal care 9=Growth monitoring 10=Breastfeeding counseling 11=Complementary feeding counseling 12=Referral of sick child 13=Diarrhea treatment 14=Malaria treatment 14=Provide or sell bed nets 15=Pneumonia treatment 16=Management of severe malnutrition (OTP) 17=HIV/AIDS counseling 18=Health education, sanitation, hygiene, etc. 19=Information on safe water use 20=Other 98=Don't know	**WE02a=1**

WE02g	The last time when you had contact with HEW, WHAT DID SHE SPEAK ABOUT? (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS) (Probe deep to find out more about this information) (Multiple responses possible)	1=Give colostrum to the baby 2=Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour 3=Do not feed prelacteals 4=Exclusively breastfeed 5=Start feeding complementary foods to the baby at 6 months 6=Continue breastfeeding until 2 years 7=How to make thick porridge 8=Enrich porridge with eggs, milk, kale, carrot, or other vegetables (at least 4 foods) 9=Fathers should help supply eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby 10=After 6 months, feed the baby at least 3 meals a day 11=Feeding the baby more often during and immediately after illness 12=Feed the baby with patience 13=When to wash your hands 14= No fasting for PLW & Children under 7 years 15= Not a good practice to serve men before women and child 16=Other	WA17=1 OR Mother or care taker of Under 2years child (H14<24 MONTHS)
WE03	In the past 3 months, have you been visited at your home by health extension workers (HEW) and agriculture extension workers (AEW) together at the same time?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
Women Development Army (WDA)			
WE04a	Are you a member of the WDA?	1= Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE04b	Are you a WDA leader?	1= Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE05	Do you know a WDA member in your area?	1 = Yes	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**

		0 = No 98 = Don't know	**OR HL16**
WE06a	Did you have any contact with WDA member in the **past 3 months**? (at home, at the health post, or in the community)	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WE05=1**
WE06b	Where did you have contact in the last 3 months? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	1 = home visit 2 = health post 3 = other site in community 4 = other 98 = Don't know	**WE06a=1**
WE06c	How many times did WDA member visit you at your home in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times 98=Don't know/remember	**WE06b=1**
WE06d	How many times did have contact with the WDA member in another site in the community in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times 98=Don't know/remember	**WE06b=3**
WE06f	The last time you met when a member of the Women Development Army (WDA), WHAT DID SHE TALK ABOUT? (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS) (Probe deep to find out more about this information) **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1=Give colostrum to the baby 2=Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour 3=Do not feed prelacteals 4=Exclusively breastfeed 5=Start feeding complementary foods to the baby at 6 months 6=Continue breastfeeding until 2 years 7=How to make thick porridge 8=Enrich porridge with eggs, milk, kale, carrot, or other vegetables (at least 4 foods) 9=Fathers should help supply eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby 10=After 6 months, feed the baby at least 3 meals a day 11=Feeding the baby more often during and immediately after illness 12=Feed the baby with patience 13=When to wash your hands 14= No fasting for PLW & Children under 7 years 15= Not a good practice to serve men before women and child	**WE06a=1**

		16=Other	
Cooking Demonstrations			
WE07a	Have there been any cooking demonstrations in your community in the last three months?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE07a1	Have there been any cooking demonstrations in your community in the last six months?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE07b	Where was the cooking demonstration(s) held? **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED**	1=At the health post 2=At the health center 3=At farmer training center (FTC) 4 = At a school 5= At another community gathering / location 6=Other	**WE07a=1**
WE07c	Have you attended a cooking demonstration in the last three months?	1=Yes 0= No	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE07d	What was demonstrated? **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED**	1=How to make enriched porridge 2=Hand washing 3=Washing dishes 4=How to feed the child 5=Other 98=Don't remember	**WE07c=1**
WE07E	In the last 3 months, did you try out any of the demonstrated food or preparation methods in your own home?	1=Yes 0= No 98=Don't know	**WE07c=1**
Exposure to enhanced community conversation			
WE08a	In the last 3 months, did you attend a community conversation session about child feeding	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**

WE08b	How many times did you attend a community conversation session about child feeding in the last 1 year?	[_____|_____] Times 98= Don't remember	**WE08a=1**
WE08c	During the last community conversation session, what was discussed about child feeding? **MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE**	1=Give colostrum to the baby 2=Initiate breastfeeding within 1 hour 3=Do not feed prelacteals 4=Exclusively breastfeed 5=Start feeding complementary foods to the baby at 6 months 6=Continue breastfeeding until 2 years 7=How to make thick porridge 8=Enrich porridge with eggs, milk, kale, carrot, or other vegetables (at least 4 foods) 9=Fathers should help supply eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby 10=After 6 months, feed the baby at least 3 meals a day 11=Feeding the baby more often during and immediately after illness 12=Feed the baby with patience 13=When to wash your hands 14= No fasting for PLW & Children under 7 years 15= Not a good practice to serve men before women and child 16=Other	**WE08a=1**
WE09	Have you heard a religious leader talk about child, pregnant and lactating feeding during fasting days?	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**

WE10	What did you hear the religious leader say about child, pregnant and lactating women feeding during fasting days? **(MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)**	1=Feed children, pregnant and lactating women animal foods such as eggs and milk even on fasting days 2=Dishes are not contaminated when you cook eggs or milk in them on fasting days 3= During fasting days having animal source food in your house or buying this food & preparing them for children, pregnant and lactating women does not violate the fast or is not considered a sin 4=Starting at 6 months, children should eat at least 3 meals a day, even on fasting days 5=Other	**WE09a=1**
WE11	Where did you hear this message? **(MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)**	1=Religious services in Church/Mosque 2=Home visit by religious leader 3= Religious leader delivered the message at government or community gatherings 4=Other	**WE09a=1**

Mass/multi-media coverage

Have you ever heard/seen any message about breastfeeding, complementary feeding children and/or diets for pregnant and lactating women on any of the following?

WE12a	Newspaper/magazine	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12b	Radio	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12c	Television	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12d	Poster/ banner/ board	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12e	Drama	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12f	Community/ village gathering (EDIR, EQUB)	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12g	Mobile phone	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**
WE12h	Other	1= Yes 0= No	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16**

Section 2.7: Water, Sanitation and Hygine (WASH) Knowledge, Attitudes & Practices [WW]

Practice

Under what circumstances do you **wash your hands with soap and water**? (Do not read the responses below. Allow respondent to answer, and then fill each item below.)	**WW01a**	Not at all	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01b	When dirt is visible	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01c	After toilet use/defecation/urination	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01d	After cleaning child following defecation	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01e	Before preparing food	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01f	Before serving a meal	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01g	Before eating	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01h	Before feeding a child	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
	WW01i	When I am reminded to do so	1=Yes 0=No	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16

Knowledge

WW02	There are key moments when you need to wash your hands with soap and water to prevent germs from reaching food. What are these key moments? (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS) (Probe deep to find out more about this information) (Multiple responses possible)	1= After going to the toilet/latrine 2= After cleaning the baby's bottom/changing a baby's nappy 3= Before preparing/handling food 4= Before feeding a child/eating 5= After handling raw food 6= After handling garbage 7= Other 98= Don't know	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16

WW03	If you know that the water you are going to use for cooking or drinking is not safe or does not come from a safe source, what should you do? (DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS) (Probe deep to find out more about this information) (Multiple responses possible)	1= Boil it 2= Add bleach/chlorine 3= Strain it through a cloth 4= Use a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.) 5= Use solar disinfection 6= Let it stand and settle 7= Discard it and get water from a safe source 8= Other 98= Don't know	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
Attitude			
WW04	How likely do you think you are to become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhoea, from not washing your hands?	1= Not likely 2= You're not sure 3= Likely	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
WW05	How likely do you think it is that your child will become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhea, from you not washing your hands?	1= Not likely 2= You're not sure 3= Likely	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
WW06	How likely do you think you are to get diarrhoea from using unsafe water?	1= Not likely 2= You're not sure 3= Likely	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
WW07	How likely do you think your child is to get diarrhoea from using unsafe water?	1= Not likely 2= You're not sure 3= Likely	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
WW08	How serious do you think it is to get sick from using unsafe water?	1= Not really serious 2= Neutral/serious 3= Serious	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16
WW09	How good do you think it is to boil water before drinking or using it?	1= Not good 2= You're not sure 3= Good	WA17=1 OR WA18=1 OR HL16

Section 2.8: Women's Dietary Diversity [WD]

This section should be administered to the women about her own consumption.

ODK:
Auto-Populate all women 15 to 49 years in this household

Please describe the foods (meals and snacks) that you (Woman) ate yesterday from sunrise to today sunrise, including foods purchased eaten outside of the home. Start with the first food eaten in the morning.

A) Think about when you first woke up yesterday. Did you eat anything at that time? (IF YES) Tell me everything you ate at that time, even if it was combined with other foods. (Probe) anything else? (Until respondent says nothing else. If no, continue to question (b))

B) What did you do after that? Did you eat anything at that time? (IF YES) Please tell me everything you ate at that time. (PROBE) Anything else? (UNTIL RESPONDENT SAYS NOTHING ELSE) (Repeat question (b) above until respondent says I went to sleep until the next day.)

C) (If respondent mentions mixed dishes like porridge, sauce or stew, and probe) what ingredients were in that [mixed dish]? (Probe) anything else? (Until respondent says nothing else.)

Write down all food and drinks mentioned by the respondent on paper. When the respondent has finished, probe for meals and snacks not mentioned.

If foods are used in small amounts for seasoning or as a condiment, include them under the condiment's food group. Once the respondent finishes recalling all foods eaten, read each food group where "1" was not filled. Ask the following question.)

Yesterday, during the day or night, did you eat any (READ FOOD GROUP ITEMS)?

([Only for wife of the Household head] once she completes hers in the method above, ask whether anyone else in the household ate the following foods yesterday during the day and at night. This time, read out each item in the list of foods.)

S.N	Food group	Examples	**WD01** Eaten by respondent **1 = Yes 0 = No**
	CEREALS	Corn/maize, teff, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet or any other grains or foods made from these (e.g. bread, noodles, porridge or other grain products) e.g. enjera, kita, kolo, nifro	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES AND TUBERS	pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside + *other locally available vitamin-A rich vegetables (e.g. red pepper)*	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	WHITE TUBERS AND ROOTS OR OTHER STARCHY FOODS	white potatoes, false banana (enset), white yams, white cassava, or other foods made from roots	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES	dark green/leafy vegetables, including wild ones + *locally available vitamin-A rich leaves such as amaranth, , kale, spinach, pumpkin leaves, etc.*	WA17=1 OR WA18=1

	OTHER VEGETABLES	other vegetables (e.g. tomato, onion, eggplant), including wild vegetables	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS	ripe mangoes, cantaloupe, apricots (fresh or dried), ripe papaya, dried peaches + *other locally available vitamin A-rich fruits*	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	OTHER FRUITS	other fruits, including wild fruits	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	ORGAN MEAT (IRON- RICH)	liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	FLESH MEATS	beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or other birds	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	EGGS	chicken, duck, guinea hen or any other egg	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	FISH	fresh or dried fish	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	LEGUMES, NUTS AND SEEDS	beans, peas, lentils, chickpea, nuts, seeds or foods made from these	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	OILS AND FATS	oil, fats or butter added to food or used for cooking	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	SWEETS	sugar, honey, sweetened soda or sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies and cakes	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	SPICES, CONDIMENTS, BEVERAGES	Spices (black pepper, salt), condiments (soy sauce, hot sauce), coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages OR *local examples: tela, tej, bordea, arkea, cheka, tselo, keneto…*	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	Did you fast yesterday during the day or night?	1=Yes 0=No 88=No response	WA17=1 OR WA18=1
	Was yesterday a special day, where special kinds of foods were eaten, or where more or less food was eaten than usual?	1=Yes 0=No 88=No response	WA17=1 OR WA18=1

MODULE 3: CHILD

Instructions: This questionnaire is to be administered to the mother/caregiver of ALL children age 0-59 months. Section 3.7 (KPC) should only be completed once by a single mother/caregiver respondent. However, all other applicable sections/modules should be repeated for each child 0-59 months.

Section 3.1: Child Questionnaire Respondent Information [CC]

S.N.	Questions	Response	Applicable
CC1	CHECK: You should be attempting to interview [RESPONDENT's NAME] who is the biological mother or primary caregiver of [CHILD NAME]. Is that correct? *If correct continue the interview* *If misspelled, select "yes" and update the name in the HH roster* *If this is the wrong person, find and interview the person whose name appears above.* **ODK: Allow to correct in the household roster**	1=Yes 0=No	**If any child <5 in HH**
CC2	I understand that you are the [ODK AUTOPOPULATE FROM HL: MOTHER OR CAREGIVER] of this child. Is that correct? ***If Other →End the interview and return later***	1=Mother 2=Caregiver 3=Other	**CC1=1**
CC3	Interviewer: Has the respondent already signed a consent form to participate in interview?	1=Yes 0=No	**CC1=1**
CC4	**Enrolment Informed Consent for 0 to 59 months** Read the consent form and answer any questions. Ask the mother/caregiver if she consents for her child to be enrolled in the study. If yes, complete the consent form and continue the first interview. If consent is not given, end the interview and continue to the next child. **ODK: Add consent information here** **Add WARNING note if incomplete** **End interview for this child if consent 'refused' or 'Appointment'**	1= Accepted 2= Refused 3=Appointment given	**CC3=0**
Section 3.2: Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices [CF]			

CF1	Has ***(NAME)*** ever been breastfed?		1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**	
CF2	Was ***(NAME)*** breastfed yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise? **PROBE**: Breast milk consumed in different ways (spoon, cup, bottle, or breastfed by another woman).		1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CF1=1**	
CF3	Was ***(NAME)*** given any vitamin drops or other medicines as drops yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise?		1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**	
CF4	Was ***(NAME)*** given *ORS* yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise? **ODK:** **SHOW ORS PACKET PHOTO**		1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**	
	Next I would like to ask you about what liquids that ***(NAME)*** received yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise? **Read list of Liquids starting with 'plain water'**		Did ***(NAME)*** have any ***(item from list)***? 1 = yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know **ADD AGE <24 M from HL**	How many times yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise did ***(NAME)*** consume any ***(item from list)***? *(Record number)* 98 = don't know	
CF5a	Liquids	Plain water?	[ ]	CF5b	DO NOT ASK
CF6a		Infant formula such as [**NIDO, Baby LUCK, Anchor…**]?	[ ]	CF6b	**CF6a=1**
CF7a		Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	[ ]	CF7b	**CF7a=1**
CF8a		Juice or juice drinks?	[ ]	CF8b	DO NOT ASK
CF9a		Clear broth?	[ ]	CF9b	DO NOT ASK
CF10a		Yogurt?	[ ]	CF10b	**CF10a=1**
CF11a		Thin porridge?	[ ]	CF11b	DO NOT ASK
CF12a		Any other liquids such sugary water etc.?	[ ]	CF12b	DO NOT ASK
CF13a		Any other liquids (except ORS, medicines, vitamins)?	[ ]	CF13b	DO NOT ASK

CF14	Are you currently breastfeeding (NAME)?		1=Yes 0= No	**CF1=1**
CF15	For how long did you breastfeed (NAME)?	Months_____ IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD "00" MONTHS 98 = don't know		**CF14=0**
CF16	Why did you stop breastfeeding? Do not read responses to the mother (Multiple responses possible)	1=Child did not want to continue 2 = Mother pregnant 3 = Mother sick 4 = Mother was separated from child (e.g. work outside home) 5=Mother no longer wanted to continue breastfeeding 6=Introduced solid food 7=Breast milk making child sick 8=Mother thought she was not producing enough milk 7=Other		**CF14=0**

COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING FOR CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS

S.N.	Questions	Response	
CF17	Are you the person who usually prepares food for and feed (child's name)?	**1=Yes 0=No**	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18a-o	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods		
Did (NAME) drink/eat: (Read each item aloud and record the response before proceeding to the next item. Record YES if the child consumed the liquid or food alone or mixed with other liquids or foods)		Eaten by child**?**	
CF18a	Food made from grains like porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made with maize, sorghum, millet, wheat, barley, or teff	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18b	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18c	White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18d	Any dark green leafy vegetables lie kale, dark green lettuce, moringa	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**

CF18e	Orange or dark yellow fruits like ripe mangoes, ripe papayas	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18f	Any other fruits or vegetables	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18g	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18h	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18i	Eggs	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from**
CF18j	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18k	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18l	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18m	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18n	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, pastries, cakes, or biscuits	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF18o	Condiments for flavor, such as chilies, spices, herbs,	1 = Yes 0 = No	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**
CF19	Did ***(NAME)*** eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise? **If 'yes' probe***:* What kind of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods did ***(NAME)*** eat?	1 = Yes -> fill in table above, then continue with CF20 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CF18(a-o) =0**
CF20	How many times did ***(NAME)*** eat solid, semi- solid, or soft foods other than liquids yesterday from sunrise until today sunrise?	____Fill in number of times 98 = Don't know	**CF19=1 OR At least one of CF18(a-o) =1**
CF21	During fasting days, do children under 7 years old in this household observe <u>any</u> fasting practices?	1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know/remember	**ADD AGE <24 M from HL**

CF22	Which practices do children under 7 in this household observe? (Multiple responses possible)	1= Do not eat meat 2 = Do not eat eggs 3 = Do not eat dairy products (milk, yogurt) 4 = Eat fasting wot/food 5 = Eat less often 6 = Delay first meal of day (wait until noon or later) 7 = Eat only once a day 8 = Do not eat for an entire day or several days 9 = Breastfed less often than usual 10 = Breastfed more often than usual 11 = Pray more frequently 12 = Do less physical activity (play, go outside) 13 = Reduce social activities (gathering with others, aside from church) 14 = Attend church more often 15 = Other	**CF21=1**
CF23	How often do children under 7 fast in this household?	1=All fasting days 2=Most fasting days 3= Some fasting days 88= No response	**CF21=1**

Section 3.3 Child Immunization [CI]						
Vaccine type	Check immunization card to confirm vaccine: 1=Yes 0= No			IF NOT IN THE CARD ASK RESPONDENT: Please tell me if (CHILD NAME) received? 1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know		
BCG (injection in upper arm)	CI1a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI1b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C1a=0**
Polio 0 (drops in mouth)	CI2a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI2b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C2a=0**
Polio 1	CI3a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI3b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C3a=0**

Polio 2	CI4a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI4b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C4a=0**
Polio 3	CI5a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI5b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C5a=0**
Penta 1 (injection in thigh)	CI6a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI6b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C6a=0**
Penta 2	CI7a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI7b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C7a=0**
Penta 3	CI8a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI8b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C8a=0**
Measles (injection in thigh at about 9 months of age)	CI9a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI9b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C9a=0**
Rota	CI10a	1=Yes 0= No	**<24 months**	CI10b	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't Know	**C10a=0**

Section 3.4 PARTICIPATION in GROWTH MONITORING PROGRAM [CG]

CG1	In the last 30 days, has **[NAME** had their weight, length or MUAC measured by a health worker, HEW, WDA or other community worker?	1=Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**All with age 0-59m**
CG2	IF yes, which measurements were taken? MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED	1 = Weight 2 = Length/height 3 = MUAC 98 = Don't know	**CG1=1**
CG3	In the last 3 months, has **[NAME]** ever been enrolled in a program that gives food or supplements to to children because they are malnourished? **Probe**: was **[NAME]** given food/milk in the facility because he/she was malnourished?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All with age 0-59m**

CG4	What food or special supplements were they were given by the program? **ODK: Show photo** (Multiple responses possible)	1 = Teft 2 = Maize 3 = Sorghum 4 = Lentil 5 = Oil 6 =FAFA 7 = Plumpy nut 8 = Therapeutic milk in clinic F75 / F100 9=Other 98 = Don't know	**CG3=1**
CG5	Is your child still enrolled in this program to treat malnutrition?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CG3=1**
Section 3.5: MORBIDITY & CARE SEEKING [CM]			
CM1	When (Name) is ill, do you stop or decrease the frequency of breastfeeding?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All under 5**
CM2	When (Name) is ill, do you stop or decrease the amount of semi solid or solid food that is fed?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All under 5**
CM3	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All under 5**
CM4	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea? **READ ALL ALOUD** **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE**	1=ORS [Lemlem] 2=A homemade fluid 3=Home treatment / herbal medicine 4=Breast milk 5=Tablet or antibiotic syrup 6=Zinc tablets 7=Tablet or syrup unknown 8=Antibiotic Injection 9=Non-antibiotic injection 10=Injection unknown 11= Intravenous 12=Other treatment 98=Do not know	**CM3=1**

CM5	Has (NAME) been ill with fever at any time in the last two weeks?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All under 5**
CM6	In the last 2 weeks, did (NAME) get sick with cough, fast breathing, ear discharge or other related illness?	1= Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**All under 5**
CM7	In the last 2 weeks, did you seek advice or treatment from any source because (NAME) was sick? Note: If the problem is still existing, refer the child to nearby health post.	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CM3=1 OR** **CM5=1 OR** **CM6=1**
CM8	Where did you seek advice or treatment? (main)	1=Health Post / HEW 2=Drug shop or private pharmacy 3=Private clinic 4=Not-for-profit health facility 5=Public health facility (health center, Hospital) 6=Traditional healer 7=Holy Water 8=Witchcraft 98=Don't know	**CM7=1**
CM9	During this visit, did the provider at the **(INSERT ANSWER CM8)** talk to you about continuing to breastfeed your sick child?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CM7=1**
CM10	During this visit, did the provider at the **(INSERT ANSWER CM8)** talk to you about continuing to feed semi-solid or solid foods to your sick child?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**CM7=1**

Section 3.6: RECEIPT OF SUPPLEMENTS FOR CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS [CS]

Read aloud: Now, I would like to ask you questions about supplements/medicines your child has received. Has (child's name) obtained any of the following in the past 6 months

CS1	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? **(SHOW CAPSULE: ODK PHOTO)**	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**Age 6-59 M in child roster**
CS2	In the last six months, was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms like [this/any of these]? **(SHOW CAPSULE: ODK PHOTO)**	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**Age 24-59 M in child roster**
CS1 CS3	In the last 30 days, did (NAME) ever take any multiple micronutrient supplements or powders? **[SHOW PICTURE ODK Photo]**	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**Age 6-59 M in child roster**

Section 3.7: Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Knowledge and Attitude			
I am going to read you some knowledge questions about breastfeeding. Please tell me your answers on these questions.			
CIK01	How long after birth should a baby start breastfeeding?	1=Immediately, within 1 hour of delivery 2= Some hours later but within 24 hours 3=After 1 day 4=After 2 days 5=After >3 days 6=Does not think a baby should be breastfed 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK02	How long should a baby receive nothing more than breast milk?	1= From birth to six months 2= Other 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK03	How often should a baby younger than six months be breastfed or fed with breast milk?	1= On demand, whenever the baby wants 2= Other 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK04	How much should a child be fed when he/she is sick?	1=Less than usual 2=Same as usual 3=More than before 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK05	How often should a child be fed when he/she is sick?	1=Less frequently than usual 2=Same as usual 3=More frequently than usual 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK06	What should you do (in relation to feeding) AFTER a child has recovered from diarrhea or other illness? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)	1=Feed less than usual 2=Feed as much food as usual 3=Feed more than usual 4=Feed an extra meal every day for 2 weeks 5=Give more liquids than usual 6=Continue breastfeeding 7=Other (specify: 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**

CIK07	At what age should a baby first start to receive foods in addition to breast milk?	[_____|_____] Months of age 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK08	At what age should children begin observing fasting days if that is their culture? **(IF <2 YEARS, ENTER AGE IN MONTHS.)**	[_____|_____] Years of age [_____|_____] Months of age 98=Don't know/remember	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK09	Have you ever heard of child stunting?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK10	What age are children at highest risk of becoming stunted?	[_____|_____] Years of age [____|____] Months of age 98=Don't know/remember	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK11	What are the consequences of stunting for young children? Mark all that are mentioned by the respondent	1= Higher risk of severe infectious diseases 2=Poor educational performance 3=Weaker immune system 4=Low adult wages 5=Lost productivity 6=Excessive weight gain in later life 7=Increased risk of nutrition-related chronic diseases in adult life 8=Increased mortality rate 9=Other 98=Don't know	WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS
CIK12	Poor diet during pregnancy and the first two years of child age can cause child stunting	1=Agree 2= Do not agree 98=Don't Know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK13	Have you heard of "1000 Days"?	1 = Yes 2 = No	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**

CIK14	What does the phrase "1000 Days" mean to you? [Do not prompt. Choose answer that best fits the response.]	1 = It is about child nutrition during the first 1000 days of life. 2 = It is about nutrition. 3 = It is about the health of children. 4 = Some other response.	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
Attitude and self-efficacy **I am going to read you some statements about breastfeeding and complementary feeding made by other mothers who live in a community like yours. Please tell me if you agree with these statements.**			
CIK15	The colostrum (the "first yellowish milk") is not good for the baby and should be discarded	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK16	It is good to exclusively breastfeed give a baby only breastmilk and no other foods or liquids for the first six months	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK17	If a child is sick (for example has fever/diarrhoea) breastfeeding must be stopped	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK18	A child should eat eggs, cow milk, or meat even on fasting days	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**

CIK19	Eating a meal from different food groups is not necessary until children are old enough to go to school	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK20	It is good to feed a two years child at least four times each day	1=Strongly disagree 2=Disagree 3=Agree somewhat 4=Agree 5=Strongly agree 98=Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK20a	In your household, do all family members eat meals at the same time or do certain family members have access to food before others?	1 = All at same time 2 = Some before others 98= Don't know	**WA17=1 OR HL16 if H14<24 MONTHS**
CIK20b	If different timing, which members of the household typically eats first?	1 = Men 2 = Women 3 = Children	
CIK20c	If different timing, which of the following statements describes how food is shared.	1 = Those who eat first eat as much as they want and the others get what is left over	

MODULE 4: AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

Section 4.1: Land Ownership and Use (AL)

Read aloud: Now, we would like have information on your household's ownership and use of land. For this section, please consider the last two completed agricultural seasons.

ODK: Auto-Populate Household head from household roster [HL3=1]

AL01	CHECK: You should be attempting to interview [Respondent's Name]. Is that correct? *If correct continue the interview* *If misspelled, select "yes" and update the name in the HH roster* *If this is the wrong person, find and interview the person whose name appears above.* **ODK: Allow to correct in the household roster**	1=Yes 0=No	**HL3=1**
AL02	Is the respondent present and available to be interviewed today? **ODK: If no, note incomplete for this and go to next house.**	1=Yes 0=No	**HL3=1**
AL03	Is this the same person who consented and responded to Household Questionnaire?	1=Yes 0=No	**AL02=1**
AL04	**Informed Consent for HOUSEHOLD HEAD** **Hint**: Provide a paper copy of the Consent Form to the respondent Read the consent form and answer any questions. Ask the respondent if he/she consents to be interviewed. If yes, complete the consent form and continue the first interview. If consent is not given, end the interview and continue to the next woman. **ODK: Add consent information here** **Add WARNING note if incomplete** **If consent 'refused' or 'Appointment'- End Interview**	1= Accepted 2= Refused 3=Appointment given	**AL03=0**
AL05	May I begin the interview?	1=Yes 0=No	**AL04=1**
AL06	Can the respondent read the following sentences? **(Show local text)**	1=yes, 0=no, 98 = not tested	**AL04=1**
AL07a	Does any member of your HH own land?	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AL07b	Does any member of you HH rent land?	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**

AL07c	Does any member of your HH use land that is owned or rented by someone outside the HH?			1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
Ownership status		**AL08**	**AL09**	**AL10a**	**AL10b**
		Size of the land? (Hectares)	Main use of the land?	Was this land irrigated at any time in last 12 months?	If yes, what Type of irrigation
		Enter total number of hectares (If less than 1, Enter in decimals (example 0.5) Enter 9999 if hectares are not known **Convert local units to hectares**	1=Annual crops 2=Perennial crops 3=Fallow 4=Agro-forest/forest 5=Homestead garden 6=Woodlots 7=Others **Multiple answer possible**	1=Yes –Meher 2=Yes-Belg 3= Both season 4=No 98=Don't know If No or Don't know skip to next row	1=Surface irrigation 2=Localized irrigation 3=Drip irrigation 4=Sprinkler irrigation 5=Manual irrigation 6=Other
	Own land	**AL07a=1**	**AL07a=1**	**AL07a=1**	**AL10a =1 OR AL10a =2 OR**
	Rented land	**AL07b=1**	**AL07b=1**	**AL07b=1**	**AL10a =1 OR AL10a =2 OR**
	Owned or rented	**AL07c=1**	**AL07c=1**	**AL07c=1**	**AL10a =1 OR AL10a =2 OR AL10a =3**

	TO confirm: your household has [TOTAL of size in Hectare (ODK)] of land?	**1=yes** **0 = No** **If no, go back and correct**	

Section 4.2: Crop Production

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
	Maize	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Teff	**Mehe**															
		Bulg															
	Wheat	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Barley	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Sorghum	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Millet	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Rice	**Mehe**															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
		Bulg															
	Oat	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other cereals	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Bean	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Haricot bean	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Lentil (Miser)	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Grass pea (guaya)	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Chickpea	**Mehe**															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
		Belg															
	Field pea (Ater)	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Soya bean	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other legumes	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Niger seed	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Sunflower	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Sesame	**Mehe r**															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
		Belg															
	Linseed	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Rapeseed (Gomenz	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Lupine	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Nuts	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Other oil crops	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Cassava	**Meher**															
		Belg															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
	Enset	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Irish potato	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Sweet potato	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Sweet potato -	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Onion	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Pepper	**Meher**															
		Belg															
	Tomato	**Meher**															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
		Belg															
	Cabbage	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other light green leafy vegetables	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Kale	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other dark green	**Mehe r**															
		Belg															
	Carrot	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other roots or	**Mehe**															
		Belg															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
	Other vegetable	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Coffee	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Chat (khat)	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Banana	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Orange	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Mango	**Mehe**															
		Belg															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
	Hop (Gesho)	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Avocado	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Lemon	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Papaya	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Guava	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Water Melon	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Tirngo	**Mehe**															

At any time between Yekatit 2009 EC and Tir 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg), please describe all the crops (cereals, legumes, vegetables, fruits, seeds, and other crops) grown on your household farm. Then ask about how much was sold, consumed or used for another purpose.

			AC01	AC0233	AC03	AC04	AC05	AC06		AC07		AC08		AC09		AC10	
	Crop **ODK – first read all crops to the respondent and then confirm the selected list – then proceed with the rest of the questions for the confirmed list.**		Did HH cultivate crop? 1 = yes 0 = No *(If no, skip to the next item)*	Which season was this planted? 1=Meher 2= Belg 3 = both seasons 98= Don't know	What type of seed / seedling was primarily used during production of ____? 1=Improved 2=Local 98=Don't know	Was any fertilizer used during production of __? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	Did you lose any __ before harvesting? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't know	How much ____ did you produce ? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks 6=Not yet harvested		Of the total produced how much was sold, consumed, lost or stored? **UNIT** 1=Kg 2=100kg sacks 3=50kg sacks 4=25kg sacks 5=Less than 25kg sacks All local units needs to be converted into one of the above units in consultation with field supervisor							
										Sold		Consumed		Stored /Other use		Lost post-harvest	
			AL03=1 OR AL04=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	AC01=1	Amount (Amt) AC0601	Unit AC0602	**Amt AC0701**	**Unit AC0702**	**Amt AC0801**	**Unit AC0802**	**Amt AC0901**	**Unit AC0902**	**Amt AC1001**	**Unit AC1002**
	fruit	**Belg**															
	Other perennial	**Mehe**															
		Belg															
	Other fruits	**Mehe**															
		Belg															

Section 4.3: Agricultural technologies related to crop production

ODK Auto-populate head of the household from household roster			
	At any time between Feb 2009 EC and Jan 2010 EC (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg) **Did you:**		
AT1	Use improved farm equipment (any motorized machine that increase productivity)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT2	Allow land to go fallow for one or more seasons	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT3	Plant crops in rows	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT4	Practice composting	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT5	Use organic fertilizer (derived from animal manure)	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT6	Practice intercropping (growing two or more crops in proximity alongside another)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT7	Rotate your crops from one field to another across seasons when planting	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT8	Use local pest management practices (e.g., ash, urine, pepper)	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT9	Use agrochemicals other than fertilizer in the field (e.g., pesticides, herbicides)	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT10	Use agrochemicals for storage/post-harvest (e.g. pesticides)	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT11	Use improved drying methods & tools (e.g mats, tarpaulins, racks, concrete, sieves, mats, double drum dryers)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT12	Use improved harvesting equipment (any motorized machine that saves labor and increase efficiency)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**

AT13	Use improved storage techniques (e.g., improved granaries, cribs, silos)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT14	Use improved marketing (e.g. group marketing, market sales)	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT15	Routinely check market prices	1 = Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AT16	Have you ever taken any steps to reduce soil erosion on your farm?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**

What steps did you take to reduce soil erosion? **DON'T READ RESPONSES.**	AT17	Plant trees or shrubs	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
	AT18	Terracing	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1** **AT16=1**
	AT19	Soil/ Stone bunds	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
	AT20	Gully treatment	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
	AT21	Use drainage system	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
	AT22	Other	1=Yes 0=No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**

AT23. Have you purchased or received any of the following agricultural inputs **in the past one year?** (In the last major or minor season 0 = No 1= Yes - Purchased 2 = Yes Received 98= don't know				**AT24. If Received – who gave them the input?** **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE** 1 =Agriculture Extension Workers (AEW/DA) 2= Health Extension Workers (HEW) 3= Women Development Army (WDA) 4= Agriculture Development Army (ADA) 5= Development partners (NGOs) 6= Social Worker 7= Community care coalition (CCC) 8= Kebele manager 9= Kebele administrator 10= Friends/relatives 11= Others
AT23a	**Improved** fruits seeds & seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		**AT23a=2**

AT23b	Local Fruit seeds and seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23b=2**
AT23c	**Improved** vegetable seeds & seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23c=2**
AT23d	Local vegetable seeds & seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23d=2**
AT23e	Other improved seeds & seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23e=2**
AT23f	Other local seeds and seedlings	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23f=2**
AT23g	Irrigation equipment	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23g=2**
AT23h	Farm equipment (e.g. Hoe, spade etc.))	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23h=2**
AT23i	Fertiliser	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23i=2**
AT23j	Other	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AT23j=2**

Section 4.4: Animal Ownership

Read aloud: I would now like to ask you question about animals that you may own

			AAO1. Since ___ (month of survey) last year till now, did anyone in the household own any of the following animals? 1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**AAO2.** How many __ does your HH currently own? _____#of Livestock 98=Don't Know	**AAO3.** How many of these are ___ improved varieties? _____#of Livestock 98=Don't Know
AAO1a	Beehives	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1a=1	AAO1a=1
AAO1b	Cattle /oxen/cow/yak	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1b=1	AAO1b=1
AAO1c	Milking cow	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1c=1	AAO1c=1
AAO1d	Goat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1d=1	AAO1d=1
AAO1e	Milking goat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1e=1	AAO1e=1
AAO1f	Poultry	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1f=1	AAO1f=1
AAO1g	Guinea fowl/Pigeons	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1g=1	AAO1g=1
AAO1h	Sheep	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1h=1	AAO1h=1
AAO1i	Donkey/Mule	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1i=1	AAO1i=1
AAO1j	Horse	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1j=1	AAO1j=1
AAO1k	Camel	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1k=1	AAO1k=1
AAO1l	Pig	**AL03=1 OR**		AAO1l=1	AAO1l=1
AAO1m	Fish Ponds	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**		AAO1m=1	AAO1m=1

At any time between Yekatit 2009 E.C. and Tir 2010 E.C. (Major seasons- Meher and Minor season Belg)										
	AAO4	**AAO5**	**AAO6**							
	Since ___ (month of survey) last year till now, has the household produced any of these foods for sale or consumption? Animal source food (unit)	**1=Yes 0=No**	**How much?** **Unit: 1=Kg, 2=Liters, 3=Pieces, 4= 100kg Sack 9 8 = Don't know**							
			Sold		Consumed		Stored or other use		Lost	
			a		**b**		**c**		**d**	
			Amount	**Unit**	**Amount**	**Unit**	**Amount**	**Unit**	**Amount**	**Unit**
01	Chicken eggs	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
02	Chicken meat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
03	Goat milk	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
04	Goat meat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
05	Camel milk	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
06	Sheep milk	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
07	Sheep meat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
08	Cow milk	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
09	Cow other dairy (yogurt; cheese)	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
10	Beef	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
11	Other meat (e.g. wild animals)	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
12	Farmed fish	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								
13	Honey	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**								

Livestock inputs

AAO7a. At any time between Feb 2009 EC and Jan 2010 EC (Major seasons-Meher and Minor season Belg) have you purchased or received any of the following Livestock inputs 0 = No 1= Yes - Purchased 2 = Yes Received 98= don't know			**AAO7b. Sources** **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE** 1 =Agriculture Extension Workers (AEW/DA) 2= Health Extension Workers (HEW) 3= Women Development Army (WDA) 4= Agriculture Development Army (ADA) 5= Development partners (NGOs) 6= Social Worker 7= Community care coalition (CCC) 8= Kebele manager 9= Kebele administrator 10= Friends/relatives 11= Others
01	Improved varieties of livestock (cow, Heifers)	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a01=2**
02	Bull services	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a02=2**
03	Artificial Insemination (AI) services	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a03=2**
04	Abergele female goat	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a04=2**
05	Local sheep breed	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a05=2**
06	Livestock treatment	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a06=2**
07	Livestock vaccine	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a07=2**
08	Improved varieties of poultry	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a08=2**
09	Improved animal feed	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a09=2**
10	Transitional bees hive	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a10=2**
11	Bee colony	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a11=2**
12	Aquaculture (fish)	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a12=2**
13	Other	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AAO7a13=2**

Section 4.5: Exposure to Agricultural Extension services

S/N	Questions	Response	Applicable
AE01	Did any member of your household get training on agriculture and/or livestock topics in the last 3 months?	1= Yes 0= No 98= don't remember	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**

AE02a	How long was the duration of the training?		**AE01=1**
AE02	Who provide this training? select MORE THAN ONE?	1=Agriculture Extension Worker (AEW) 2=Agriculture Development Army (ADA) (1:30 leader) 3=Experts from Woreda Agriculture Office 4=Other 98=Don't know	**AE01=1**
AE03	Where was the training conducted?	1= At Farmer Training g Center (FTC) 2= Farm site of model farmer 3= Other farm site 4= At their home 5= Other 98= Don't know	**AE01=1**
AE04	Do you know an Agriculture Extension Worker (AEW) working in this kebele?	1= Yes 0= No 98= Don't know	**AL02=1**
AE05	Did you have any contact with AEW in the past **3 months**? (at home, at FTC, or in the community)	1= Yes 0= No	**AL02=1**
AE06	Where did you have contact in the last 3 months? MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE	1 = home visit 2 = Farmer Training Center [FTC]	**AE06=1**
AE07	How many times did a HEW visit you at your home in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times	**AE06=1**
AE08	How many times did you meet the AEW in the community in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times	**AE06=3**
AE09	The last time when an AEW visited you at home or in the community, can you tell me what he/she discussed with you?	1= How agriculture can improve food security, access to foods, and food consumption 2=Involving women in agriculture, and both men and women in child nutrition	**AE06=1 OR AE06=3**

AE10	Are you a model farmer?	1= Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AE11	Do you know a model farmer in this Gote or Kebele?	1= Yes 0 = No	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AE12	Did the model farmer share you any agriculture and/or livestock related information in the last 3 months?	1= Yes 0 = No	**AE11=1**
AE13	Do you know an Agriculture Development Army (ADA) member in your area?	1 = Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AE14	Are you a member of the Agriculture Development Army (ADA-leader of a 1to 30 arrangement)?	1= Yes 0 = No 98 = Don't know	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**
AE15	Did you have any contact with ADA member in the **past 3 months**? (at home, at the FTC, or in the community)	1= Yes 0= No	**AE13=1**
AE16	Where did you have contact with ADA in the last 3 months? MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE	1 = home visit 2 = FTC 3 = other site in community	**AE15=1**
AE17	How many times did ADA member visit you at your home in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times	**AE16=1**
AE18	How many times did have contact with the ADA member in another site in the community in the last three months?	[_____|_____] Times	**AE16=3**

AE19	The last time when an ADA visited you at home, at farm site or in the community, can you tell me what he discussed with you?	1=Importance of good nutrition (to increase productivity) 2= How agriculture can improve food security, access to foods, and food consumption 3=Involving women in agriculture, and both men and women in child nutrition 4=How to prevent pre-& Post-harvest loss 5=Importance of a diverse diet 6=Fathers should support wives by providing eggs, milk and vegetables for the baby 7=Homestead gardening 8=Diversification of crops production 9=Planting nutritious species of vegetables and fruits 10=Livestock production 11=Poultry production 12=Other 98=Don't remember	**AE16=1 OR AE16=2 OR AE16=3**

Section 4.6: Community Participation

AC01. Is any adult in your household a member of ___?		1=Yes 0=No 98=Don't Know	**AC02.** How often have you or your household member participated in___ the past 12 months? _____ No. of times 98 = Don't Know	**AC03.** How many women in the household are members? _____ No. of times 98 = Don't Know
			01	**02**
01	Farmers' groups	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (01)=1**	**AC01 (01)=1**
02	1 to 5 arrangement	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (02)=1**	**AC01 (02)=1**
03	1 to 30 arrangement	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (03)=1**	**AC01 (03)=1**
04	Kebele water committee	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (04)=1**	**AC01 (04)=1**
05	Community forestry groups	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (05)=1**	**AC01 (05)=1**
06	Community care coalition /food security task force	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (06)=1**	**AC01 (06)=1**
07	Religious group	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (07)=1**	**AC01 (07)=1**
08	Mothers'/ Women's groups	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (08)=1**	**AC01 (08)=1**
09	Cooperatives	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (09)=1**	**AC01 (09)=1**
10	Credit or microfinance group	**AL03=1 OR AL04=1**	**AC01 (10)=1**	**AC01 (10)=1**

Module 5: Household Observation [HO]

HO1	**OBSERVATION ONLY** What is the main material of the walls?	1 = Natural materials (cane, wood, mud, straw) 2 = Stone with mud 3 = Stone/bricks with cement 4 = Other	**HH11=1**
HO2	**OBSERVATION ONLY** What is the main floor material?	1 = Natural floor (earth/sand/dung) 2 = Rudimentary floor (wood/palm/bamboo) 3 = Finished floor (polished wood/ vinyl/tiles/cement/carpet) 4 = Other	**HH11=1**

HO3	**OBSERVATION ONLY** What is the main material of the roof?	1 = Thatch/grass or leaves 2 = Iron sheets or tiles 3=Stone 4 = Other	**HH11=1**
HO4	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Where is latrine/toilet and is it functional?	1=Observed in dwelling/yard/plot (Functional) 2=Observed in dwelling/yard/plot (Not functional) 4= Not observed – not in dwelling/yard/plot 5 =Not observed – no permission to see	**HH11=1**
HO5	**OBSERVATION ONLY** What type of latrine or toilet?	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** 1=Flush to Piped Sewer System 2=Flush to Septic Tank 3=Flush to Pit Latrine 4=Flush to Somewhere Else 5=Flush, Don't Know Where **PIT LATRINE** 6=Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine 7=Pit Latrine With Slab 8=Pit Latrine Without Slab/Open Pit 9=Composting Toilet 10=Bucket Toilet 11=Hanging Toilet/Hanging Latrine 12 =Other	**HO4=1 OR HO4=2**
HO6	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	1= Observed 2= Not observed – not in dwelling/yard/plot 3 = Not observed – no permission to see	**HW10=1**
HO7	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of water (pipe or a container with water) at the specific place for handwashing.	1 = Yes (Available) 0 = No (Not available)	**HO6=1**
HO8	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of any sanitizer (modern or local) **MULTIPLE ANSWER POSSIBLE**	1 = Soap or detergent (bar, liquid, powder, paste) 2 = Ash, mud, sand 3 = None	**HO6=1**

HO9	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of animal feces in the compound	1=Animal feces 2=Other dirties 3=None	**HH11=1**
HO10	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of a confined separate space (beret/gata) to keep livestock	1 = Confined space (beret/gata) available 2 = no confined space (beret/gata) available	**HH11=1**
HO11	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of poultry within house/yard/plot	1=Poultry observed within house/yard/plot 2=No poultry observed within house/yard/plot	**HH11=1**
HO12	**OBSERVATION ONLY** Observe presence of separate cages/confined systems (kote) to keep poultry	1 = Confined space (kote) available and all poultry are Contained 2 = Confined space (kote) available but poultry are outside of space 3 = No confined space (kote) available	**HH11=1**

MODULE 5: ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENT

Note: Take the anthropometric measurements at the end of the interview not to interrupt the mother.

FOR ALL CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS SELECTED FOR THE STUDY **ODK:** **Auto-populate all 6 to 59.99 months children based on age in months from the household roster** **Link the children with their Mother/Caregiver from the household roster**			
MC01	Presence of Bilateral Oedema For the enumerators: If yes for presence of bilateral oedema, refer the child's caregiver to health post for treatment of the child.	**1 = Yes 0 = No**	**AGE <60 Months from Household listing**
MC02a	**Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)** *Take two <u>separate</u> MUAC measures to the nearest millimeter. If the two measurements are not within 0.1cm, take a separate third measure and record.*	□□.□ cm	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC02b		□□.□ cm	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC02c		□□.□ cm	**MC02b minus MC02a>0.1cm**
MC03a	**Weight** *Take two separate weight measures to the nearest tenth of a kilogram. If the two measurements are not within 0.1kg, take a separate third weight measure and record.*	□□.□ kg	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC03b		□□.□ kg	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC03c		□□.□ kg	**MC03b minus –MC03a >0.1KG**
MC04a	**Height/Length** *Take two separate height/length measures to the nearest tenth of a centimetre. If the two measurements are not within 0.7cm, take a separate third height/length measure and record.*	□□□.□ cm	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC04c		□□□.□ cm	**AGE <60 Months children**
MC04c		□□□.□ cm	**MC04b minus MC04a>0.7cm**

MC05	**Measured lying down or standing up?**	1 = Lying down 2 = Standing up 3 = Not measured	**AGE <60 Months children**
FOR MOTHERS OF SELECTED CHILD & PREGNANT WOMEN **ODK: Auto-populate for mother/care taker from household roster, Pregnant & Lactating women (link with current pregnancy i.EWA17=1 & WA18=1)**			
MM01a	**Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)** *Take two separate MUAC measures to the nearest millimeter. If the two measurements are not within 0.1cm, take a separate third measure and record.*	□□.□ cm	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM01b		□□.□ cm	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM01c		□□.□ cm	**MM01b minus MM01b >0.1cm**
MM02a	**Weight** *Take two separate weight measures to the nearest tenth of a kilogram. If the two measurements are not within 0.1kg, take a separate third weight measure and record.*	□□.□ kg	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM02b		□□.□ kg	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM02C		□□.□ kg	**MM02b minus MM02a >0.1KG**
MM03a	**Height/Length** *Take two separate height/length measures to the nearest tenth of a centimeter. If the two measurements are not within 0.7cm, take a separate third height/length measure and record.*	□□□.□ cm	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM03b		□□□.□ cm	**WA17=1 OR WA18=1**
MM03c		□□□.□ cm	**MM03b minus MM03a>0.7cm**

Interview outcome	Absent Refused Appointment given Interview Conducted

Thank you for your time

End of interview