



AINA

Emergency Relief 2021 Project

Final Report

FINAL EVALUATION

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RASOLOFONIRINA Mamiseheno
RANDRIAMIHARISOA Nirina
RAHARINIRAINY Tantely
Tracking Progress Together for Success (TPTS)

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The authors

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Since 2019, ADRA Madagascar has been implementing AINA project in the Ampanihy district located in the Atsimo Andrefana Region, Madagascar. AINA is an emergency relief project funded by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Its main objective is to provide life-saving food aid, agricultural support and WASH interventions in the Grand Sud region of Madagascar in order to reduce food insecurity and address the dire water and sanitation conditions of 8,900 vulnerable households during the current emergency situation.

The project has set itself the following three objectives:

- Improve access to food supplies by providing vouchers and assistance to reduce food insecurity for vulnerable and insecure households;
- Improving household resilience to climate shocks by promoting the use of climate-smart agricultural practices;
- Improve access to drinking water sources and supplies, NFI kits and hygiene practices at household level.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION

AINA project is drawing to a close. It's time to evaluate the achievement of the project's objectives, the strategies and approaches implemented, and the effects and impacts of the project on the beneficiaries of AINA project. The final evaluation is an exercise that provides an overall assessment of the quality of implementation and results achieved in relation to the objectively verifiable objectives and indicators set out in the AINA project document.

KEY VALUATION FINDINGS

Criteria	Findings
Efficiency	<p><i>The quantity and quality of the beneficiary household's diet has improved in terms of food consumption score (FCS). However, the FCS averages calculated are still low when compared with the FCS thresholds.</i></p> <p><i>Beneficiary households in the intervention area use fewer consumption coping strategies after project intervention (mean rCSI = 18.48) compared to the pre-project situation.</i></p> <p><i>Beneficiary households' access to food has improved compared with the pre-project situation.</i></p> <p><i>Beneficiary households had access to agricultural seeds during the last cropping season, thanks to distribution by AINA project. However, the target of 100% seed availability has not been reached.</i></p>

Criteria	Findings
	<p><i>Beneficiary households used improved agricultural technologies, including biological methods to control insect pests and plant diseases.</i></p> <p><i>Access to drinking water has improved for beneficiary households compared with the pre-project situation (from 1 to 19.1%). However, the result remains relatively modest.</i></p> <p><i>Knowledge of at least 3 critical handwashing moments is relatively high (63.3%). A relatively high proportion of beneficiary households (69.2%) have access to water and soap at the handwashing point.</i></p>
Performance	<p><i>AINA project has been able to reach the 8,900 beneficiary households it set out to reduce their food insecurity and improve their precarious water and sanitation conditions.</i></p> <p><i>The agricultural technical package is relevant to improving household resilience to climatic shocks. However, the volume of monitoring and support activities provided to beneficiary households is not necessarily sufficient to ensure medium-term effects.</i></p>
Beneficiary satisfaction	<p><i>Overall, beneficiary households are very appreciative of the food distribution carried out by AINA project.</i></p> <p><i>Generally speaking, beneficiary households are satisfied with the activities of the agriculture component of AINA project.</i></p> <p><i>The water point built/rehabilitated is very useful as they enable the community members to have access to improved water sources and to pay for the water, they need at a lower cost (500 ariary per month instead of 1,000 ariary per 20 L).</i></p>
Design relevance	<p><i>Overall, the design of AINA project goes beyond a simple humanitarian emergency project, generating potentially positive effects for beneficiaries. However, some beneficiary households claim that they should also receive food assistance, and not only agricultural inputs, as they are in needs.</i></p> <p><i>The cascade training approach is positive insofar as it relies on local participation.</i></p> <p><i>The construction of the new water points poses a serious challenge for AINA project, as it normally requires a relatively long time, whereas AINA project is an emergency project with a short time of intervention.</i></p>
Sustainability of results	<p><i>Beneficiary farmers used row-cropping, intercropping and live cover cropping techniques during the last cropping season. The use of these techniques could lead to their adoption in the medium term.</i></p> <p><i>The problem posed by the limited effectiveness of the biological method is likely to discourage farmers from using it in the future.</i></p>

CONCLUSION

Overall, the final assessment of AINA project is positive, given the general improvement in the population's food security. However, more needs to be done in both the humanitarian aid and recovery components to reinforce the positive trend already achieved.

ABBREVIATION

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AINA	Project name of Emergency Relief 2021 ADRA program
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
CI	Confidence Interval
CPE	Water Point Committee
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
CUMA	Market gardening
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWS NET	The Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FM	Female and Male Adults
FMN	Adult Female no Adult Male
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GAP	Good Agronomic Practice
HHS	Household Hunger Scale
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
LOA	Life of Award
MNF	Adult Male no Adult Female
NFI	Non-Food Items
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PPT	Probability Proportional to Size
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategies Index
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States Agency of International Development
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. AINA PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1.1. Background

According to the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (2021), more than 1.14 million people are experiencing severe food insecurity in Madagascar's Grand Sud, due to droughts, sandstorms, an epidemic of fall armyworm and locust invasion. The consecutive droughts have led to a significant reduction in food crop production and livestock herd size, with agricultural production in 2021 estimated to be 50-70% below the average for the last five years (FEWS NET, 2021). This predicts a severe and prolonged lean season for the period 2021/2022. In addition, prolonged drought leads to moderately low to very low water levels and a substantial decline of access to safe, clean water.

In Ampanihy district, 69% of households face poor food consumption, according to the Food Consumption Score (FCS) analysis (FEWS NET, 2021). Ampanihy has the highest levels of global acute malnutrition (GAM - 27%), moderate acute malnutrition (24%) and severe acute malnutrition (3.4%) of any district in southern Madagascar.

Since 2019, ADRA Madagascar has been implementing AINA project in the Ampanihy district located in the Atsimo Andrefana Region, Madagascar. The AINA project is an emergency relief project funded by USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). Its main objective is to provide life-saving food aid, agricultural support and WASH interventions in the Grand Sud region of Madagascar in order to reduce food insecurity and address the dire water and sanitation conditions of 8,900 vulnerable households during the current emergency. This document reports the final evaluation results of the project as it is coming to an end.

1.1.2. Goal of AINA Project

The AINA Emergency Relief 2021 (AINA) program is a 22-month project (July 2021 - May 2023) that has been implemented in the Communes of Maniry and Ejeda located in the Ampanihy Andrefana district.

The project has set itself the following three objectives:

- **Objective 1:** Improve access to food supplies by providing vouchers and assistance reducing food insecurity for vulnerable and insecure households (**Sector 1**: Food assistance);

- **Objective 2:** Improve household resilience to climate shocks by promoting the use of climate-smart agricultural practices to meet household food needs (**Sector 2:** Agriculture);
- **Objective 3:** Improve access to drinking water sources and supplies, NFI kits and hygiene practices at household level, thereby improving the overall health conditions of the affected population (**Sector 3:** WASH).

1.1.3. The Theory of Change of AINA project

The activities of AINA project are based on this development hypothesis and focus squarely on the following four parallel "**IF**" statements:

- **IF** the project supplies vouchers to vulnerable and food-insecure households, **THEN** it will help increase access to nutritious food and help families meet their daily nutritional needs, thus reducing food insecurity in households affected by the current emergency.
- **IF** the AINA project provides emergency/improved agricultural inputs and technical support to ensure sustainable production for project-affected communities, **THEN** communities will have better sustainable production in the next growing season.
- **IF** the project promotes essential hygiene actions and provides households with non-food item kits to enable people to practice key hygiene and sanitation behaviors at household and community level, **THEN** it will reduce or prevent disease transmission among drought-affected households, improving the overall health conditions of those affected.
- **IF** the project rehabilitates water points, trains households in sustainable water use and in the operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water sources, **THEN** it will provide improved and sustainable access to drinking water for affected households in the region.

1.1.4. AINA project components

To achieve its overall objective, AINA project has implemented three (3) main components containing complementary nutrition activities as follows:

- **Sector 1: Food assistance**
 - Supply unconditional restricted product coupons to 8,900 vulnerable households over a nine-month period;

- **Sector 2: Agriculture**

- Supply drought-resistant seeds to vulnerable households;
- Training vulnerable households in climate-smart agricultural technologies and post-harvest practices;
- Train vulnerable households in integrated pest management practices;

- **Sector 3: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- Promote the essential hygiene practices;
- Rehabilitate community water points;
- Train water point committees;
- Allocate WASH NFI kits.

1.1.5. Service area

The AINA project's intervention zone is located in the seventy-five (75) Fokontany, distributed in the Communes of Maniry and Ejeda, in the district of Ampanihy, in the Atsimo Andrefana region of Madagascar (Figure 1).

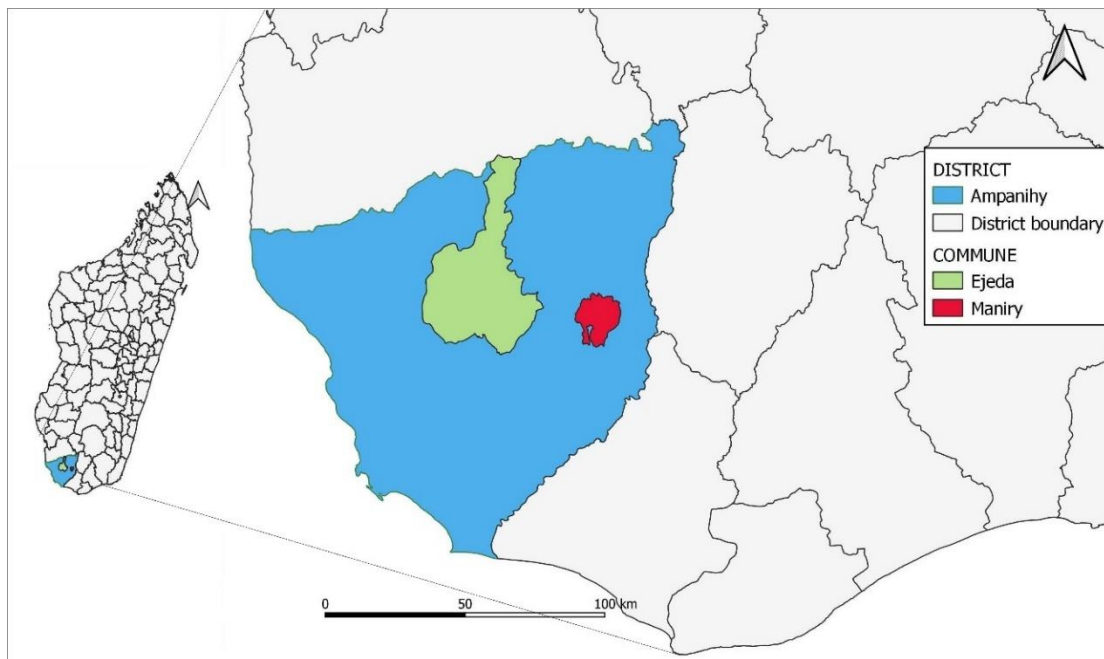


Figure 1. Location of AINA project communes

1.2. RATIONALITY AND PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

1.2.1. Assessment rationale

Final evaluation is essential to assess project 'objectives achievements, strategies and approaches implemented as well as the effects and impacts on the project beneficiaries. For this reason, a final evaluation was conducted for the ending AINA project. This is an exercise to determine how well the project was implemented. Did the project meet the expected results according to the verifiable objectives and indicators mentioned in the AINA project document. The aim of the final evaluation is to give credible and useful information so that the assessment is as objective as possible. It also highlights the necessary and sufficient information, which enables to report back the results obtained. Furthermore, the final evaluation allows capitalizing the project achievements through the different interventions implemented and ensuring the effectiveness of the resources used.

1.2.2. Evaluation objective

The objectives of this final evaluation are to

- Assess progress towards project objectives and results.
- Understand the views or perceptions of project stakeholders on program interventions.
- Identify corrective measures to keep the project on track to achieve its objectives.
- Identify the causes of the main problems that may have delayed the achievement of planned objectives during the first year of the project.
- Identify lessons learned and best practices to help the project team improve project implementation for the next period.

1.2.3. Evaluation questions

The final assessment is based on the following evaluation questions:

- How is AINA project performed in terms of speed, quality, quantity and profitability?
- How satisfied are beneficiaries with the intervention?
- What is the relevance of the project's design to the problems addressed and the soundness of the approaches adopted by the project to solve these problems?
- How sustainable are the results of AINA project, and what measures are recommended for further improvement?

- What are the main lessons learned from the project's performance in terms of community awareness, acceptance and participation?

1.3. EVALUATION DESCRIPTION

1.3.1. Evaluation process

The main activities in the process of implementing this final assessment can be summarized in the following **five (5) main stages**.

Documentary review, which consisted of the review of project/program literature and documents, and enabled the development of the data collection plan.

Design of data collection instruments: development of data collection tools, in this case the quantitative survey questionnaire and interview guides.

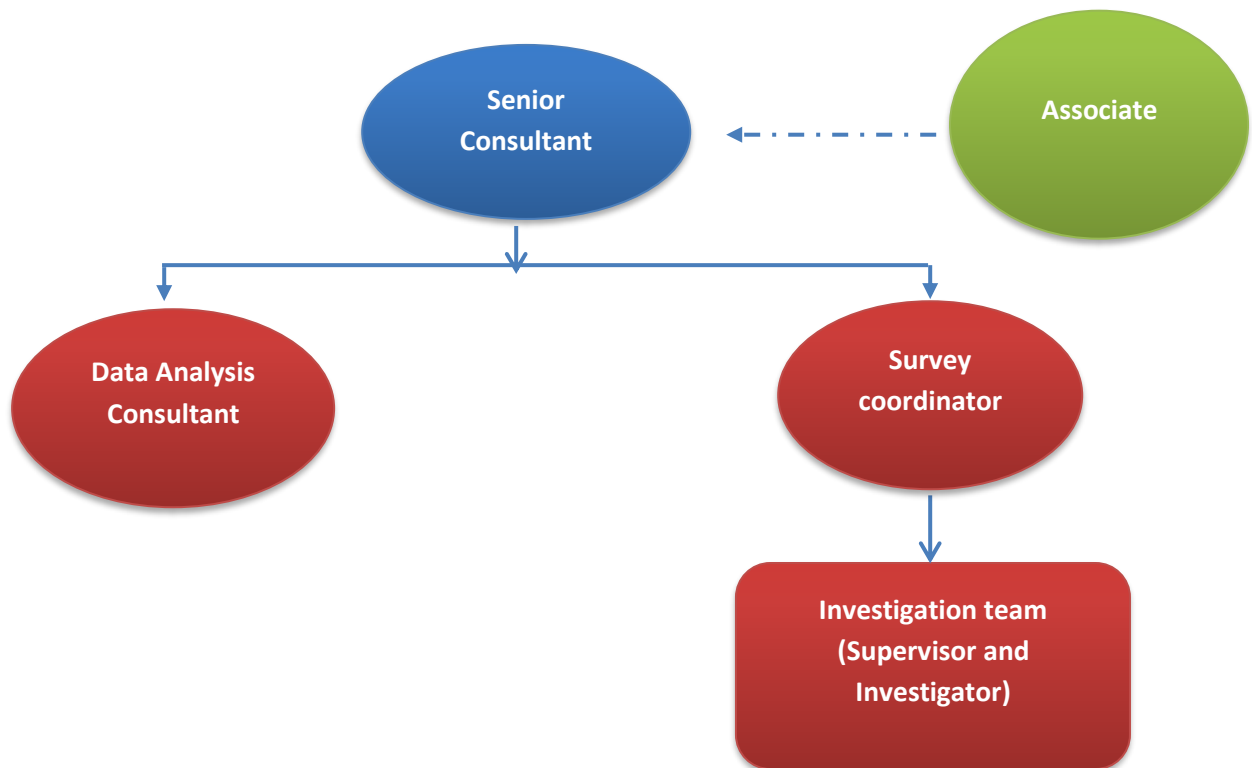
Data collection: implementation of the data collection plan thus defined using the validated tools provided for this purpose in the areas of interest. Quantitative questionnaires were administered to beneficiary households at community level through individual and in-depth/key informant interviews with local authorities, the AINA project staff and other stakeholders. Prior to data collection, the data collection team was trained. Quantitative data were then collected using Kobo Collect software, installed on tablets to improve the quality of the data collected.

Data compilation and analysis: this step was accomplished after field data collection using SPSS v.19 statistical software for quantitative data and grounded theory for qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data analysis is consistent with the different evaluation areas. The results are synthesized with a view to drawing appropriate conclusions, and formulating appropriate recommendations and lessons learned.

Report writing: the consultant proceeded with the drafting of the reports after in-depth analysis of the information collected and consideration of comments and feedback from the ADRA team. This document is a draft report, submitted to the ADRA team for comments and feedback before producing the final report. Once the analysis work is complete, the evaluation team present the preliminary results.

1.3.2. Composition of the evaluation team

The structure and organization of the assessment team can be summarized as follows:



The final evaluation is led by the Principal Consultant, who is also an expert in monitoring and evaluation and in local development. He is assisted by a collaborator for the qualitative component. The other members of the team will be a Data Analyst Consultant and a Survey Coordinator, who provided guidance and supervision to the survey team (3 supervisors and 15 interviewers).

1.3.3. Independence of the evaluation team

The final evaluation of AINA project is an external evaluation carried out by a team of consultants external to the objects of evaluation, including the strategy/approach and implementation of the AINA project in the Ampanihy district. No member of the evaluation team was involved in any way in either the design of the strategy/approach or the implementation of the various AINA project activities.

Furthermore, the present exercise is an objective evaluation based on the evaluation questions defined in the Terms of Reference, and is evidence-based while being free from any undue influence intended to distort the conduct and outcome of the evaluation. Information/data triangulation was undertaken during the evaluation by collecting information from different sources to ensure the credibility of the conclusions.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.1.1. Approach

The implementation of this evaluation is based on a participative and consultative approach, in order to improve the quality of judgment through triangulation (data and method) on the one hand, and to ensure the appropriation and capitalization of the results obtained for future implementation on the other.

This evaluation involves community members at Fokontany level, local authorities, ADRA staff and other stakeholders to gather as much information as possible for analysis.

2.1.2. Methodology - Quantitative study

2.1.2.1. Type of respondent

The respondents to the quantitative survey were beneficiary households living in the Fokontany where AINA project was implemented, including the head of household and/or their spouses. This is a beneficiary-based household survey.

2.1.2.2. Sampling method

The quantitative method uses a two-stage cluster sampling approach. The first stage involves the selection of clusters (the primary sampling unit) based on the probability-proportional-to-size (PPT) method. In the second stage, households within the selected clusters are identified as the secondary sampling unit using the random sampling technique. A cluster corresponds to the Fokontany.

Two-stage cluster sampling is designed to save time and resources, as the survey covers only a set of Fokontany in the Communes of Maniry and Ejeda in the Ampanihy Andrefana district. The households interviewed were selected at random from the list of direct beneficiary households having received support from the AINA project, using the "RANDBETWEEN function" method.

The sampling frame is thus made up of all the Fokontany where the AINA project operates in the intervention zone, together with the number of beneficiary households.

The sample size is **890 households**, representing 10% of the total population according to the Terms of Reference (*ToR*) for this evaluation. The final survey uses **30 clusters** (Fokontany) of **30** households each, giving a final sample size of **900 households**. A margin of error of 5% and a confidence interval of 95% was adopted for the quantitative survey. Data collection took place from May 16 to 22, 2023.

Table 1 shows the number of questionnaires completed by each Commune.

Table 1. Number of completed questionnaires by Commune

Municipality	# Questionnaire
Ejeda	720
Maniry	180

The list of Fokontany selected for the quantitative survey is provided in **Appendix 1**.

2.1.2.3. Indicator to capture

The key indicators to be captured in the final survey of this evaluation are detailed in the Terms of Reference in **Appendix 4**. There are eighteen (18) in total.

2.1.3. Methodology - Qualitative study

2.1.3.1. Type of respondent

Respondents were AINA beneficiary households, local authorities and intermediaries, and AINA project staff members for Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and interviews (individual and key informant), respectively.

2.1.3.2. Sampling method

The qualitative study uses convenience sampling to select FGD members and interviewees. Stakeholders in the two (2) Communes of intervention were interviewed as part of this evaluation. Two (2) and four (4) Fokontany are the subject of the evaluation for the Communes of Maniry and Ejeda, respectively. The Fokontany were selected according to the level of achievement of the activities (high and low = dichotomous approach).

2.1.3.3. Interview conducted

The list of Fokontany visited and the people interviewed for the qualitative part of the final evaluation of the AINA project can be found in **Appendix 2**.

Table 2 details the number of focus group discussions, individual interviews and key informant interviews carried out during the final evaluation.

Table 2. Number of interviews conducted during final evaluation

INTERVIEW TYPE	NUMBER
Focus Group Discussion	9
Individual Interview	11
Key Informant Interview	13

2.2. THE CHALLENGE AND LIMITS OF EVALUATION

Most of the data collected in the household survey is self-reported. Limitations of self-reported data include the potential for exaggeration or omission of information, inaccurate recall, the potential for respondents to give answers they perceive as desirable, expected or acceptable, the reporting of misleading information, and reduced validity if respondents do not fully understand a question. Interviewers have been trained in techniques to mitigate these types of measurement bias.

The reliability of self-reported data is particularly problematic when it comes to estimating the area of cultivated plots. Farmer estimates (i.e., self-reported information) are a simpler, cheaper and more efficient method of data collection, but they can introduce measurement errors due to recall bias, lack of knowledge or perceived incentives to under-report or over-report estimates. Ideally, precise measurement of plot area is required.

The quantitative survey team was unable to reach some Fokontany such as Sakoantovo, Bekily Centre and Ambaromionga for security reasons, even though they are selected among the Fokontany that should be surveyed. Replacement Fokontany were taken from the list of substitutes Fokontany that are determined when the survey Fokontany were selected.

In some Fokontany, the data collection period coincides with market day. This complicates the search for selected beneficiaries, as they left early for the market. However, the time dedicated to data collection is already very tight, making it impossible to extend the time spent in the Fokontany. This led the survey team to administer the questionnaires during the evening.

The number of beneficiaries forecast in the baseline survey (3,200) and that identified during the life of the project (8,900) are different. It is therefore impossible to compare the indicators measured in numbers between the baseline and final surveys. This concerns the following indicators:

- Number of hectares under BHA-supported improved management practices or technologies;
- Number of beneficiary households using improved post-harvest storage practices;

- Number of hectares protected against disease or pests;
- Number of people directly using improved water services provided thanks to BHA funding;
- Number of people with access to basic drinking water services thanks to BHA funding;

Despite the aforementioned constraints, the evaluation team feels that the findings and conclusions are sufficiently evidence-based.

3. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

This section presents the results obtained from the quantitative survey of beneficiaries and the qualitative study conducted as part of the final evaluation of AINA project. The values reported during the baseline survey form the basis of comparison for a better understanding of the evolution of the situation in the AINA project intervention zones. Only the main quantitative results are dealt with in this section, while indicator disaggregation is detailed in **Appendix 3**.

Results are estimated at the 95% confidence level.

3.1. HOUSEHOLD FEATURES

3.1.1. Age of head of household

Data from the final survey reveal that the average age of the head of household (HHH) is 39 (**Table 3**), with a maximum and minimum age of 18 and 90, respectively. The age of the male HHH is estimated at 39.63 years, while that of the female HHH is around 38.75 years.

Table 3. Average age of heads of households

Characteristic	Estimate (years)	Confidence interval
Average age CM	39.16	38.11 - 40.22
Average age Male	39.63	38.16 - 41.11
Average age Female	38.75	37.28 - 40.22

The survey results given in **Table 4** show that 28% of households are headed by women aged between 18 and 25, 48% by women aged between 26 and 50 and around 24% by women aged over 50. Similarly, 20% of households are headed by men between the ages of 18 and 25, almost 60% by men in the 26-50 age bracket, and 20.6% by men over 50. As for marital status, more than half (51.3%) of households are married.

Table 4. Distribution of heads of household by age group

Age group [years]	Proportion (%)		
	Men	Woman	Ensemble (Confidence interval)
Between 18-25	19.6	28.3	24.3 (21.6 - 27.3)
Between 26-50	59.8	48.0	53.4 (50.2 - 56.7)
More than 50	20.6	23.6	22.2 (19.6 - 25.1)

3.1.2. Head of household's level of education

As shown in **Table 5**, the literacy rate of heads of household in the intervention zone has increased significantly compared with 2021. Indeed, heads of household who could read or write increased from 21.7% to 27.8% from 2021 to 2023.

Table 5. Literacy rates

Characteristic	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval [%]
Literate	27.8	24.9 - 30.8
Illiterate	72.2	69.2 - 75.1

There is no significant difference in the literacy rate between male and female heads of household. Around a quarter (25.7%) of female heads of household can read or write, while 30.3% of male heads of household surveyed can read and write (**Figure 2**). The illiteracy rate among heads of household in the study area is high.

In terms of level of education, 55% of male heads of household stopped at elementary school, compared to 57.6% of female heads. From secondary level upwards, male heads of household have the highest rate, with a proportion of 41% versus 40% of women. The proportion of household who have completed university is very low. Male heads of household with a university degree account for only 1.6% compared with 0.8% among female heads of household.

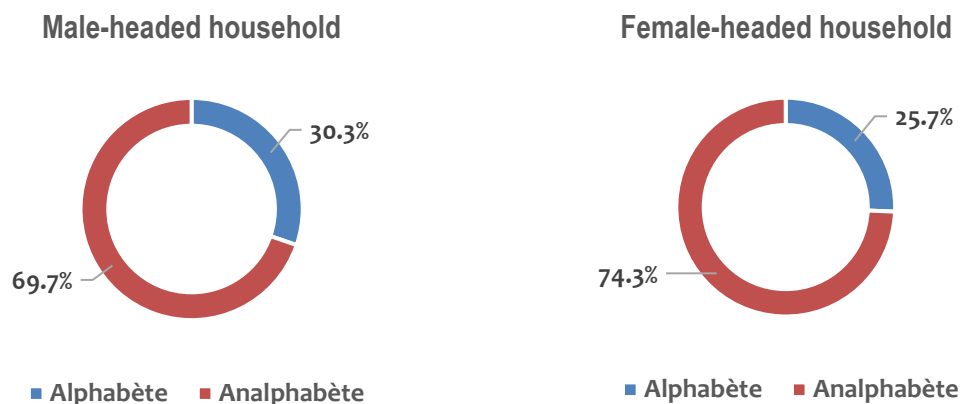


Figure 2: Head of household literacy rate by gender

3.1.3. Household size

According to **Table 6**, the size of households in the survey area varies from one (1) to seventeen (17) persons with an average of 5.85 in 2023 compared with an average of 5.95 persons in the 2021 baseline survey. This means a slight drop in average household size

during this period. Female-headed households have a smaller average household size (5.63) than male-headed households, with an average of 6.1 persons.

Table 6. Household size

Characteristic	Household size	Confidence interval
Overall	5.85	5.70 - 6.00
Male-headed household	6.10	5.87 - 6.33
Female-headed household	5.63	5.44 - 5.83

Table 7 shows that about 69% of households have five or more members. There has been a decline in the percentage of households with more than 9 members in the 2021 baseline survey, from 16% to 11.4%. Analysis by gender indicates that households with more than 9 members are much more common in male-headed households (14.8%) than in female-headed households (8.6%).

Table 7. Household size distribution

Household size	Men's Household Manager		Female Housekeeper		Set	
	Proportion	CI [%]	Proportion	CI [%]	Proportion	CI [%]
Less than 4	28.1	24.0 - 32.6	33.5	29.4 - 37.8	31	28.1 - 34.1
[5 - 6]	34.9	30.4 - 39.6	34.7	30.6 - 39.0	34.8	31.7 - 38.0
[7 - 8]	22.3	18.5 - 26.6	23.2	19.7 - 27.2	22.8	20.1 - 25.6
More than 9	14.8	11.7 - 18.5	8.6	6.4 - 11.5	11.4	9.5 - 13.7

3.1.4. Household's main economic activity

Households were asked about their main economic activity, as this would provide a better understanding of the economic context in the intervention area.

Figure 3 shows that 86% of households declared that agriculture remains their main occupation and source of income. The proportion of farming households has risen sharply compared to 2021 (74%). This may mean that the existence of the project has motivated the population to take a greater interest in farming. There was no change in the percentage of merchant households (8%), although the share of households engaged in "day labor" as their main activity fell from 12 to 4% between 2021 and 2023.

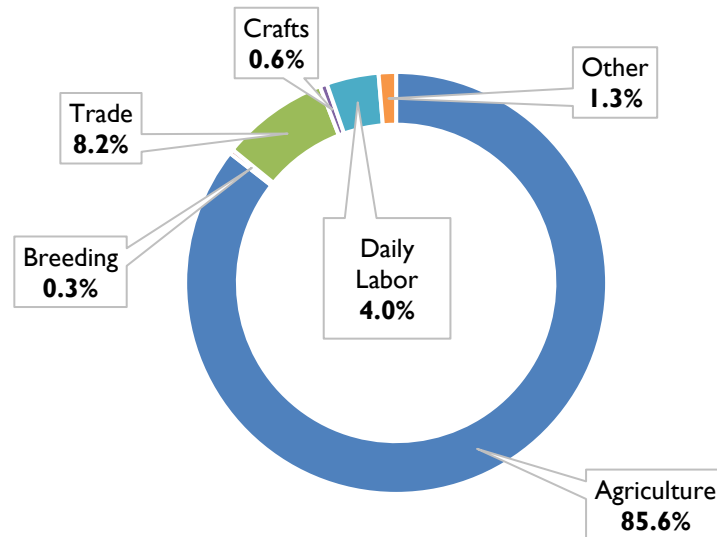


Figure 3. Household main economic activity

3.2. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE AINA PROJECT

This section gives the results associated with the indicators captured in the quantitative survey carried out as part of the final evaluation of AINA project. It comprises three components: nutrition and food assistance, agriculture and WASH.

3.2.1. NUTRITION AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

One of the objectives of AINA project is to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable households in its intervention area. In this respect, it is essential at the end of the project to know the situation as it was at the beginning in order to measure the project's achievements. To this end, the following indicators are collected: Food Consumption Score (FCS); Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI); Household Hunger Index (HHS); Food Aid Utilization Decision.

3.2.1.1. Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Finding 1: *The quantity and quality of the beneficiary household's diet has improved in terms of food consumption score (FCS). However, the FCS averages calculated are still low when compared with the FCS thresholds.*

The method for determining dietary diversity categories known as the FCS method was used in this study, identical to that used in the baseline survey. It involves household dietary diversity measured on the basis of food groups consumed in a week prior to the survey, based on scores (Marivoet, 2017). In this way, a household's food consumption can be classified into one of three categories: poor, borderline or acceptable. The thresholds for FCS are as follows:

Table 8. Typical threshold for FCS

FCS	Profile
0 - 21	Poor
21.5 - 35	Borderline
>35	Acceptable

The results provided by the food consumption score index show that 44.3% of beneficiary households are food-secure, as they have an acceptable level of food consumption (sufficient quantity and quality). Thus, we have seen an improvement in the food security situation in the study area at the end of the project, since only less than 10% of beneficiary households fall into this category at the time of the baseline survey in 2021. The proportion of households in the poor consumption score category fell from 63.6% to 14.2%.

Analysis by household member characteristics reveals a drop in the share of households made up of either adult women or adult men only in the "Poor" consumption category. Indeed, the share of households classified as consumption poor fell for Adult Female households without Adult Male (**FNM**) from 68.6 to 15.5%. The share of adult men without adult women (**MNF**) decreases from 57.1 to 10.8%.

Table 9. Household Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Characteristic	Poor [%]		Limit [%]		Acceptable [%]	
	Proportion	Confidence interval	Proportion	Confidence interval	Proportion	Confidence interval
SCA						
Adult Women and Men (FM)	13.4	10.6 - 16.8	38.3	34.0 - 42.8	48.3	43.7 - 52.8
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	15.5	12.2 - 19.3	44.6	39.8 - 49.5	39.9	35.2 - 44.8
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	10.8	4.1 - 25.5	45.9	30.8 - 61.9	43.2	35.2 - 44.8
Overall	14.2	12.1 - 16.7	41.4	38.3 - 44.7	44.3	41.1 - 47.6

Spatial analysis of the acceptable consumption category (**Figure 4**) shows that the proportion of beneficiary households in the commune of Maniry (45.6%) is higher than in Ejeda (44%). The number of households in the acceptable consumption category increases between 2021 and 2023 in both project communes. This increase is particularly marked in Ejeda (8.6% to 4.0%), compared with Maniry (12.5% to 45.6%).

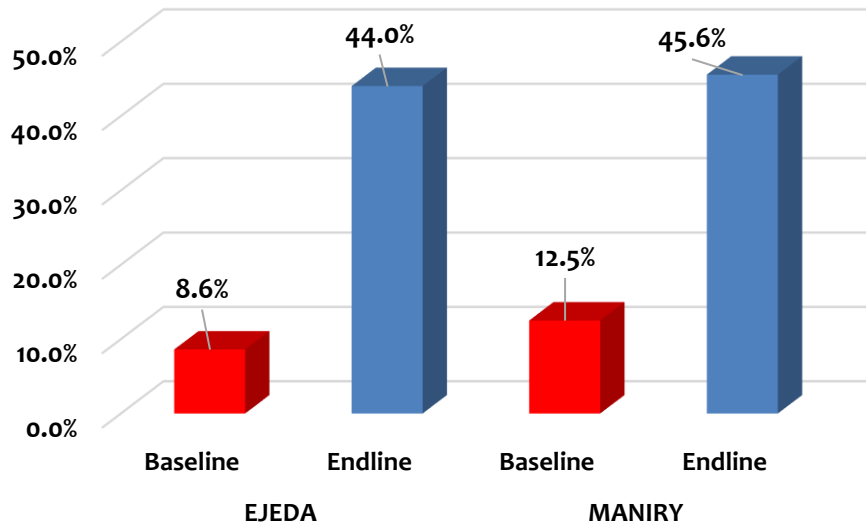


Figure 4. Proportion of households with an acceptable category in both communes

According to **Figure 5**, regardless of household characteristics, all surveyed households reach the average FCS score classified as "borderline", ranging from 21.5 to 35.

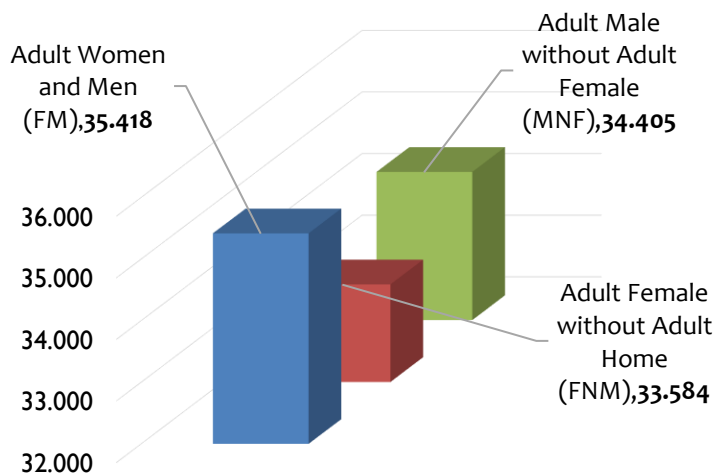


Figure 5: Average FCS of beneficiary households

3.2.1.2. Consumer Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)

Finding 2: Beneficiary households in the intervention zone use fewer consumption coping strategies after project intervention (average rCSI = 18.48) compared to the pre-project situation. This reflects the improved food security situation of the beneficiary household. The project was able to do better than expected (LOA target - rCSI = 20).

The Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) is used as a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. It is based on the short list of five behaviors (coping strategies) that people use when they don't have access to enough food (Maxwell and Caldwell, 2008).

The average rCSI for beneficiary households in the survey area was 18.48, compared with 29.33 in the baseline survey. This indicates a decline in the number of coping strategies used by beneficiary households since the start of the project.

Table 10 shows that the reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) for households made up of adult men and women (**FM**) is 17.78, while those made up of adult women only (**FNM**) and adult men only (**MNF**) are 18.90 and 22.5, respectively. The high rCSI reflects the high use of coping strategies. Referring to the baseline survey, there is a significant drop in rCSI indices overall. The median rCSI for all household categories is less than 20, compared with over 30 in the baseline survey.

Table 10. rCSI Mean and Median

Characteristic	Average		Median
rCSI	Estimate	Confidence interval	Estimate
Adult Women and Men (FM)	17.78	16.76 - 18.79	16.00
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	18.90	17.85 - 19.95	18.00
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	22.54	18.43 - 26.65	20.00
Overall	18.48	17.76 - 19.20	17.00

Figure 6 shows that beneficiary households in Ejeda (18.79) have a slightly higher average rCSI value than those in Maniry (17.21). This result indicates that beneficiary households in Ejeda made greater use of coping strategies than those in Maniry.

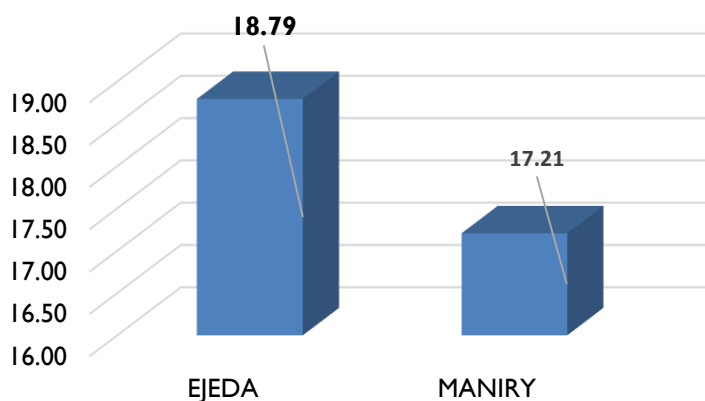


Figure 6. rCSI Average in both communes

3.2.1.3. Household Hunger Index (HHS)

Finding 3: Beneficiary households' access to food has improved compared with the pre-project situation, as 55.4% of beneficiary households suffer from moderate to severe hunger, compared with 93% in the initial situation. A reduction in the severity of hunger was observed at the end of the project. The AINA project has almost reached its target on this indicator (LOA target - 50%).

Hunger Household Scale (HHS) is an indicator used to measure household hunger in food-insecure areas. It is considered a proxy for the quantitative dimension of food access. However, the HHS does not cover food quality (Ballard et al., 2011).

This survey uses the same method as the baseline survey, using the three household hunger categories presented in **Table 11**.

Table 11. HHS category

Household hunger score	Household hunger category
0 - 1	Little or no hunger in the household
2 - 3	Moderate hunger in the household
4 - 6	Severe hunger in the household

Table 12 shows that 55.5% of beneficiary households are moderately or severely hungry, indicating a food access problem encountered by beneficiary households in the survey area.

Analysis by household type shows that households made up of men and women record the lowest proportion (6.5%) in the severe household hunger category.

Compared with the initial pre-project year, there has been a clear improvement in the hunger situation in the survey area, as the proportion of households in moderate or severe hunger has fallen from 93.3% to 55.5%.

Table 12. Prevalence of hunger by HHS category

Characteristic	Little or no hunger in the household		Moderate hunger in the household		Severe hunger in the household	
	Proportion	CI [%]	Proportion	CI [%]	Proportion	CI [%]
HHS						
Adult Women and Men (FM)	46.5	42.0 - 51.1	47.0	42.4 - 51.5	6.5	4.6 - 9.1
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	42.1	37.4 - 47.0	51.1	46.2 - 56.0	6.7	4.7 - 9.6
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	45.9	30.8 - 61.9	43.2	28.4 - 59.4	10.8	4.1-25.5
Overall	44.6	41.3 - 47.8	48.7	45.4 - 51.9	6.8	5.3 - 8.6

According to **Figure 7**, the situation is reversed in both communes. The commune of Maniry has many more beneficiary households (58.9%) suffering from moderate and severe hunger, compared with 54.6% in Ejeda. Compared with the baseline situation, this prevalence of hunger has been reduced by 32% and 40% respectively in the two communes.

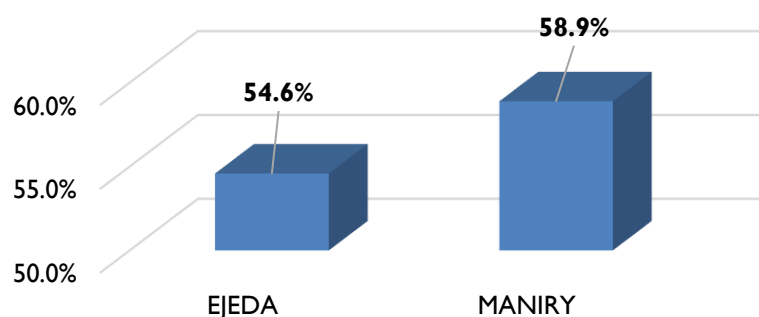


Figure 7. Prevalence of moderate and severe hunger in households in both communes

Overall, the average HHS score for beneficiary households is 1.82, a decrease of 1.25 points on the baseline survey results. Going into more detail, the average HHS score varies from 1.76 to 1.97 for the different household types according to **Table 13**, whereas this score varied from 2.93 to 3.25 in the baseline survey.

Table 13. Mean and median HHS scores

Characteristic	Average		Median
	Estimate	Confidence interval	Estimate
Adult Women and Men (FM)	1.76	1.68-1.88	2.0
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	1.87	1.76-1.98	2.0
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	1.97	1.49-2.45	2.0
Overall	1.82	1.74-1.90	2.00

3.2.1.4. Decision on the use of food aid

Finding 4: Women record a high level of participation (96.4%) in decision-making on the use of food obtained through food aid. The project's target value is almost reached (**LOA target - 100%**).

The aim here is to gain a better understanding of women's involvement in decision-making when their households obtain food from the food aid program. The results of the survey reveal that almost all women (96.4%) declare having participated in decision-making concerning the use of food from the food aid program (**Table 14**). This result shows a high level of participation on the part of women in matters concerning food for their households.

Table 14. Women's participation in decisions on the use of food aid

Features	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Households where women said they participated in the decision to use food aid	96.4	94.3 - 97.7

3.2.2. Agriculture

This sub-section deals with the results obtained concerning the use of improved agricultural technologies, including the availability of seeds during the last cropping season, the application of crop protection practices against disease and insect attack, and the use of improved crop storage practices.

3.2.2.1. Use of Improved Agricultural Technologies

Finding 5: Beneficiary households had access to agricultural seeds during the last cropping season thanks to distribution by the AINA project. However, the target of 100% availability of seeds has not been reached.

Quality seeds are essential for improving crops and guaranteeing increased production, while at the same time coping with the problems posed by climate change, as is the case in Ampanihy. Some 72.4% of beneficiary households claim to have sufficient seeds for their agricultural production (**Table 15**). This represents a 58% increase on the baseline survey. The project has brought about more change in terms of seed availability. However, the 100% availability of seed was not yet achieved during the last cropping season, despite distribution by the AINA project. This perception of insufficient seed availability could be due to the delay in distribution. Households made up of men and women are the most affected by seed shortages.

Table 15. Seed availability during the last crop year

Characteristic	Have enough seeds for their agricultural production	
	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Adult Women and Men (FM)	70.2	65.9 - 74.3
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	74.9	70.3 - 78.9
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	73.0	56.6 – 84.8
Overall	72.4	69.4 - 75.3

By the end of the project, the situation had reversed, with Maniry beneficiary households experiencing slightly more problems in terms of seed availability than those in Ejeda, with a proportion of 70.6% versus 72.6% (**Figure 8**).

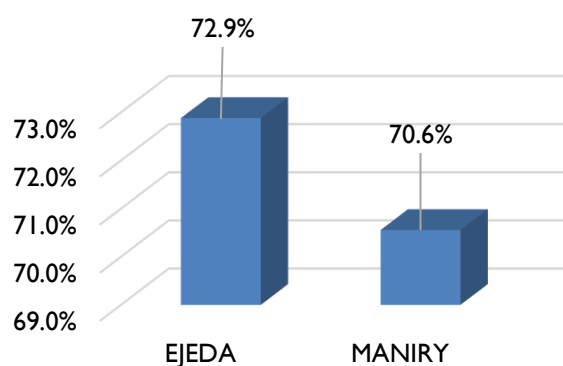


Figure 8. Availability of seeds to beneficiary households in the two communes

Finding 6: Beneficiary households used improved agricultural technologies on a surface area of 2,837 hectares during the last cropping season, exceeding the target value set by the AINA project (LOA target - 1,000 ha).

The results of the final survey reveal that beneficiary households have applied improved agricultural technologies such as improved seeds, row cropping, crop association, mulching (plant cover), the biological method against insects and plant diseases, etc. They used them on a surface area of 2,837 ha to grow sorghum, millet, cowpeas, beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

Table 16. Cultivated area under improved agricultural technologies.

Characteristic	Area cultivated using improved farming techniques	
	Total area [ha]	Confidence interval
Ejeda	2,495	2,347 - 2,644
Maniry	342	278 - 405
Overall	2,837	2,702 - 2,972

3.2.2.2. Use of Practices against pest and disease attacks

Finding 7: Beneficiary households applied the training courses on the biological method for controlling insects and plant diseases with an application rate relatively higher than the set target value (LOA target - 50%). The surface area covered by this method slightly exceeds the target value (LOA target - 1,000 ha).

The AINA project organized training courses on the biological method for controlling insect pests and plant diseases (ADY GASY). The results of this survey indicate that 53.7% of beneficiary households report having received training in the ADY GASY method and having subsequently applied it to their crops (**Table 17**).

The ADY GASY method was applied to 1,101 ha of sorghum, millet, cowpea, beans, peanuts and sweet potatoes grown in the twelve months prior to the survey (**Table 18**).

Table 17. Participation in training and use of the ADY GASY method

Characteristic	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Households trained in the ADY GASY method and having put it into practice	53.7	50.4 - 57.0

Table 18. Area of application of the insect and plant disease control method

Characteristic	Farmland protected against pests and diseases		
	Total land area [ha]	Confidence interval	Proportion of agricultural land protected [%]
Ejeda	911	816 - 1,005	75.6
Maniry	190	143 - 238	78.4
Overall	1,101	1,008 - 1,194	76.1

According to **Figure 9**, the majority of beneficiary households (97.7%) use biochemical pest and disease control, followed by hand-picking at 24.8%. However, there was a low rate of use of crop nutrient management, with a proportion of 1.1%.

The use of insect and disease control methods is much higher among farming households in Maniry (69.8%) than in Ejeda (57.6%).

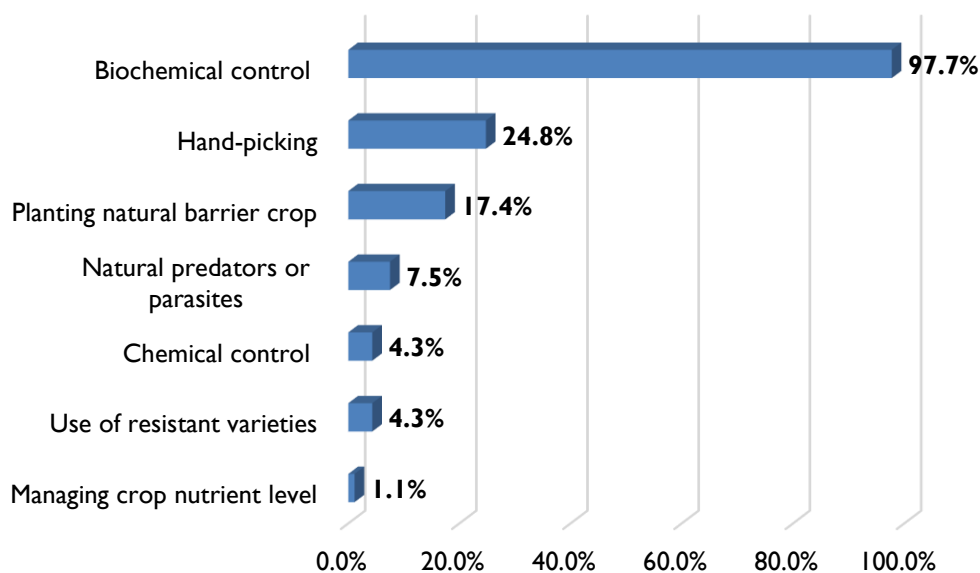


Figure 9. Use of different pest and disease control practices

As shown in **Figure 10**, over sixty percent of households carried out insect and disease control during CUMA and cowpea planting, with proportions of 65.9% and 62.9% respectively. Nearly 60% practiced it when growing groundnuts and sorghum.

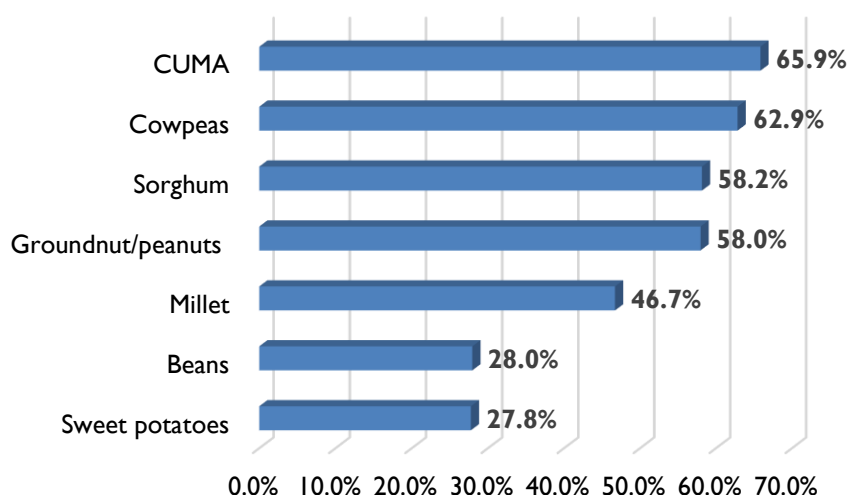


Figure 10. Use of insect and disease control practices crop by crop

3.2.2.3. Use of post-harvest storage practices

Finding 8: The use of improved post-harvest storage practices has improved compared with the pre-project situation. However, more efforts are needed as the result is still far from the target (LOA target - 4,450 individuals).

Some eighty-seven percent (86.8%) of beneficiary households stated that they had stored their produce during the last 12 months, while only 22.6% had used improved post-harvest storage practices. This proportion corresponds to the 1,988 beneficiary farmer households (Table 19). However, there is an improvement in the rate of practices compared with the initial state of the project (ranging from 6.8% to 22.6%). Going into more detail, households with adult women and men make the greatest use (23.6%) of improved post-harvest storage techniques for their produce.

Table 19. Beneficiary households using improved post-harvest storage practices

Characteristic	Use of improved post-harvest storage practices			
	Number of households	Confidence interval	Proportion of households [%]	Confidence interval
Adult Women and Men (FM)	1,068	879 - 1,257	23.6	20.0 - 27.8
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	860	688 - 1,032	22.1	18.3 - 26.5
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	59	12 - 107	16.2	7.5 - 31.7
Overall	1,988	1,745 - 2,230	22.6	20.0 - 25.5

Farmer households stored harvested crops such as groundnuts, sorghum, cowpeas, millet, beans, CUMA and sweet potatoes in 86.2%, 51.4%, 5.2%, 32.7%, 11.6%, 8.8%, and 8.4% of cases, respectively. As shown in **Figure 11**, the proportion of beneficiary households using improved post-harvest storage practices in the commune of Maniry (27.8%) is higher than in Ejeda (21.3%), an increase of 21% and 15% respectively compared with the baseline situation.

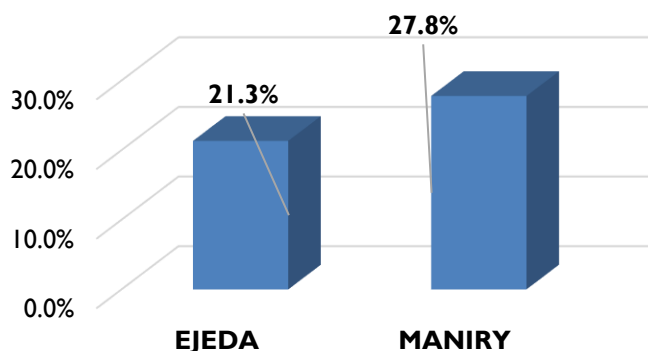


Figure 11. Use of improved post-harvest storage practices in the two communes

3.2.3. WASH

This evaluation collects information on water points and handwashing knowledge and practices to measure the achievement of the project's objectives. Indeed, AINA project aims to improve the overall health conditions of the affected population by improving sustainable access to drinking water and hygiene practices.

3.2.3.1. Source of water used

Finding 9: Access to drinking water has improved for beneficiary households compared with the pre-project situation. However, the rate of use of improved water sources remains relatively modest compared with the target value set (LOA target - 80%).

Figure 12 shows the distribution of use of different types of water source by beneficiary households. There has been a marked increase in the number of households using public taps/borne fountains, from 1% in the baseline survey to 19.1% in the final survey.

The rate of households using boreholes fell from 19.7% to 2.3%. For protected wells, the rate of use rose from 3% to 9.4%. At the same time, this improvement has been offset by a fall in the number of households using surface water, from 38% to 9.4%, and a fall in the number of households using unprotected wells, from 37% to 18.2% of households as the source of drinking water.

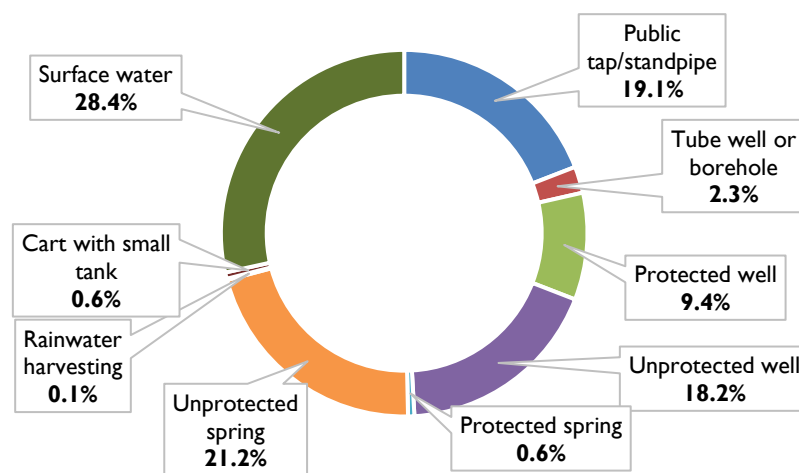


Figure 12. Main sources of domestic water

According to **Table 20**, the rate of use of improved water sources for domestic use (drinking, cooking and hygiene) is estimated at 31.6% overall, compared with 16.7% in the baseline survey. In contrast, the project's target value is 80%. Households with adult men and women (**FM**) recorded the highest rate (32.2%), while those made up of adult men without adult women (**MNF**) showed the lowest rate of use of improved water sources (21.6%).

Table 20. Use of improved water sources for domestic use

Characteristic	Use of improved water sources	
	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Adult Women and Men (FM)	32.3	28.1 - 36.7
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	31.7	27.3 - 36.4
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	21.6	11.2 - 37.7
Overall	31.6	28.6 - 34.7

The results of the quantitative survey also show that 5,093 individuals have access to basic water services, i.e. access to improved water sources located 30 minutes from home for a round trip (**Table 21**).

Table 21. Use of basic water services.

Characteristic	Use of basic water services	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Confidence interval</i>
Adult Women and Men (FM)	3,105	2,186 - 4,024
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	1,810	1,155 - 2,464
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	178	0-374
Overall	5,093	3,972 - 6,213

The number of people using improved water services is also determined as part of this final survey. It refers to the number of individuals with year-round access to water from improved water sources whose water quality is assumed to be good.

10,067 people use improved water services provided by AINA project, including 4,782 men and 5,285 women, according to **Table 22**. This result exceeds the target value set (8,900 individuals).

Table 22. Use of improved water services.

Characteristic	Use of improved water services	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Confidence interval</i>
Male	4,782	4,087 - 5,477
Female	5,285	4,517 - 6,053
Overall	10,067	8,604 - 11,530

3.2.3.2. Water use and quality

Finding 10: *There has been a clear improvement in the safe storage of drinking water in clean containers in the study area between the starting point and the end of AINA project. The use of proper water storage ensures that drinking water in the home is not contaminated. However, the result obtained is relatively low compared with what was expected (LOA target - 60%).*

Households not connected to the mains water supply are forced to store the water they need for daily living. They use containers such as barrels, buckets and other tanks to store water at home. The survey results show that around 87% of households store drinking water at home to meet their needs in the study area. Overall, 35.5% of households use a dedicated container with a lid and spout or ladle (**Figure 13**). This is a relatively low proportion, although its use is essential to ensure that household drinking water is not contaminated.

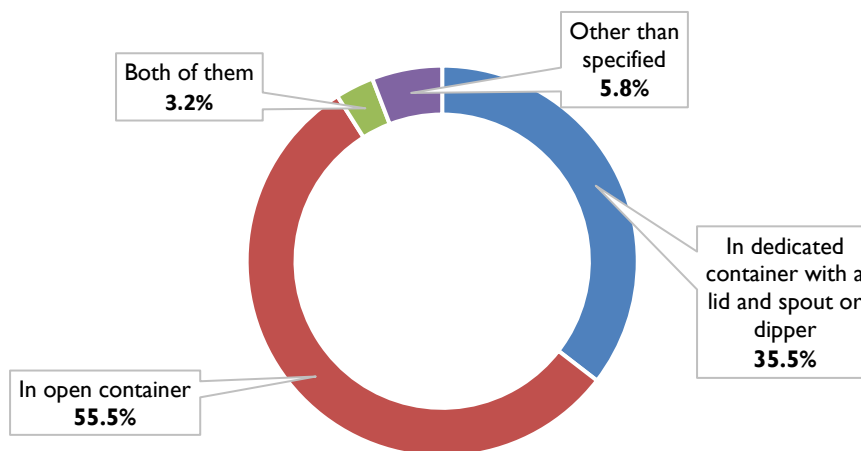


Figure 13. Use of different types of water storage containers

Table 23 shows that 27.1% of beneficiary households adequately store their drinking water in clean containers, whereas very few households (1.7%) did so at the start of the AINA project. Households made up of adult men without adult women (**MNF**) record the lowest proportion of safe water storage in clean containers (11.1%).

Table 23. Safe water storage in clean containers.

Characteristic	Safe water storage in clean containers	
	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Adult Women and Men (FM)	28.9	24.6 - 33.7
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	26.3	21.8 - 31.5
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	11.1	3.6 - 29.4
Overall	27.1	24.0 - 30.5

The colorimetric method was used during the survey to determine the level of free residual chlorine in the water stored in the homes of beneficiary households who had received WASH kits from the AINA project. A free chlorine residual concentration of over 0.2 mg/L guarantees microbiologically clean water. A small proportion of households have water with a free residual chlorine concentration above 0.2 mg/L (**Table 24**).

Table 24. Stored water with free residual chlorine above 0.2 mg/L.

Characteristic	Water with a free residual chlorine content greater than 0.2 mg/L	
	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Confidence interval</i>
Ejeda	17.4	12.3 - 23.9
Maniry	9.0	4.1 - 18.6
Overall	15.0	10.9 - 20.1

Finding 11: Beneficiary households are satisfied with both the content and quality of the non-food items (NFIs) they have received from AINA project. Satisfaction rates are close to the project's target values (**LOA target - 100%**).

The quantitative survey asked about beneficiary households' satisfaction with the non-food items they received. Almost all households were satisfied with the content (96.4%) and quality (97.8%) of these items, as shown in **Table 25**.

Table 25. Beneficiaries' satisfaction with NFI content and quality

Characteristic	Level of satisfaction	
	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Confidence interval</i>
NFI content	96.4	93.9 - 97.9
NFI quality	97.8	95.6 - 98.9

3.2.3.3. Handwashing

Good hygiene, including hand washing, is essential to reduce the risk of diseases commonly spread by viruses and bacteria. However, good hygiene would not be possible without good hygiene practices and the use of appropriate hygiene products and sanitary facilities.

Finding 12: Knowledge of key handwashing moments has reached a relatively high level, and the project has practically exceeded its target (**LOA target - 60%**). The overall level of knowledge has improved compared with the initial situation.

The results of the quantitative survey also contain information on when household members wash their hands. According to **Figure 14**, a considerable proportion of respondents say they should wash their hands after defecating. Before eating is also cited by 71.5% of respondents, then before preparing food (64%) and after caring for a child who has defecated (44.4%).

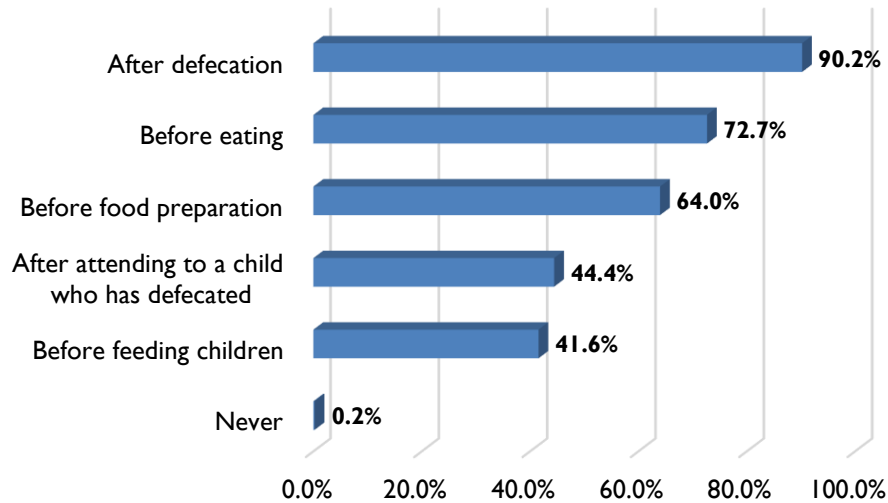


Figure 14. Awareness of critical handwashing times

As **Figure 15** shows, around 25% of respondents knew exactly two, three and five critical times for handwashing. Approximately three percent (3.7%) of respondents knew of no critical time for handwashing.

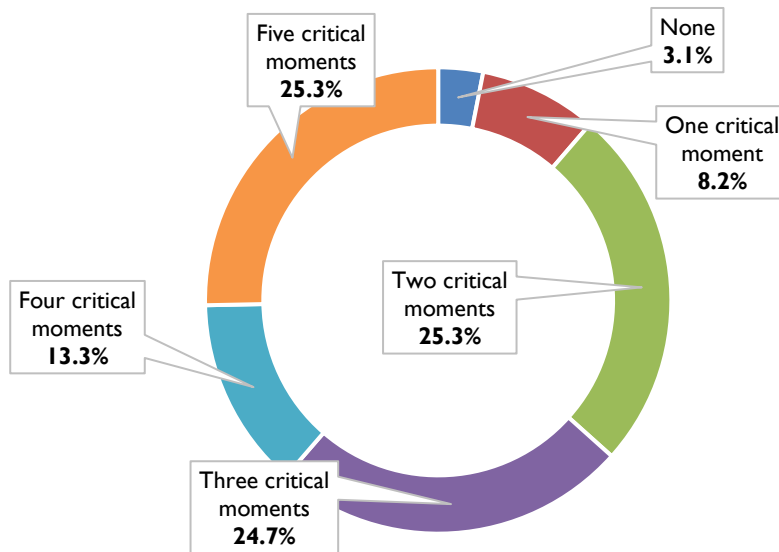


Figure 15. Distribution of knowledge of critical moments of handwashing

Table 26 reveals that around sixty-three percent (63.3%) of people knew at least three critical handwashing times. Gender analysis shows that there is a much greater gap between

men's and women's knowledge of the critical moment for handwashing. 69.7% of women knew at least three critical moments, compared with 39.5% of men.

Compared with the baseline situation, knowledge of critical handwashing times has improved overall, with a 43% increase.

Table 26. Knowledge of at least three critical handwashing moments

Characteristic	Knowledge of at least 3 critical moments	
	Proportion [%]	Confidence interval
Men	39.5	32.8 - 46.6
Woman	69.7	66.2 - 73.0
Overall	63.3	60.1 - 66.4

Finding 13: A relatively high proportion of beneficiary households have access to water and soap at the handwashing point, suggesting the existence of minimum conditions for handwashing. Conditions have improved compared to the pre-project situation.

The final survey also collected information on the presence or absence of water and/or soap or ash at the handwashing station, through direct observation by the interviewers. The results reveal the presence of water, soap/detergent and ash/mud/sand at the handwashing site in 69.2%, 16.6% and 47.4% of cases respectively (**Figure 16**).

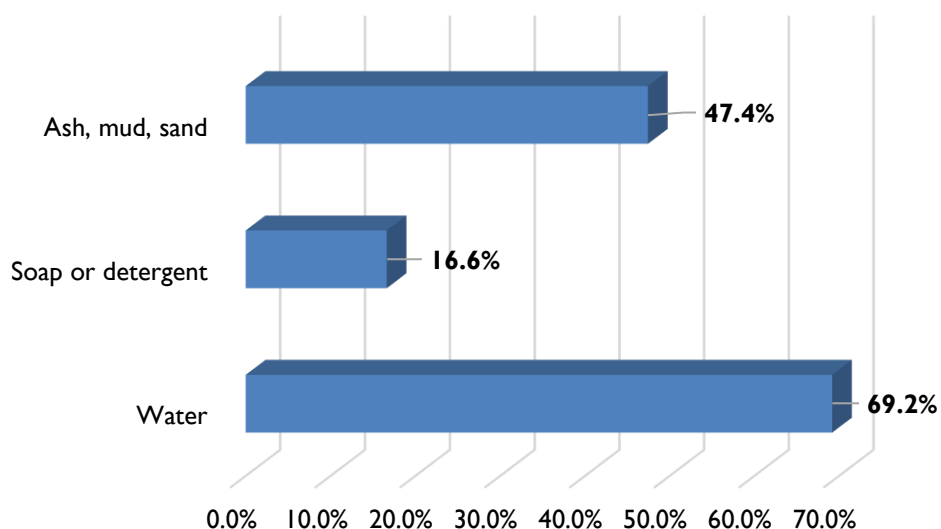


Figure 16. Presence of water and handwashing products at the handwashing point

Water and soap/ash are present simultaneously at the handwashing point in 57.7% of cases, according to the results of the final survey (**Table 27**). The lowest proportion (41.7%) of

presence of water and soap/ash at the handwashing point is observed in households with adult men but no adult women (*MNF*).

Comparison of the initial situation with the post-intervention one reveals a considerable increase in the presence of water and soap/ash at the handwashing point between the two times (0.8% to 57.7%).

Table 27. Simultaneous presence of water and handwashing products at the handwashing point.

Characteristic	Simultaneous presence of water and hand-washing products	
	<i>Proportion [%]</i>	<i>Confidence interval</i>
Adult Women and Men (FM)	59.5	52.8 - 69.5
Female Adult without Male Adult (FNM)	56.6	49.3 - 63.6
Adult Male without Adult Female (MNF)	41.7	18.4 - 69.3
Overall	57.7	52.8 - 62.4

3.3. AINA PROJECT PERFORMANCE

Finding 14: AINA project has been able to reach the 8,900 beneficiary households it set out to reduce their food insecurity and improve their precarious water and hygiene conditions.

Through direct food distribution, AINA project provided 4,000 households with monthly food rations consisting of 30 kg of rice, 4.5 kg of legumes and 3 L of cooking oil. It also provided 8,900 households with agricultural seeds (for food crops and market gardening) and small-scale farming equipment for 445 peasant leaders, in order to boost the agricultural activities of beneficiary households. For the WASH component, AINA project has rehabilitated and/or built twelve (12) water points at community level up to the end of March 2023, including two (02) new boreholes, four (04) old boreholes and eight (08) old wells. Eight (08) new boreholes are currently being finalized. These water points are of great use to the community, both for domestic use and for watering market garden crops.

In addition, AINA project organized training sessions on nutrition and hygiene promotion, and culinary demonstrations, while providing 150 community health workers (CHVs) with cooking utensils. It also provided training in climate-smart agriculture (CSA), good agronomic practices (GAP), integrated pest management (IPM) and post-harvest storage. The latter has led to the establishment of 75 village granaries, built according to the means available to the farmers' group.

In the WASH section, AINA project distributed WASH kits to 1,300 households, containing 5 L of chlorination products in addition to sanitary towels and four bars of soap. 400 other households received WASH kits, including a 20 L container fitted with a water filter, six washable sanitary towels and four bars of soap. The idea is to help households make their drinking water potable.

***Finding 15:** Seed distribution to beneficiary households has fallen behind schedule. These delays have had repercussions on the planning of activities on the one hand, and eventually on the project's performance on the other.*

According to the AINA project plan, seed distribution should have taken place in November and December 2023. However, it only took place in January and February 2023. The delay was mainly due to suppliers' inability to deliver the required quantities on time. Added to this is the poor state of the road, as this period coincides with the rainy season. The training and coaching of beneficiaries in agricultural techniques such as climate-smart agriculture (CSA) has been postponed as a result. However, the project is due to end on July 31, 2023, leaving little time for the monitoring and coaching of beneficiary farmers, which is necessary to ensure that they take ownership of the farming techniques.

***Finding 16 :** The agricultural technical package is relevant for improving household resilience to climate shocks. However, the volume of follow-up and coaching activities for beneficiary households is not necessarily sufficient to ensure medium-term effects.*

The agricultural technical package promoted is relevant to the overall objective of the AINA project. It focuses on climate-smart agriculture (CSA), good agronomic practices (GAP), integrated pest management (IPM) and post-harvest storage practices. It enables beneficiary households to strengthen their resilience in the face of the climate problem prevailing in the area. The CSA approach is a means for farmers to identify the practices best suited to their situation within the framework of the field school. However, the supervision of beneficiary households by the AINA project field agent, with the help of farmer leaders at the school-field level, would require physical time to ensure that the school-field approach is properly assimilated by the farmers. The same applies to the monitoring and supervision of beneficiary households in their own fields. At present, seven (07) field agents cover 75 Fokontany, with an average of 10 to 11 Fokontany per field agent. These field agents are also responsible for carrying out WASH activities with the Community Agents (CA) in the community. As a result, the field agents do not have the time they need to monitor and supervise beneficiary households to ensure the effective adoption of the new agricultural techniques.

3.4. LEVEL OF BENEFICIARY SATISFACTION

***Finding 17:** Overall, beneficiary households greatly appreciate the food distribution carried out by AINA project, as it has enabled them to cope with the emergency situation created by the kere in their area. However, the monthly family ration adopted does not correspond to the average household size in the intervention zone, which has resulted in complaints from beneficiary households.*

In general, food distribution was of great help to beneficiary households during the *kere* period in the intervention zone, as production was mainly devastated by insufficient rainfall and households had no food to eat as a result. Beneficiary households were able to eat rice and legumes thanks to AINA project. In some cases, beneficiary households even shared their food rations with their extended families to help them through the *kere* period.

In addition, beneficiary households have asked for an increase in the food ration distributed, as they claim it does not correspond to their household size. This claim seems to be justified, since the calculation of the monthly food ration adopted is based on a household size of 5, whereas the results of the final survey carried out as part of this evaluation estimate the average household size to be around 6 in the intervention zone.

***Finding 18 :** Generally speaking, beneficiary households are satisfied with the activities of the AINA project's Agriculture component. They correspond to the expectations of households seeking help to relaunch their farming activities. However, they did experience difficulties in controlling the insects that attacked their crops.*

Beneficiary households received seeds for food crops (sorghum, millet, cowpeas, groundnuts, beans and sweet potatoes) and market garden produce from AINA project. Groundnut cultivation is generally good, despite heavy rainfall during cyclone Freddy's passage through the region, which led to a slight drop in production. Sorghum and millet production was also relatively good, despite insect attacks.

Most of the beneficiary farmers had never used these techniques before, nor had they grown certain seeds such as zucchinis or eggplants. The AINA project has thus brought innovations to their cultivation practices. The results are visible on the market and in the gargotes.

Farmers have used biological methods (*ADY GASY*) to combat these insects. These involve a combination of chillies, medicinal plants such as Nîmes, soap and sisal. However, biological methods appear to be of limited effectiveness, as they do not kill the insects, but drive them away from the crop, requiring frequent and regular application to achieve the desired results. Furthermore, farmers have difficulty using biological methods to reach insects that attach themselves to the upper part of the plant stem, as in the case of sorghum and millet, due to a lack of suitable equipment such as a sprayer.

***Finding 19:** The built/rehabilitated water point is very useful as they enable the community members to have access to improved water sources and to pay for water, they need at a lower cost. However, the water supplied by the water point is not sufficient to meet both domestic needs and the needs of crop cultivation around the water point.*

The communities that have benefited from the water supply provided by the AINA project are very satisfied with the results. They now have water points that provide drinking water for domestic use, close to their homes. They previously collected their domestic water from the Linta river, as was the case for the population in the Tanandava Fokontany of the Ejeda Commune. For this, the population had to walk more than 2 km to get a can of water. Otherwise, they had to pay 1,000 ariary per 20 L can of water, whereas at present, user households only pay a contribution of 500 ariary per month to be able to use the water point.

The population can also use the water point to water their market garden crops, which are located in the vicinity of the water point. This is a major advantage for the farmers, as not only can they consume their produce at home, but they can also sell it to improve their source of income. However, it is worth to mention that the water supplied by the water point is not sufficient to meet both domestic needs and the needs of crops grown around the water point. In this case, priority is given to water for domestic use, and the waterpoint committee must ensure that this is the case to avoid conflict among users. There is a group of around 40 to 50 farmer households growing crops around the water point. Their need for water for cultivation is by no means negligible.

3.5. RELEVANCE OF THE AINA PROJECT DESIGN

***Finding 20:** Overall, the design of the AINA project goes beyond a simple humanitarian emergency project, generating potentially positive effects for beneficiaries. However, some beneficiary households claim that they should also receive food assistance, and not only agricultural inputs.*

The design of AINA project is well aligned with the needs of the population in the intervention zone. The project's three components, namely food assistance, agriculture and WASH - are a key factor in helping to reduce food insecurity and remedy precarious water and hygiene conditions in the intervention zone. AINA's theory of change reflects the changes the project intends to bring about through its main activities, which are in line with its objectives.

Food distribution provides an immediate response to the nutritional needs of vulnerable households, while the provision of seeds and training in improved farming techniques are of great help to beneficiary households in relaunching their farming activities. The WASH component focuses more specifically on essential hygiene actions, providing the necessary hygiene kits to improve the overall health conditions of beneficiary households in the intervention zone.

However, it is important to stress that beneficiary households claim that they should also receive food assistance, but not only agricultural inputs. That is the case for households receiving agricultural input during the second phase, since they think that they are as well in needs.

The extension of the AINA project's intervention period (until July 2023) has enabled the construction of eight (08) new water points, which are essential for improving the population's access to at least the basic water supply service.

Finding 21: *The cascade training approach is positive insofar as it relies on local participation, which is a determining factor in the ownership of activities promoted by AINA project.*

The cascade training approach is used in AINA project, especially for the agriculture component, to promote the use of improved farming techniques among beneficiary households. In the AINA project model, the agriculture specialist trains the field agents (7 in number), who in turn train the farmer leaders (445 people) after their training. Once the lead farmers have been trained, they transfer their knowledge to the farmer members of the FFS group. This model is particularly appropriate given that AINA project does not have enough time to disseminate improved farming techniques, as it is an emergency project of relatively short duration. However, it has to reach a fairly high number of beneficiaries (8,900 households). With this approach, technical sharing can take place more quickly between beneficiaries, and the various project managers can visit and advise at all levels of the targets.

However, the success of this approach depends above all on the qualifications of the people trained at different levels of the cascade. Particular attention must be paid to the selection of farmer-leaders, who are responsible for sharing their knowledge and know-how with their peers in the FFS group.

The acquisition of knowledge and skills by farmer-leaders is vital, as they always remain in their communities and can therefore continue their extension activities beyond the life of the project.

Finding 22: *The construction of the new water points poses a serious challenge for AINA project, as it normally requires a relatively long time, whereas AINA project is an emergency project which does not have this necessary time. As a result, the project is behind schedule. In addition, water points may be located a little further away from the hamlet due to technical constraints.*

The construction of a borehole should normally be preceded by a study to secure the investment, and it should be carried out during the low-water period. This takes about a year in principle. However, AINA is an emergency project that initially took fifteen (15) months, then twenty-four (24) months. This fact poses a serious challenge for AINA project in terms of planning. It has to go faster while respecting procedures.

The project also encounters technical problems such as high conductivity, which has led the team to find alternative drilling locations. However, the project team can't make decisions on its own, but has to follow the procedure for changing drilling locations, which leads to a delay in completion. In addition, technical constraints may mean that the water point has to be located a little further from the village (more than 30 minutes), making it more difficult to achieve the objectives of access to basic water services.

The construction of boreholes with a fairly short duration could also impact on the functionality of the water point committee, especially if the settlement village had no experience in water point management. The water point committee should only be created and trained when the water point is actually functional. However, the time remaining will be very short, making it impossible to effectively coach this committee so that it can assume its responsibilities after the end of the project.

3.6. SUSTAINABILITY OF AINA PROJECT RESULTS

***Finding 23:** Beneficiary farmers used row-cropping, intercropping and live cover cropping techniques during the last cropping season. The use of these techniques could lead to their adoption in the medium term.*

The application of row cropping is in pole position among the techniques promoted by AINA project. This is because it is a new technique for the beneficiary farmers, but it greatly facilitates their crop maintenance work, such as weeding. However, adopting farmers have found their production increased, as in the case of groundnuts.

The beneficiary farmers also used the technique of crop association (cowpea and sorghum or cowpea and millet) after the training through the field school (FFS group) because they understood that this technique enables efficient management of the watering of associated crops as well as retaining soil moisture through slower water filtration. They have also used crop association for CUMA, associating onion with bredes and eggplant for repellent action against insect pests, as is the case in Ejeda.

Beneficiary farmers have also used live plant cover such as cowpeas, which can cover crop surfaces for a certain period of time to maintain humidity. However, they have found it difficult to adopt the mulching technique (dead cover) except for market gardening, since plant residues are fodder resources intended for feeding livestock, which are of greater importance to them. Otherwise, plant residues are used either to burn cacti or to roof houses.

To ensure sustainability in terms of management by the beneficiaries, AINA project has tried to facilitate market access and production conservation. The project involves AINA's agricultural marketing department. Farmers begin to negotiate the price of their produce with buyers. They

begin to control the sale or the volume of the sale according to their convenience, whereas before, they only accepted what the buyers proposed.

Farmers also have the village granary for farmers' associations created by community members to collect and sell produce, and collect seeds for the next growing season. This is a very important point for the continuity of the farmers' agricultural activities.

***Finding 24:** The problem posed by the limited effectiveness of the biological method may discourage farmers from using it in the future.*

Farmers have encountered insect attacks in their fields. To deal with them, they applied the biological control method based on a combination of common-sense practices such as the use of peppers, soap, medicinal plants (Nîmes) as well as sisal. As the biological control method is a preventive and corrective measure to prevent pests from causing significant problems, with minimal risk or danger to humans and the ecosystem, it does not kill the insects, but only scares them away. These results require greater effort on the part of farmers, who must apply them more frequently and regularly to achieve the desired results. On the other hand, farmers expected to apply it once and for all to solve the insect pest problem.

In addition, farmers have found it difficult to apply the products they have prepared to insects that attach themselves to the upper part of the cowpea plant, for example. They need sprayers for this application, which they don't have.

***Finding 25:** For the time being, handwashing remains at the knowledge level, without any tangible, palpable practice, even though conditions have clearly improved compared to the pre-project situation.*

In general, beneficiary households are well aware of the key handwashing moments following the various awareness-raising sessions on WASH messages. However, the practice is not yet well established, for a variety of reasons. A number of beneficiary households do not have dedicated handwashing facilities or stations, which makes it difficult to acquire handwashing habits. Water is not available in sufficient quantities in some cases, especially in areas where access to water is difficult. This in no way encourages people to wash their hands properly. In addition, for the households living in the village where AINA project has implemented the water points, they have normally sufficient water for domestic use. As they do not have enough container for storing water at home, they could not have enough water at home for domestic use, including personal hygiene. This could be a factor hindering the practice of handwashing.

On the other hand, handwashing is not yet considered a social norm, so it remains at the awareness stage. Influencing people's handwashing behavior through education and awareness-raising may be necessary, but not sufficient, to initiate and maintain good handwashing practices.

***Finding 26:** The long-term viability of the structures (water points) is fairly well assured, especially for the 13 older water points, given the amount of the contribution that users pay monthly to cover future maintenance and repairs.*

The construction or rehabilitation of water points by AINA project has always been preceded by the setting up of water point committees (CPE) whose responsibility it is to manage the water point, including maintenance and repair where necessary. Discussions with water point committee members at both Marovahatse and Tanandava show that they are aware of their roles and responsibilities with regard to the water point.

The users of the waterpoint have established a *dina* (traditional and community regulation) under the aegis of the waterpoint committee to manage the waterpoint efficiently. According to the *dina*, each user household must pay a monthly contribution of 500 ariary in the Tanandava Fokontany, and there are around 100 households drawing water from this waterpoint at present. This is the only method of financing for the time being, and collection of the contribution is systematic, as in the cases of Marovahatse and Tanandava. The amount and form of the contribution vary from Fokontany to Fokontany. The monthly fee is *expected to* cover maintenance and repair costs, such as tap replacement.

In addition, the delicate parts of the system are still under warranty. Warranties are 12 years and 5 years for panels and submersible pumps respectively. This means that water point users still have enough time to raise the funds needed to pay for major repairs or replacements in the future.

The water points visited have been running for around 10 months since they were built, with no major problems, given that they were under warranty for 6 months after construction. However, CPE members report that they have the contacts of local repairmen in Maniry and Ejeda, who are trained on the waterpoint's solar system by the project. This enables them to diagnose any problems. There is also a repair assistant within the CPE, who has been trained by the project to carry out small repairs such as replacing taps or repairing leaks.

3.7. KEY LESSONS FROM THE AINA PROJECT

***Finding 27:** The AINA emergency project should last between 18 and 24 months, depending on the volume of activities required to achieve the desired results.*

The AINA project falls into the category of humanitarian aid. However, it not only provides an emergency response (relief), but also includes non-emergency activities that link humanitarian aid to long-term development (recovery). In this sense, it takes time to be able to implement development activities once the relief response has been completed. The development component should comprise at least two phases: a phase of actual implementation of activities, and a phase of reinforcement to ensure the adoption and ownership of these activities.

For example, the eight (08) CPEs set up for the water points built during the extension phase of AINA project were trained in March and April 2023. However, the remaining three months of the project may not be enough to properly train the members of these CPEs in their roles and responsibilities regarding the management and sustainability of the waterpoint. And yet, this supervision is vital to ensure the sustainability of the works, including the solar system.

***Finding 28:** Beneficiary targeting should be carried out with the effective participation of the community, including local authorities, but must be preceded by well-targeted information and education campaigns on selection criteria to dispel any misunderstandings, especially when drawing up beneficiary lists.*

In general, targeting beneficiaries is the starting point for any humanitarian aid project. This activity makes it possible to identify the project's beneficiaries, who are households temporarily pushed into food insecurity following shocks, as well as chronically food-insecure households according to the selection criteria adopted.

In practice, there are a number of reasons why it is difficult to correctly identify beneficiaries who meet these criteria. The need for speed in the first emergency response means that beneficiary selection methods cannot be as precise as those normally used. People may not feel concerned at first, due to a lack of information and awareness. But, only once distribution activities begin, will they come forward and make claims. On the other hand, there are some people who are already very familiar with the beneficiary-targeting mechanism, and they go out of their way to write their names in the lists with the various Fokontany, resulting in the existence of duplicates.

Community participation, particularly by local authorities, is essential when targeting beneficiaries, given the speed of the intervention. If communities had a good understanding of the selection criteria and beneficiary identification, they would be much more likely to understand the beneficiary targeting system and perceive it as fair. This, in turn, would reduce the number of complaints to the project staff and reach the households that should benefit from the intervention.

However, it is important to emphasize that soliciting community participation requires strong leadership on the part of the project to avoid any kind of deviation from the implementation mode adopted.

***Finding 29:** It is important to carry out a preliminary identification of the drilling location by means of a geophysical survey in order to secure the investment.*

The preliminary identification of the drilling location is essential not only to be able to go faster during the realization, but also to secure the investment. It is especially necessary for the emergency project which lasts only one year. On the other hand, the service providers recruited

for the construction of water points must at least be able to conduct a rapid geophysical study before drilling. That is to avoid the failure, which should result in the delay of execution.

By the way, the rehabilitation of water points is to be preferred as it does not require much time in terms of identifying the appropriate location because the water point is already there on the one hand, and the community already has some experience in managing the water point on the other hand.

Finding 30: *The use of a simple solar pumping system is best suited to equipping a productive water point (flow rate over 2 m³ /hour) intended to serve a rural community with a fairly large number of households (over 80 households).*

The solar pumping system used in AINA project consists of a solar panel, pump controller and solar pump. It is fairly simple to implement for a community with a low level of education. It is particularly suitable if the following two conditions are met:

- The water point must be productive, i.e., have a flow rate of 2 m³ /hour or more to serve several households in the community (using 15 L of water per person per day for domestic use);
- The community must include more than 80 user households (paying a monthly contribution of 500 ariary) to be able to support to support the maintenance and repair costs of the water point, including the solar pumping system.

Knowledge of the aquifer's flow rate requires at least preliminary geophysical studies to secure investments.

If the captured aquifer is not sufficiently productive, it is still possible to use the solar pumping system if the number of user households allows it, but you need to remember to manage the use of water in relation to the vital needs of the households.

In cases where the number of user households is low, the use of a human-powered pump would be more appropriate, unless user households can bear the costs of maintenance and repair.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. CONCLUSIONS

The AINA project is a good example of an emergency relief project aimed at improving the food security of vulnerable households, as well as their precarious water and hygiene conditions. In its intervention, AINA project has not only provided emergency aid (relief) to vulnerable households, but has also worked on development activities to revive the agricultural activities of beneficiary households (rehabilitation).

Overall, according to its performance indicators, AINA project is achieving its objectives. The diet of beneficiary households improved in terms of both quality and quantity between the pre-project and post-project periods. The proportion of households in the "Poor" consumption category fell by 49 percentage points. The use of consumption coping strategies declined, as the average rCSI fell from 29.3 to 18.48, thus meeting or even exceeding the project target. There has also been an improvement in beneficiary households' access to food, as the proportion of households suffering from moderate or severe hunger has fallen to 55.4% from 93% at the start of the project. The project has almost reached its target on this performance indicator.

On the agricultural front, training in climate-smart agriculture (CSA), good agronomic practices (GAP), integrated pest management (IPM) and post-harvest storage practices has borne fruit. Beneficiary households have applied agricultural technologies such as row-cropping, intercropping, live cover cropping and the biological method for controlling insect pests and plant diseases (ADY GASY) to 2,837 *ha* of their own crop fields. In addition, more than half of the farmers trained in the ADY GASY method report that they applied it during the last cropping season to an area of 1,101 *ha*. However, the project's target is 1,000 *ha*.

In addition, AINA project distributed seeds for food crops and vegetables. The aim is to provide beneficiary farmers with sufficient seed for their growing season. The results of the survey show that 72.4% of beneficiary farmers claim to have had enough seed during the last cropping season. This is already a significant result, but it still falls short of the project objective. This is probably due to delays in seed delivery.

Beneficiary households also used the improved post-harvest production storage practices with the means available to them in their community. The application rate is estimated at 22.6%, which calls for more monitoring and supervision of beneficiary households to obtain convincing results.

In terms of WASH, the AINA project has succeeded in raising the level of knowledge of beneficiary households about key handwashing moments. Overall, this has risen by 43%. Women (69.7%) are more aware of handwashing times than men (39.5%).

AINA project was able to rehabilitate/construct 21 water points in the intervention zone. These achievements have improved the rate of use of improved water sources for domestic use compared with the pre-project situation: from 16.7% to 31.6%. However, the project's target value is 80%. The same applies to the safe storage of drinking water in clean containers. Less than two percent (1.7%) of beneficiary households used this method before the AINA project, whereas the rate of use rose to 27.1% after the intervention, which is still low compared with the target (60%). These results for the WASH component indicate the need for greater efforts in terms of both infrastructure and awareness-raising.

Despite this, the construction of the new water points poses a serious challenge for AINA project since it requires quite a long time which the project does not have as it is an emergency project. This results in the construction of new boreholes during the second phase of AINA project.

In addition, the risks likely to compromise the sustainability of the AINA project's effects are numerous, but the most important factor is the permanent drought. The adoption of good practices needs time, as well as palpable, visual results. Assistance is therefore needed, if only for a short time, to ensure that the beneficiaries will be self-sufficient in the future.

In conclusion, the final assessment of the AINA project is positive, given that the population's food security has generally improved. However, more needs to be done in both the humanitarian aid and recovery components to reinforce the positive trend already achieved.

4.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of this evaluation, the following key recommendations are made to inform the implementation of a similar project in the future.

Implementation approach

An emergency project including both a relief and a recovery component should last between 18 and 24 months to ensure the adoption and ownership of development activities.

The targeting of beneficiaries must be done in collaboration with the community, especially the local authorities, to improve acceptance of the targeting system and the accuracy of the lists. There is always a need for speed at the start of an emergency response, given the short time available.

It is essential to recruit a sufficient number of multi-skilled Field Agents to implement development activities, including training and monitoring/coaching within the community. The number of Field Agents depends above all on the volume of activities to be implemented. Field agents should have a good knowledge of working procedures and experience in the area of work, wherever possible, to facilitate their integration into the community.

Planning must take account of physical constraints such as road conditions, so as not to delay the implementation of activities. Delaying the start of an activity could have an impact on the start-up of subsequent activities, and thus on project results.

At operational level

Provide food aid to vulnerable households to maintain and then improve the food security situation.

Supply seeds to support the relaunch of agricultural activities with more monitoring and supervision.

Promote the use of improved storage practices to avoid losses and enable households to save seeds from their harvest for the next agricultural season.

Raise awareness of the use of a sufficient number of appropriate containers for storing water at home while encouraging the construction of washing facilities (showering, handwashing, etc.) to promote the adoption of good hygiene practices.

Rehabilitate/build more water points to increase household access to an improved source of drinking water. However, it is recommended to favor the rehabilitation of water points as they are already identified, which greatly facilitates the operation.

Conduct a preliminary geophysical study to both accelerate the implantation of the borehole as well as secure the investment.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF FOKONTANY SELECTED FOR THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

COMMUNE	FOKONTANY
EJEDA	MITSORIAKE
EJEDA	MATAVE
EJEDA	BEVIRO CENTRE
EJEDA	BEVIRO BETRONGO
EJEDA	TSIZARAE
EJEDA	ANJATOKA
EJEDA	MANAKARAVAVY
EJEDA	AMPOZIKY
EJEDA	ESIFAKE
EJEDA	MAROVAHATSE
EJEDA	ANKOZOHOZO
EJEDA	ANIVORANO
EJEDA	AMBATOKAPIKE -ANIVORANO
EJEDA	BEHATRAVY CENTER
EJEDA	TRANOMBORO
EJEDA	TSIKOAKAHITSE
EJEDA	ANTSEVASEVA CENTER
EJEDA	TANANDAVA
EJEDA	BEKINAGNA
EJEDA	EJEDA SUD
EJEDA	BEARA
EJEDA	AMBINDA
EJEDA	AMBATOKAPIKE
EJEDA	SAKANAY NORD
MANIRY	MANIRY
MANIRY	ANKILIMIHAMY
MANIRY	BETSAKO
MANIRY	BEGORAGO
MANIRY	EFOTY
MANIRY	PINJO-BAS

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF FOKONTANY VISITED BY THE QUALITATIVE COMPONENT

COMMUNE	FOKONTANY
EJEDA	SEVASEVA CENTER
EJEDA	AMPOZIKY
EJEDA	TANANDAVA;
EJEDA	MAROVAHATSE
MANIRY	MANIRY-CENTRE
MANIRY	BETSAKO

APPENDIX 3. ESTIMATED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Indicator Name or Data Point	Level of Reporting (overall or disaggregate)	Value of Indicator	Standard Error (Standard Deviation of mean in the case of mean)	95% Confidence Interval		LOA target	Comments
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit		
Percent of households where women reported participating in decisions on the use of food assistance	Overall	96.4%	0.9%	94.3%	97.7%	100.0%	Achieved at 96.4%
	< 30 years	95.1%	1.5%	91.3%	97.3%	41.0%	
	30+ years	97.6%	1.0%	94.7%	98.9%	59.0%	
Percent of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Overall	44.3%	1.7%	41.1%	47.6%		No target
	FM HH	48.3%	2.3%	43.7%	52.8%	19.0%	
	FNM HH	39.9%	2.4%	35.2%	44.8%	18.0%	
	MNF HH	43.2%	8.1%	35.2%	44.8%	24.0%	
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with poor Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Overall	14.2%	1.2%	12.1%	16.7%		No target
	FM HH	13.4%	1.6%	10.6%	16.8%		
	FNM HH	15.5%	1.8%	12.2%	19.3%		
	MNF HH	10.8%	5.1%	4.1%	25.5%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS)	Overall	41.4%	1.6%	38.3%	44.7%		No target
	FM HH	38.3%	2.3%	34.0%	42.8%	40.0%	
	FNM HH	44.6%	2.5%	39.8%	49.5%	32.0%	
	MNF HH	45.9%	8.2%	30.8%	61.9%	38.0%	
	CNA HH	N/A					
Mean FCS score	Overall	34.56	.4583	33.66	35.46		No target
	FM HH	35.42	.6356	34.17	36.66		
	FNM HH	33.58	.6882	32.23	34.93		
	MNF HH	34.41	2.3316	29.89	38.92		

Indicator Name or Data Point	Level of Reporting (overall or disaggregate)	Value of Indicator	Standard Error (Standard Deviation of mean in the case of mean)	95% Confidence Interval		LOA target	Comments
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Median FCS score	Overall	33.00					No target
	FM HH	34.50					
	FNM HH	32.00					
	MNF HH	33.00					
	CNA HH	N/A					
Total number of beneficiary households in the survey	Overall	900					Not applicable
	FM HH	462					
	FNM HH	401					
	MNF HH	37					
	CNA HH	0					
Mean Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score	Overall	18.48	.367	17.76	19.20	20.00	More than expected
	FM HH	17.78	.516	16.76	18.79		
	FNM HH	18.90	.533	17.85	19.95		
	MNF HH	22.54	2.002	18.43	26.65		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Median Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score	Overall	17.00				20.00	More than expected
	FM HH	16.00					
	FNM HH	18.00					
	MNF HH	20.00					
	CNA HH	N/A					
HHS mean score	Overall	1.82	.040	1.74	1.90		More than expected
	FM HH	1.76	.056	1.68	1.88		
	FNM HH	1.87	.057	1.76	1.98		

Indicator Name or Data Point	Level of Reporting (overall or disaggregate)	Value of Indicator	Standard Error (Standard Deviation of mean in the case of mean)	95% Confidence Interval		LOA target	Comments
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit		
	MNF HH	1.97	.234	1.49	2.45		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with moderate and severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores	Overall	55.4%	1.7%	52.2%	58.7%	50.0%	Almost achieved
	FM HH	53.5%	2.3%	48.9%	58.0%		
	FNM HH	57.9%	2.5%	53.0%	62.6%		
	MNF HH	54.1%	8.2%	38.1%	69.2%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with moderate Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores	Overall	48.7%	1.7%	45.4%	51.9%	30.0%	Comment is not appropriate
	FM HH	47.0%	2.3%	42.4%	51.5%		
	FNM HH	51.1%	2.5%	46.2%	56.0%		
	MNF HH	43.2%	8.1%	28.4%	59.4%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with severe Household Hunger Scale (HHS) scores	Overall	6.8%	0.8%	5.3%	8.6%	20.0%	Comment is not appropriate
	FM HH	6.5%	1.1%	4.6%	9.1%		
	FNM HH	6.7%	1.3%	4.7%	9.6%		
	MNF HH	10.8%	5.1%	4.1%	25.5%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households with access to sufficient seed to plant	Overall	72.4%	1.5%	69.4%	75.3%	100.0%	Achieved at 72.4%
	FM HH	70.2%	2.1%	65.9%	74.3%		
	FNM HH	74.9%	2.2%	70.3%	78.9%		
	MNF HH	73.0%	7.3%	56.6%	84.8%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Number of hectares under improved technologies as result of BHA assistance	Overall	2,837	69	2,702	2,972	1,000	Over achieved

Indicator Name or Data Point	Level of Reporting (overall or disaggregate)	Value of Indicator	Standard Error (Standard Deviation of mean in the case of mean)	95% Confidence Interval		LOA target	Comments
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit		
Number of hectares protected against disease or pest attacks	Overall	1,101	47	1,008	1,194	1,000	Over achieved
Percentage of hectares protected against disease or pest attacks	Overall	76.1%	6.9%	69.2%	83.0%	100.0%	Achieved at 76.1%
Number of beneficiary households using improved post-harvest storage practices	Overall	1,988	124	1,745	2,230	4,450	Achieved at 44.7%
	FM HH	1,068	96	879	1,257	3,694	
	FNM HH	860	88	688	1,032	757	
	MNF HH	59	12	12	107	0	
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percentage of individual receiving training and practicing appropriate crop protection	Overall	53.7%	1.7%	50.4%	57.0%	50.0%	Over achieved
	Male	54.0%	2.5%	49.2%	58.8%	49.0%	
	Female	53.4%	2.3%	49.0%	57.9%	51.0%	
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on premises	Overall	57.7%	2.4%	52.8%	62.4%	60.0%	Almost achieved
	FM HH	59.5%	3.3%	52.8%	65.5%		
	FNM HH	56.6%	3.7%	49.3%	63.6%		
	MNF HH	41.7%	14.2%	18.4%	69.3%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of people targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands	Overall	63.3%	1.6%	60.1%	66.4%	60.0%	Over achieved
	Male	39.5%	3.5%	32.8%	46.6%	20.0%	
	Female	69.7%	1.7%	66.2%	73.0%	40.0%	
Percent of households targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who store their drinking water safely in clean containers.	Overall	27.1%	1.7%	24.0%	30.5%	60.0%	Achieved at 45.1%
	FM HH	28.9%	2.3%	24.6%	33.7%		
	FNM HH	26.3%	2.5%	21.8%	31.5%		
	MNF HH	11.1%	6.1%	3.6%	29.4%		
	CNA HH	N/A					

Indicator Name or Data Point	Level of Reporting (overall or disaggregate)	Value of Indicator	Standard Error (Standard Deviation of mean in the case of mean)	95% Confidence Interval		LOA target	Comments
				Lower Limit	Upper Limit		
Percentage of HH reporting satisfaction with the content of NFI received from direct distribution	Overall	96.4%	1.0%	93.9%	97.9%	70.0%	Over achieved
Percentage of HH reporting satisfaction with the quality of NFI received from direct distribution	Overall	97.8%	0.8%	95.6%	98.9%	70.0%	Over achieved
Number of individuals using directly improved water services as a result of BHA assistance	Overall	10,067	746	8,604	11,530	8,900	Over achieved
	Male	4,782	354	4,087	5,477	3,827	
	Female	5,285	391	4,517	6,053	5,073	
Number of individuals gaining access to basic drinking water services as a result of BHA assistance	Overall	5,093	571	3,972	6,213		Achieved at 81.9%
	FM HH	3,105	468	2,186	4,024		
	FNM HH	1,810	333	1,155	2,464		
	MNF HH	178	100	0	374		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percent of households targeted by WASH programming that are collecting all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources	Overall	31.6%	1.5%	28.6%	34.7%	80.0%	Achieved at 39.5%.
	FM HH	32.3%	2.2%	28.1%	36.7%		
	FNM HH	31.7%	2.3%	27.3%	36.4%		
	MNF HH	21.6%	6.8%	11.2%	37.7%		
	CNA HH	N/A					
Percentage of households whose drinking water supply has free residual chlorine (FRC) > 0.2 mg/L.	Overall	15.0%	2.3%	10.9%	20.1%	80.0%	Achieved at 18.75%

APPENDIX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE



TERMS OF REFERENCE

AINA PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION CONSULTANT

Communes Ejeda and Maniry, District Ampanihy, Region Atsimo Andrefana.

May 2023

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

As part of the implementation of humanitarian emergency projects in the southern region of Madagascar, BHA/USAID and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) have designed and signed an agreement for the implementation of the AINA project in the Atsimo-Andrefana region, more specifically in the commune of Maniry and the commune of Ejeda, in the district of Ampanihy-ouest, with the overall aim of providing vital food aid, agricultural support and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in Madagascar's Grand Sud region, in order to reduce food insecurity and remedy the disastrous water and hygiene conditions of 8,900 vulnerable households. The project, has three specific objectives, namely 1) To improve access to food by providing vouchers for the purchase of basic products and assistance to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable and insecure households; 2) To improve household resilience to climatic shocks by encouraging the use of smart agricultural practices to meet household food needs; and 3) To improve access to sources of drinking water, the supply of NFI kits, and hygiene practices at household level, thereby improving the overall health conditions of the affected population. In terms of implementation period, the AINA project has a duration of 22 months, from July 2021 to May 2023, with a fund of 6,000,000 dollars to achieve the expected results through the planned activities, including:

- **Outcome 1.1:** Increased access to nutritious food that meets the daily caloric needs of vulnerable households ;
- **Outcome 2.1:** Increased use of climate-smart agricultural practices to ensure sustainable production in the next growing season with increased adoption of pest and disease management practices;
- **Outcome 3.1:** Increased access to improved water sources and better hygiene and sanitation practices.

Following the initial assessment of the project carried out in September 2021, to measure the overall baseline situation, in particular the relevance, efficiency and potential impact of a project, various indications show that the AINA project could have several potential positive impacts in terms of increasing food availability and accessibility. These impacts remain to be measured on the basis of reliable benchmarks after the implementation period, with reference to the following theories of change:

- If the program distributes commodity vouchers to vulnerable and food-insecure households, THEN it will contribute to better access to nutritious food and help families meet their daily nutrient needs, thus reducing food insecurity in households affected by the current emergency.
- If the project provides emergency/improved agricultural inputs and technical support to ensure sustainable production for project-affected communities,

THEN the communities will have better sustainable production for the next growing season.

- If the program promotes essential hygiene actions and provides households with NFI kits to enable people to practice key hygiene behaviors and sanitation at household and community level, THEN it will reduce or prevent disease transmission among drought-affected households, thus improving the overall health conditions of the affected populations.
- If the program rehabilitates water points, trains households in sustainable water use and in the operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water sources, then it will provide improved and sustainable access to drinking water for affected households in the region.

To measure the impact of the project's actions, post-distribution monitoring surveys are carried out every quarter, as well as a mid-term evaluation in August 2022. A final evaluation will be scheduled for May 2023, at the level of beneficiary households, to measure the effect and impact of the project.

2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of the final evaluation is to assess the results achieved by the project during its implementation period, in relation to the results expected in the project proposal.

The specific objectives of this final evaluation are to analyze and update the database on the effects of the actions and the impact prospects of the indicators to be collected and evaluated annually according to the notification mentioned in the monitoring-evaluation plan of the AINA project and the descriptive document of the donor indicators, in particular:

- Assess progress towards project objectives and results.
- Understand the views or perceptions of project stakeholders on program interventions.
- Identify corrective measures to keep the project on track to achieve its objectives.
- Identify the causes of the main problems that may have delayed the achievement of planned objectives during the first year of the project.
- Identify lessons learned and best practices to help the project team improve project implementation for the next period.

3. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

3.1 Food safety

Ind F02: Percentage of households where women reported having participated in decisions on the use of food aid;

Ind FS01 : Percentage of households with poor, borderline and acceptable FCS food consumption scores ;

Ind FS02: Mean and median Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) score ;

Ind FS03: Scores of the percentage of households with moderate and severe scores on the Household Hunger Scale (HHS);

3.2 Agriculture

Ind A02: Number of hectares under improved management practices or technologies with BHA support ;

Ind A04: Number of beneficiary households using improved post-harvest storage practices ;

Ind A05: Percentage of households with access to sufficient seed to grow crops

Ind A10 : Number and percentage of hectares protected against attacks by diseases or harmful organisms ;

Ind A12: Percentage of people trained and applying appropriate crop protection procedures ;

3.3 WASH: hygiene promotion and water point infrastructure.

Ind W08: Percentage of beneficiary households with on-site water and soap at a hand-washing station ;

Ind W10: Percentage of people targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who know at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash their hands ;

Ind W11: Percentage of households targeted by the hygiene promotion activity that store their drinking water safely in clean containers ;

Ind W26: Percentage of households expressing satisfaction with the content of WASH non-food products received through direct distribution (i.e. kits) or vouchers ;

Ind W28: Percentage of households expressing satisfaction with the quality of WASH non-food products received through direct distribution (i.e. kits) by voucher or cash ;

Ind W29: Number of people directly using improved water services provided thanks to BHA funding ;

Ind W30: Number of people with access to basic drinking water services thanks to BHA funding ;

Ind W33: Percentage of households targeted by WASH activity that collect all water for drinking, cooking and hygiene from improved water sources ;

Ind W35: Percentage of households whose drinking water supply has a free chlorine residual (FCR) > 0.2 mg/L.

4. KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The final evaluation survey will answer the following main evaluation questions:

- How is the AINA project performing in terms of speed, quality, quantity and profitability?
- How satisfied are beneficiaries with the intervention?
- What is the relevance of the project's design to the problems addressed and the soundness of the approaches adopted by the project to solve these problems?
- How sustainable are the results of the AINA project, and what measures are recommended for further improvement?
- What are the main lessons learned from the project's performance in terms of community awareness, acceptance and participation?

5. EXPECTED SURVEY RESULTS

The expected outcome of the survey is to issue findings on the quality of implementation of the AINA-ADRA project, taking into account the performance of the project indicators, and then to produce any corrective measures to be taken, i.e. to provide all the necessary and sufficient information to report on the results obtained, to capitalize on the achievements of the intervention during the project implementation period, and to ensure efficient use of resources.

6. CONSULTANT DELIVERABLES

- Final version of the survey methodology ;
- Final version of updated questionnaires in French, English and Malagasy, training manual in French, XLSFORM version of finalized and validated questionnaires, data figures after analysis.
- Final survey report in French and English.
- Datasets (Anonymized)
- Codebook

7. METHODOLOGY

7.1 Approach

The survey will be based on a mixed-method approach using both quantitative and qualitative analysis, including document analysis, key informant interviews (KII), and focus group discussions (FGD). This method will enable a wide range of consultations and interviews with the project's target beneficiaries. They are located in the seventy-five (75) fokontany (*Cf. appendix n°001*).

Interviewees for the survey will be selected at random from the list of project beneficiaries, local authorities and community committee members. Sampling will be based on the project's monitoring and evaluation plan document and the BHA indicators descriptive document. In accordance with these terms of reference, the consultant will assume primary responsibility for the design of the final evaluation survey and evaluation methodology, taking into account a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% in the quantitative survey sample. This will include the process of determining the appropriate sampling methodology, sample size and site selection, developing the evaluation tool(s) and planning a detailed schedule for data collection, analysis and reporting.

Qualitative and qualitative methodologies will be used to gather information through key interviews with direct beneficiaries of the project who have received support from the intervention.

Sampling will be based on the project's monitoring and evaluation plan document and BHA's indicator description document. In this context, we will use the random methodology based on the list of direct beneficiary households having received project support, using the "RANDBETWEEN function" calculation method, with a sample size of 10% of project beneficiaries with a margin of error of 5% and a confidence interval of 95%, i.e. 890 households scattered across the 75 fokontany of intervention in these two communes.

7.2 Evaluation limitations

- **Cultural contexts:** questions on food rations and nutrition are always focused on women, even if men are included in the list of people to be surveyed,
- **Level of education of beneficiaries:** the majority of beneficiaries have difficulty answering questions that require a numerical response with a unit of measurement or date (e.g. quantity in Kg of rations consumed, quantity of seed sown in grams, date of sowing or distribution).
- **Community accessibility:** distance between villages and road conditions.
- **The absence of some of the beneficiaries to maintain during market days.**
- **The use of the likert scale to assess beneficiaries' perception of the results:** This aspect is more cultural than technical, as the Malagasy are very

much into the unspoken, and therefore don't say a categorical "no", but always give positive answers with explanations/speeches that tend towards the negative. On this point, it's best to use percentages (e.g.: 100% satisfied, 75% satisfied or, 25% satisfied).

7.3 Resources to be mobilized

➤ Human resources :

Recruitment of interviewers and local supervisors to be in charge of the consulting group

➤ Material resources :

Survey participants will be provided with the materials they need to complete the survey.

7.4 Survey duration :

The survey is scheduled to last 30 days: 3 days of training, 6 days of fieldwork, and 21 days of preparatory work, data analysis and reporting.

7.5 Questionnaires :

Once the questionnaire types have been designed, reliability (verification) will be entrusted to ADRA Madagascar's National M&E Coordinator and ADRA International's M&E in order to improve and specify the quality of the questionnaires to be used.

8. WORKING ENVIRONMENT

During this annual survey, an external consultant is hired to provide technical support for the survey processes, analysis and data. The detailed roles of the consultant and the AINA project staff are described below:

8.1 The consultant

- Ensure the development of the survey methodology;
- Design the training manual and lead the training of interviewers;
- Update the various data collection and analysis tools according to the required recommendations: questionnaires in French, survey and training manuals.
- Data collection: training and supervision of data collection;
- Data entry and filtering: data analysis and processing.
- Provide the data and write the report;
- Drafting and submitting the report: the consultant will draft the final

evaluation report combined with the indicator values collected during the final survey, so as to be able to update the dashboard of project indicators to be submitted to the donor.

8.2 AINA Staffs (DP/MEAL/SPEC)

Provide feedback and validate the survey documents drawn up by the consultants: methodology, questionnaires and configuration of questionnaires in XLS form, etc.

8.3 Confidentiality and ownership of data/documentation

All documents (field data/reports) generated under this agreement remain the exclusive property of USAID/BHA and ADRA Madagascar. The Consultant shall not use, reproduce, publish, duplicate or share in whole or in part any such materials or documents without the prior approval/permission of ADRA Madagascar.

8.4 Survey summary table

# Day for classroom and field training	03 days
# Day for field data collection	06 days
# Day for Tana-Ampanihy travel, preparation of survey documents, data processing and reporting	26 days
# Commune	02
# Fokontany	75
# Surveyors	15
# Supervisor	03
# external consulting firm in monitoring and evaluation	01

APPENDIX 5: EVALUATION PROCESS AND TIMETABLE

#	PHASE AND ACTIVITIES	DURATION (DAY)	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	REVISED DATE	OBSERVATION
STEP 1: LITERATURE REVIEW					
1	REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DOCUMENTS	3	- Principal Consultant - Data Analysis Consultant	May 4 - 7	
STEP 2: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS					
2	REVUE OUTIL COLLECTE DONNÉES QUANTITATIVES	2	- Data Analysis Consultant	May 5 - 7	
3	DEVELOPMENT GUIDE INTERVIEW	2	- Senior Consultant	May 8 - 9	
4	QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION	2	- Data Analysis Consultant - Survey Coordinator	May 8 - 9	
5	INPUT MASK DEVELOPMENT	3	- Data Analysis Consultant	May 8 - 10	
STEP 3: TRAINING THE SURVEY TEAM					
7	TANA-AMPANIHY TRIP	3	- Senior Consultant - Survey Coordinator - Associate	May 9 - 11	
8	TRAINING PREPARATION	1	- Survey coordinator	May 11	
9	TRAINING THE SURVEY TEAM	3	- Senior Consultant - Survey Coordinator - Associate	May 12 - 15	
STEP 4: DATA COLLECTION					
10	PREPARATION OF THE COLLECTION	1	- Survey coordinator	May 15	
11	QUANTITATIVE DATA COLLECTION	6	- Survey coordinator - Survey team	May 16 - 22	

#	PHASE AND ACTIVITIES	DURATION (DAY)	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	REVISED DATE	OBSERVATION
12	QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION	6	- Senior Consultant - Associate	May 12 - 18	
13	RETURN TRIP AMPANIHY - TANA	3	- Senior Consultant - Survey Coordinator - Associate	May 18 - 21	
STEP 5: DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS					
14	DATA CLEARING	3	- Data Analysis Consultant	May 24 - 26	
15	ANALYSIS AND TABULATION OF QUANTITATIVE DATA	4	- Principal Consultant - Data Analysis Consultant	May 28 - 31	
16	ANALYSIS OF QUALITATIVE DATA	5	- Senior Consultant - Associate	May 24 - 29	
STEP 6: REPORT WRITING					
17	DRAFTING THE INTERIM REPORT	7	- Principal Consultant - Data Analysis Consultant	May 31st - June 7th	
18	SUBMISSION OF INTERIM REPORT		- Senior Consultant	June 8	
19	REVIEW OF INTERIM REPORT		ADRA	June 9 - 16	
20	FINALIZATION OF THE FINAL EVALUATION REPORT	2	- Senior Consultant	June 18 - 19	
21	TRANSLATION FINAL REPORT	5	- Senior Consultant - Translator	June 9 - 19	
22	SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORT		- Senior Consultant	June 20	

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

ZONE	RESPONDENT TYPE
STAFF AINA	Project Manager
	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager
	Head of Agriculture Section
	Food Distribution Manager
	Infrastructure Manager - WASH
	WASH Manager
	Marketing Manager
	5 AINA Field Agents
MANIRY	Paysan Leader Maniry (FGD)
	Groupe FFS Maniry (FGD)
	President Fokontany Maniry
	Vice President Fokontany Betsako
	Peasant Leader Betsako
	Community Agent Betsako
	Responsable Grenier Villagois Betsako
	Betsako beneficiaries (FGD)
EJEDA	Responsable Grenier Villagois Marovahatse
	President Fokontany Marovahatse
	Chairman Fokontany Sevaseva Centre
	Community Agent Ampozoka
	Peasant Leader Marovahatse
	Farmer Leader Tanandava
	Peasant Leader Amporiziky
	Farmer Leader Sevaseva Centre (FGD)
	Beneficiaries Sevaseva Centre (FGD)
	Marovahatse beneficiaries (FGD)
	Beneficiaries Ampozoka (FGD)
	Comité Point d'Eau Marovahatse (FGD)
	Comité Point d'Eau Tanandava (FGD)

APPENDIX 7: DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

AINA PROJECT

FINAL SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE, May 2023

Household survey

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I work for the AINA project. We are conducting a final survey on food security, water sanitation and hygiene. The information gathered will be used to evaluate the project. You have been selected to complete this survey and we would be very grateful for your participation. The survey usually takes about 30 minutes to complete. Your participation is voluntary and we hope you will take part in this survey as your opinions are important to us. Your answers will remain confidential.

Do you agree to take part in the survey?

0 = No If No, STOP here.
1 = Yes If Yes, continue the interview.

/_/_

ID : /_/_/_/_/_/_/_

IDENTIFICATION	
DISTRICT : _____	/_/_
COMMUNE : _____	/_/_/_
FOKONTANY: _____	/_/_/_
HOUSEHOLD CODE :	/_/_/_
MAINTENANCE	
ENUMERATOR: _____	/_/_/_/
DATE OF INTERVIEW (day/month/year)	/_/_/_/___/___/___
INTERVIEW START TIME :	/_/_/ : /_/_/
INTERVIEW END TIME :	/_/_/ : /_/_/
NAME OF SPONSOR: _____	

A. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
1	How old is the head of household?	/ _ / _ /	
2	Gender of head of household.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Woman	
3	What is your relationship with the head of household?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. head of household <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Wife <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Son or daughter <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Son or daughter-in-law <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Parent <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Step-parent <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	
4	What is the marital status of the head of household?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. married (living together) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Divorced or separated <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Single <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Widowed	
5	Can the head of household read and write?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to question Q7
6	What is its highest level of education?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Primary <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> 3. University <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Adult education	
7A	How many people live in this house?	Male : / _ / _ / Female: / _ / _ / Total : / _ / _ /	
7B	Who lives in this house? TO HARVEST AS MANY AS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLDS	7BA. Name: _____ 7BB. Sex of [Name] : <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female 7BC : Age of [Name] : _____	
8	What is the household's main source of income?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Fishing <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Trade <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Crafts <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Daily <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	

B. NUTRITION AND FOOD AID

B.1. FOOD CONSUMPTION

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
9	I'd like to ask you about all the foods your household members have eaten in the last		

	seven days. Could you tell me how many days last week your household ate the following foods? <i>SET TO 0 IF THE FOOD HAS NOT BEEN EATEN IN THE LAST 7 DAYS</i>		
		Number of DAYS of consumption in the last 7 days	
9A	Cereals: sorghum, corn, wheat Rice and bread/pancakes, fritters, flour, pasta	/ _ /	
9B	Roots, tubers: potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams and other tubers	/ _ /	
9C	Pulses: cowpeas, peanuts, beans, almonds and/or other nuts	/ _ /	
9D	Vitamin A-orange vegetables: carrot, red bell pepper, pumpkin	/ _ /	
9E	Dark-green leafy vegetables (cassava, sweet potatoes, etc.)	/ _ /	
9F	Other vegetables: onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, green beans, peas, etc.	/ _ /	
9G	Orange fruits (rich in vitamin A): mango, papaya, etc.)	/ _ /	
9H	Other fruits: banana, apple, lemon, tangerine, orange, guava, etc.	/ _ /	
9I	Meat: goats, sheep, beef, chickens, ducks	/ _ /	
9J	Liver, kidney, heart and/or other red offal	/ _ /	
9 000	Freshwater fish/ sea fish/ canned fish	/ _ /	
9L	Eggs	/ _ /	
9 M	Milk and other dairy products: Fresh milk/ curd, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products EXCEPT margarine/ butter or small quantities of milk for tea/ coffee (powdered milk: only if glasses of powdered milk are consumed).	/ _ /	
9N	Oil/fat/butter: cooking oil, butter, margarine, other fats/oil	/ _ /	
9O	Sugar or sweet products: honey, jam, doughnuts, candies, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet products	/ _ /	
9P	Spices/ Condiments: tea, coffee/ cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast/ baking powder, tomato/ hot sauce, other condiments, including a small amount of milk for tea/ coffee.	/ _ /	

B.2. CONSUMPTION COPYING STRATEGIES

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
10	Behaviors : In the last 7 days, if there were times when you didn't have	Frequency : Number of days in the last seven :	

	enough food or money to buy food, how many days did your household have to :	(Use numbers 0 to 7 to indicate the number of days; use N for not applicable)	
I0A	a. Relying on less-preferred and less-expensive foods?	/_/_/	
I0B	b. Borrow food or rely on help from a friend or relative?	/_/_/	
I0C	c. Limit portion sizes at mealtimes?	/_/_/	
I0D	d. Restrict adult consumption so that young children can eat?	/_/_/	
I0E	e. Reduce the number of meals per day?	/_/_/	

B.3. HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCALE (HHS)

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
I1A	In the past [4 weeks/30 days], was there never any food to eat in your house because of the lack of resources to obtain food?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q12A.
I1B	How often has this happened in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. rarely (1-2 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sometimes (3 to 10 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Often (more than 10 times)	
I2A	In the last [4 weeks/30 days], have you or any member of the household gone hungry at night because there wasn't enough food?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q13A.
I2B	How often has this happened in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. rarely (1-2 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sometimes (3 to 10 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Often (more than 10 times)	
I3A	In the last [4 weeks/30 days], have you or any member of the household gone a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there wasn't enough food?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q14.
I3B	How often has this happened in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. rarely (1-2 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sometimes (3 to 10 times) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Often (more than 10 times)	

B.4. DECISION ON THE USE OF FOOD AID

THIS SUBSECTION SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM WOMEN

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
I4	Has your household received food aid recently?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
I5A	If your household receives food aid, who usually decides on the type, quantity and quality of food to buy: you, your spouse, or you and your spouse together? <i>9: IF DIRECT DISTRIBUTION</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. respondents (women) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Spouse (men) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Both (male and female) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Not applicable	
I5B	If your household receives food aid, who usually decides what	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. respondents (women)	

	type of food to eat and how to prepare it: you, your spouse, or you and your spouse together?	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Spouse (men) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Both (male and female) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	
15C	If your household receives food assistance, who usually decides on portion sizes: you, your spouse, or you and your spouse together?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. respondents (women) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Spouse (men) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Both (male and female) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	
15D	If your household receives food aid, who usually decides who the final recipient is: you, your spouse, or you and your spouse together?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. respondents (women) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Spouse (men) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Both (male and female) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	

C. AGRICULTURE

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
16	Do you farm?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q34.
17	What crops have you sown in the last 12 months? <i>DO NOT READ CROP NAMES</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/> b. Millet <input type="checkbox"/> c. Cowpea <input type="checkbox"/> d. peanuts <input type="checkbox"/> e. Beans <input type="checkbox"/> f. Sweet potatoes <input type="checkbox"/> g. Corn <input type="checkbox"/> h. Vegetable garden (zuchinis, petsai, carrots, cabbage, eggplants, leeks) <input type="checkbox"/> x. other than those specified <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them	If None, go to Q34.
18	For the crops (including vegetables) you have sown, where did you obtain the seeds you used in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. From own production <input type="checkbox"/> b. Project/NGO <input type="checkbox"/> c. From relatives/friends/neighbours <input type="checkbox"/> d. Bought at the market <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
19	Have you had enough seeds to plant in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If yes, go to Q21.
20	If not, for which body have you not sown enough seed in the last 12 months? <i>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/> b. Millet <input type="checkbox"/> c. Cowpea <input type="checkbox"/> d. peanuts <input type="checkbox"/> e. Beans <input type="checkbox"/> f. Sweet potatoes <input type="checkbox"/> g. CUMA <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
21	Have you used an agricultural technique in the last 12 months (2022 to 2023)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes	If No, go to Q25A.

22	If YES, have you used [improved techniques] in the last 12 months (2022 to 2023)?	a. Improved/certified seeds or high-value productive germplasm	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		b. More resilient to seeds with climatic impact (drought- or stress-tolerant)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		c. Crop rotation	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		d. Association of crops / intercropping	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		e. Manual weeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		f. Row cropping	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		g. Pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		h. Biological insecticides	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		i. Chemical insecticides	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		j. Use of compost/fertilizer (organic or inorganic)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		k. Improved water management (canals, drainage)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		l. Mulching (plant cover: live or dry)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		m. Soil preparation technique: ploughing	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		n. Hoeing	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		o. Row sowing	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
p. Hand-picking for pest control	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes			
23	Have you used any of these techniques when planting the following crops in the last 12 months?	a. Sorghum	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		b. Millet	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		c. Cowpeas	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		d. peanuts	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		e. Beans	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		f. Sweet potatoes	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
		g. CUMA	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	
24	How many ares of land have you planted [crops] using techniques in the last 12 months? <i>ONLY COVERS CROPS PROMOTED WITH</i>	a. Sorghum	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		b. Millet	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		c. Cowpeas	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		d. peanuts	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		e. Beans	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		f. Sweet potatoes	/ / / / / / / / Are	
		g. CUMA	/ / / / / / / / Are	
25A	Have you received training in crop protection against pests and diseases from the AINA project in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes		
25B	If YES, what is it?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Use of repellent plants such as garlic and high mafana to combine with other crops <input type="checkbox"/> b. Use of medicinal plants such as nime, hola, chisel, pepper and soap as fixatives. <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them		
26	For crops (including vegetables) that you have sown, have you used pest and disease control practices in the last 12 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes		If No, go to Q31.
27	What is it? <i>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Hand picking <input type="checkbox"/> b. Use of resistant varieties <input type="checkbox"/> c. Natural predators or parasites (spiders, ants, etc.)		

		<input type="checkbox"/> d. Biochemical control (botanical insecticides, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Chemical control (synthetic pesticides, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> f. Managing crop nutrient levels <input type="checkbox"/> g. Planting natural barrier crops <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them		
28	<p>Have you used pest and disease control practices in the last 12 months to protect the following crops against pests and diseases?</p> <p><i>MORE THAN CULTURE IS POSSIBLE</i></p>	a. Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		If crops are marked No, go to Q31 .
		b. Millet <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
		c. Cowpeas <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
		d. peanuts <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
		e. Beans <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
		f. Sweet potatoes <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
		g. CUMA <input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes		
29	<p>How many ares of land have you used for [name of crop] in the last 12 months?</p>	a. Sorghum / / / / / / / / Ares		
		b. Millet / / / / / / / / Ares		
		c. Cowpeas / / / / / / / / Ares		
		d. peanuts / / / / / / / / Ares		
		e. Beans / / / / / / / / Ares		
		f. Sweet potatoes / / / / / / / / Ares		
		g. CUMA / / / / / / / / Ares		
30	<p>How many ares of [name of crop] land have you protected against pests and diseases in the last 12 months?</p> <p><i>SEE Q28</i></p>	a. Sorghum / / / / / / / / Ares		
		b. Millet / / / / / / / / Ares		
		c. Cowpeas / / / / / / / / Ares		
		d. peanuts / / / / / / / / Ares		
		e. Beans / / / / / / / / Ares		
		f. Sweet potatoes / / / / / / / / Ares		
		g. CUMA / / / / / / / / Ares		
31	<p>Have you saved your last harvest?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know		If No or Don't know, go to Q34 .
32	<p>What products have you stored from your last harvest?</p> <p><i>SELECT ALL THAT APPLY</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/> b. Millet <input type="checkbox"/> c. Cowpea <input type="checkbox"/> d. peanuts <input type="checkbox"/> e. Beans <input type="checkbox"/> f. Sweet potatoes <input type="checkbox"/> g. CUMA <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them		If none, go to Q34 .
33	<p>What storage practices have you used to store the harvest of [name of crop] over the past 12 months?</p> <p><i>ONLY FOR CROPS INDICATED IN Q32</i></p>	33A.Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag <input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag	33B.Millet <input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag	33C.Cowpea <input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag <input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag

		<input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them
		33D. Peanuts	33E. Beans	33F. Sweet potatoes
		<input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag <input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag <input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage <input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag <input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them
		33G. CUMA		
		<input type="checkbox"/> a. Improved attic <input type="checkbox"/> b. Underground storage <input type="checkbox"/> c. Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> d. Mini-reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> e. Grain bags containing pesticides <input type="checkbox"/> f. Pesticide-free bag	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Hermetic bag <input type="checkbox"/> z. None of them

D. WASH

C.I. WATER SUPPLY

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
34	What is the main source of drinking, cooking and hygiene water for members of your household?	RUNNING WATER <input type="checkbox"/> 1. in-home conduit <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Piping to yard/ground <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Public tap/riser <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Tubular well or borehole WELL-SHAPED <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Protected well <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Unprotected well SOURCE WATER <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Protected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Unprotected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Rainwater harvesting <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Tanker truck <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Basket with small reservoir <input type="checkbox"/> 12. Surface water (river/dam/lake/creek/pond/canal) <input type="checkbox"/> 13. Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> 14. Other than specified	
35A	How far away is your main source of drinking water?	/ / / / / / / / metres	
35B	How many hours do you spend collecting water from the spring?	/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_ time	

36	How long do you have to queue before you can fill your container?	/ ___ / ___ / ___ / ___ / hour	
37	Is water normally available from this source?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know	
38	In the last two weeks, was the water from this spring unavailable for a day or more?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know	
39	Do you use a water tank to transport water from the source to your home?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q41 .
40	In what type of container is the water transported from the main source?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Bucket <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drum <input type="checkbox"/> c. Bowl/cuvette <input type="checkbox"/> d. Bottles <input type="checkbox"/> e. Barrel <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
41	Do you store your drinking water at home?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know	If No or Don't know, go to Q47 .
42	If YES , may I see the water containers, please?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to question Q45 .
43A	OBSERVER , How do they usually store drinking water at home?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. In a reserved container with lid and spout or cup (1) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. In an open container (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Both (3) <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified (8)	
44A	OBSERVE : are containers clean?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. No <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If yes, go to Q45
44B	If not, OBSERVE , how is it?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Dirty outside <input type="checkbox"/> b. Growth on inner walls of container (e.g. algae) <input type="checkbox"/> c. Inside sediment <input type="checkbox"/> d. Dirty fingerprints inside <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
45	Do you clean drinking water containers?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know	If No or Don't know, go to Q47
46	When was the last time you washed them?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Today or yesterday <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Less than a week <input type="checkbox"/> 3. One week to one month <input type="checkbox"/> 4. More than one month <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't remember	
47	Have you received any non-food WASH products from the AINA project through direct distribution, coupon or cash?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Don't know	If No or Don't know, go to Q51
48		<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Very satisfied	

	Overall, are you satisfied with the content of the non-food WASH product?	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 4. dissatisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Very dissatisfied	
49	Overall, are you satisfied with the quality of non-food WASH products?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 4. unsatisfied <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Very dissatisfied	
50A	ASK THIS QUESTION IF THE HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED NON-FOOD WASH ITEMS, OTHERWISE GO TO Q51 Can I test your drinking water?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. no <input type="checkbox"/> 1. yes	If No, go to Q51
50B	If YES, TEST WATER AND RECORD RESULT	/__/__/__/__/mg/L free residual chlorine	

C.2. HANDWASHING

N°	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	ANSWER CODING	SKIP
51	PLEASE INDICATE THE RESPONDENT'S GENDER FOR THE NEXT QUESTION. <i>Sex/gender of respondent</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female	
52	In your opinion, when should you wash your hands? SAVE ALL ANSWERS	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Never <input type="checkbox"/> b. Before preparing the meal <input type="checkbox"/> c. Before feeding the children <input type="checkbox"/> d. After defecation <input type="checkbox"/> e. After dealing with a child who has defecated <input type="checkbox"/> f. Before eating <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
53	In your opinion, when should you wash your hands with soap? SAVE ALL ANSWERS	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Never <input type="checkbox"/> b. Before preparing the meal <input type="checkbox"/> c. Before feeding the children <input type="checkbox"/> d. After defecation <input type="checkbox"/> e. After taking care of a child who has defecated <input type="checkbox"/> f. Before eating <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	
54	What do you usually use to wash your hands? CHECK OFF THE MOST COMMON PRACTICES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Water only <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Water and sand/leaves <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Water and soap <input type="checkbox"/> 4. water and ash <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	
55	If the answer is 1 (water only) , what is the main factor preventing your household from using soap?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Washing with soap takes time <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Soap isn't practical even before <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neglect/laziness <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Water alone cleans the hand <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Soap is expensive	

		<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Other than specified	
56	Please tell me where members of your household wash their hands most often.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. observed <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Not observed, not in dwelling/yard <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Not observed, no permission to view <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Not observed, other reason	If Not observed, End survey
57	OBSERVE , Is there water in the hand-washing area?	<input type="checkbox"/> 0. water not available <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Available water	
58	OBSERVE , Is soap, detergent or other cleaning agent available in the hand-washing area?	<input type="checkbox"/> a. No <input type="checkbox"/> b. Soap or detergent <input type="checkbox"/> c. Ash, mud, sand <input type="checkbox"/> x. Other than specified	

END OF INTERVIEW TIME	/_/_/ : /_/_/
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THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!!!

INTERVIEW GUIDE

FINAL EVALUATION OF AINA PROJECT

FOCUS DISCUS GROUP: Beneficiary households, FFS, CPE

INTERVIEW INDIVIUAL/INFORMANT-CLE : Mayor, Fokontany chiefs, relay persons, AINA project staff members, and others.

INTRODUCTION

Hello. My name is [name]. I'd like to start by thanking each of you for taking the time to participate today. We'll be here for about an hour [or so].

The reason we're here today is to gather your opinions on the activities of the AINA. project, including the ways in which they have been implemented.

I'm going to lead our discussion today. I'll ask you questions, then encourage and moderate our discussion.

To help our conversation flow more freely, I'd like to go over a few ground rules.

- Only one person speaks at a time. This is important because our aim is to make a written transcript of today's conversation.
- Avoid side conversations.
- Not everyone has to answer every question, but I'd love to hear from each of you during the discussion.
- This is a confidential discussion in the sense that I will not disclose your names or who said what. This also means that, with the exception of the report that will be written, what is said in this room stays in this room.
- We insist on confidentiality because we want an open discussion. We want you all to feel free to comment on each other's remarks without fear that your comments will be repeated later and possibly taken out of context.
- There are no "wrong answers", just different opinions. Say what's true for you, even if you're the only one who feels that way. Don't let the group influence you. But if you change your mind, let me know.
- Are there any questions?

1. How is the AINA project performing in terms of speed, quality, quantity and profitability?

- How do you rate the way the AINA project is implemented in relation to the needs of your household and the community? Why? (**Beneficiary households, intermediaries, Mayor, Fokontany chief, CPE, FFS**)

2. How satisfied are beneficiaries with the intervention?

- How do you like the AINA project? What does the project bring to your daily life? What did you hope it would bring to your daily life? How and why? (**Beneficiary households, intermediaries, mayor, Fokontany chief, CPE, FFS**)
- Are individuals, households, groups, communities and leaders satisfied with the project? (**Beneficiary households, intermediaries, mayor, Fokontany chief, CPE, FFS**)

3. What is the relevance of the project's design to the problems addressed and the soundness of the approaches adopted by the project to solve these problems?

- Was the project design adequate to solve the problems encountered? How and why? **Staff**
- Is the project in line with the priorities of the intervention area? Does it meet the needs of the target group? How and why? **Staff**
- Is the project approach sound and appropriate? Is the design technically feasible and based on best practice? Does ADRA have in-house technical expertise and experience for this type of intervention? **Staff**
- To what extent is the project design (in terms of internal organization, implementation methods, etc.) as set out in the project document still valid and relevant? How and why? **Staff**

4. How sustainable are the results of the AINA project, and what measures are recommended for further improvement?

- How do you rate the level of stakeholder ownership of the project's results/benefits? Why or why not? How do the various stakeholders view the project's spin-offs/effects? Why or why not? Do they see the point of having them on an ongoing basis? **Staff, FFS, CPE, Local Authority**
- What are the project's long-term objectives (outside the project)? **Staff**
- What risks are likely to compromise the sustainability of the project's effects? Are systems in place to ensure accountability and transparency within peasant/community structures and associations? How and why? **FFS, CPE, Local Authority**
- How do you find technical know-how within peasant/community structures and associations? Why or why not? **FFS, CPE**
- What have you done during project implementation to ensure sustainability in terms of beneficiary management? **Staff, FFS, CPE, Intermediaries**
- What accompanying measures should be taken to continue the actions or confirm the results achieved? Why or why not? **Staff, Contacts**

- What direction should be taken to confirm the project's results? Why or why not? **Staff, Contacts**

5. What are the main lessons learned from the project's performance in terms of community awareness, acceptance and participation?

- What do you think of the AINA project's awareness-raising campaigns? What are the strong points? What could be improved? Why and how? **Staff, relay persons, everyone**
- What needs to be done to mobilize the community to really participate in emergency activities such as those implemented by the AINA project? Why or why not? **Staff, intermediaries, local authorities**
- What must be done to avoid discouraging community participation in emergency activities such as those implemented by the AINA project? Why or why not? **Staff, intermediaries, local authorities**

6. Any other questions?

- What do you think should be done in the future to implement a similar project? (Note: if you were asked to implement a similar activity in the future, how would you best do it?) **Staff**
- What are the key areas for improvement in your business? (Note: tell me about the weakness in your business. How can it be improved? Why or why not? **Staff**
- Is there any other information about the AINA project that you think it would be useful for me to know? (Note: Gather all the information the interviewer deems necessary). **Everybody**