

Report of Pre-Test of Survey Instruments for Baseline Survey, Mozambique

FAO GCP/MOZ/079/BEL and GCP/MOZ/027/BEL
Project

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BSF

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1. Introduction

The FAO GCP/MOZ/079/BEL and GCP/MOZ/027/BEL project will use three survey tools previously untested in Mozambique as part of the baseline survey in two provinces. The three survey tools are: the Household Food Insecurity Score (HFIS); Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDD); and Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDD)¹. The tools have been developed by FANTA and have been tested in other settings. There are adaptations manuals available for consultation. FAO is also interested that the Vulnerability Assessment Group of the Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition consider the use of the instruments as part of the national vulnerability assessments.

In my opinion the instruments used are useful for the base-line; however, it is not advisable to carry out the survey in May/June of 2006. The reasons for not carrying out the baseline in May/June :(extract from Memo – Appendix I)

- a. We will not be able to distinguish between the poor, normal and better off households as all will have responded negatively to the Food Insecurity questions
- b. The differences in the diets at this time of year may not be sufficient to act as a proxy for socio-economic status (we are not measuring quantity at all, only diversity and I think that in April /May the majority of households will eat a little more and a little better – this would not be the case in October /November when the poorer households will down to monotonous diet with little oil, sugar or alternative proteins)
- c. As mentioned above for IDD we are probably looking at the most advantageous time of year – when women across the board have more time and more resources available – and therefore will probably have the most diversified diet of the year

The following report details the findings of the pre-test. The modified survey instruments are attached to the document.

2. Objective of the pre-test

- Adapt the questionnaires to reflect the field conditions
- Test the clarity of the questionnaires
- Estimate the time needed to apply the questionnaires per household
- Test for the additional information needed to support the three basic instruments.

¹ Mozambique uses a rapid dietary diversity survey instrument called MDAT, based on twenty four hour recall and uses a scoring system for analysis based on the value of the diet.

3. Areas visited

3.1 Province of Sofala: District of Nhamatanda.

Geographic location: Approximately 200 Km from the provincial capital of Sofala on the transport corridor from Beira to Zimbabwe. Nhamatanda is one of the main stopping off points for the drivers and one of the last official petrol stations on the corridor to the north of Mozambique.

Livelihood: The majority of households rely on agriculture as the main source of food and income in the district. In normal years (without droughts or floods) households produce enough to feed the household through-out the year and sell some surplus. In the small town of Nhamatanda petty trading is part of the livelihood strategy of households as the town is a key stopping of point on the Beira corridor. Nhamatanda lies about 200km from the capital city of Sofala and remittances from household members working in the provincial capital are also common sources of income.

HIV/AIDS: Nhamatanda is considered to have one of the highest levels of HIV/AIDS in the country mainly due to geographical location. Many households rely on the trade with truck drivers and the high levels of mobile populations in the district capital increase the risk of HIV infection. Coupled with this it appears that many of the households are losing family members who were working in Beira due to illness and the children are returned to the care of grandparents in the district.

3.2 Province of Sofala: District of Caia.

Geographic location: Approximately 400 Km from Beira, on the border of the Province of Tete, Zambezia and Sofala.

One of the major challenges to face the district of Caia is the construction of a bridge over the Zambeze river that will link the north and south of the country. This is the principle crossing point between the north and south and is currently served by a small ferry. The changes in the district during and after the construction will be huge as the flow of people and goods will increase, as well as an influx of itinerant populations linked to the construction project.

The livelihoods of the households in the majority of the district are still agricultural (maize, sorghum and millet), with cash cropping of tobacco increasing in some localities and cattle keeping common in the interior of the district. The district is bordered by the Zambeze and many of the localities rely on fishing as a major income source and an integral part of the diet.

The locality of Sena (visited by the pre-test team) is also a trading post and the junction between three provinces (Zambezia, Tete and Sofala). This year

(2005-6) the locality experienced a drought on the rain-fed lands and crops in the low lands have been affected by the flooding of the Zambeze river.

The administrative post of Sena has been receiving WFP food aid consistently since the end of the war twelve years ago. This had an impact on how questions were answered by the households in the pre-test. The overall self-assessment of households in this area was much more negative than in Nhamatanda, and can, in part be attributed to a culture of dependency and expectation of food aid.

4. Training for Field Test

A team of five people was used to pre-test the instruments. Kerry Selvester as team leader – Nutrition and Food Security Consultant, Terri Ballard as senior advisor – FAO epidemiologist and three people from the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture in Sofala, Mozambique. The three enumerators were trained by Kerry Selvester to carry out the field test. One of the people was an experienced field worker with training in Vulnerability Assessments for Food Security and Nutrition, one of the people had considerable experience of NGO work in focus groups and rural extension but was not familiar with all of the food security terminology, and the final person was an extension officer with experience of agricultural extension but was not experienced in questionnaires or survey tools.

The mix of abilities was useful in the pre-test as it allowed me to assess the difficulty of the application of the questionnaire by inexperienced enumerators (this will be helpful when designing the training for the baseline) but also allowed the team to have extensive discussions about the validity of the instrument by using the experience of the more senior FSN officer. Any analysis of the information from the pre-test must take into account that mistakes were made during data collection that were then discussed as “learning points” in the daily work sessions.

5. Field Work Testing Activities

Three and half to four days were spent in each area.

A day and a half was spent discussing with the enumerators the purpose of the field test and familiarization with the survey instruments. The following aspects were included in the training

- Revision of basic food security and livelihood concepts
- The objective of the pre-test
- The objectives of each of the survey instruments
- Discussion of each of the questionnaires in detail (question by question) including translation in the local language.

Field work

Day one:

Meetings with representatives of the local government: Agriculture and Administration.

Areas had been previously identified for the fieldwork and the local leaders had been informed of the visit.

In each of the areas two focus groups were formed: one of men and one of women, to discuss the following topics.

- Concept of the household
- Distinguishing characteristics between the better-off, average and poor households in the area
- Typical diet of the area – preferred foods
- Least preferred foods (famine foods, low choice foods)
- Purchasing practices
- Food availability in the area (shortages of certain food items)

Further interviews were conducted with the focus groups in order to test the Food Insecurity Index: Each of the food insecurity questions was asked by the enumerator and then the enumerator asked the person to say what they understood by the question. This was in order to test whether the question conveyed the intended meaning.

The results of the focus group interviews were then discussed and compiled by the enumerators and common lists agreed upon in terms of:

- Characteristics for better off, average and poor households
- Typical diet/ preferred food
- Non preference foods

These compiled lists were then used in the household interviews to support the questions with locale specific examples.

Day two:

Household interviews were carried out. Each interviewer aimed to carry out four household interviews during the day (total of twelve in each area)

Important notes on the pre-test

- It is essential that time is given in each district to contact the administration and the district agricultural authorities before starting work in the field
- It is essential that local leaders and authorities are contacted before the baseline begins
- The enumerator must be aware of the “pattern” of the questionnaires (understand the internal logic of each instrument) in order to verify that the questionnaires will be useful in the analysis of the situation. If anomalous situations arise, for example a household said that they

had not been worried about food during the last thirty days but then state that they often went to bed hungry or the questionnaire for the women of the house reveals that she had a much richer diet than the rest of the household, but did not eat outside of the house. Although the instrument is a simple one to use it must not become a mechanical process

- Supervisors must be alert to enumerator error pattern – for example always putting (1) for the number of times households have experienced this phenomena – this is probably due to mistaken understanding or laziness on the behalf of the enumerator and needs to be corrected.
- In order for the instruments to be used successfully the enumerators must understand the underlying assumptions and probe as far as possible the answer that are supplied.
- If enumerators are not satisfied with quality of the interaction with the household, this must be clearly stated on the form, in order to help the analysts to understand the questionnaires

Two examples:

i) In Nhamatanda the in-experienced enumerator was put in a difficult position of the head of the household (male) wanting to answer all the questions – but he was not prepared to give true answers to the questions. He had also invited other family members to his home to take part. Wading through all of the diverse opinions in the household, the anomalies and the contradictions would have taken an anthropologist a couple of years and was not feasible in a survey situation. This questionnaire would probably be eliminated from the sample as the contradictory responses from household members could not be reconciled

ii) In Sena we visited a household where a pair of bullocks slept peacefully in the shade of the trees in the compound. The household answered extremely negatively to all of the HHFSI questions and proclaimed a monotonous and poor diet for both the HDD and the IDD. Even with intense probing on the part of the experienced enumerator it was not possible to budge the household from pleading extreme poverty.

The observed anomalies in the situation would be enough reason to indicate on the questionnaire the problem and flag the issue for the analytical team.²

² I acknowledge the comments from the FAO team on the problem of excluding interviews if they do not conform to patterns and agree that criteria should be established for exclusion – this could possibly be based on identifying extreme outliers (as in statistical programmes).

6. Modifications to Survey Instruments

6.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Module.

The modified module can be seen in appendix IV

Significant changes

Socio-economic classification

The socio-economic classification will be based on the focus group outcome held at the beginning of each food economy zone. The groups would be asked for example:

- What do the better off households have that the average and poor households do not?
- What distinguishes an average household from better-off households?
- What are the main characteristics that distinguish the poorer households from the better –off and average? etc.

If average and better off have the same characteristics the enumerators would try and find a characteristic in that category that distinguished the two types of households.

For example, in Nhamatanda, the ownership of a radio was not a distinguishing characteristic as practically all households owned a radio; this would therefore not be included in the assets list. In Caia, however, radio ownership was mentioned as the difference between the poorest households and the rest and would therefore be included. In another example the size of the farm was mentioned in Nhamatanda as being significant, whereas in Caia the number of animals owned was a much better defining characteristic.

The time needed to carry out the preparatory work is approximately 1 hour discussion plus 1 hour compilation and filling in of the questionnaires before leaving for the field.

The suggested format uses the characteristics of agriculture or livestock, ownership of productive goods and ownership of consumer goods. These categories are used in both quantitative questionnaires and in PRAs to assess socio-economic status. The tabulation would be as follows

	Most important distinguishing characteristics		
Type of HH	Agricultural /Livestock	Productive goods	Goods
Better off			
Average			
Poor			

For each area the specific characteristics for the average, better off and poor households will be categorized under the headings of Agricultural/Livestock; Productive goods; and goods.

For example

	Most important distinguishing characteristics		
Type of HH	<i>Agricultural /Livestock</i>	<i>Productive goods</i>	<i>Goods</i>
Better off	Traction animals Hire labour > 3 Ht cultivated land	Plough Cart	Table. Chairs, radio cassette
Average	5-10 goats plus poultry 1-2 ht cultivated land	Hand agricultural instruments	Chairs Radio
Poor	Poultry 0.5 -1 ht cultivated land	Hand agricultural instruments	No radio

The characteristics for each area will be filled in on each of the questionnaires after the focus group discussion and the analysis will be made using the categories and not the individual characteristics.

When the enumerators begin to work with individual households they will classify the households using the pre-determined classification for the area as a guideline, indicating on the form whether the household is "better off", "average" or "poor".

Additional Questions

Questions that were originally in tabular form have now been moved to separate questions for ease of collection.

Significant additions:

Other significant additions to the questionnaire were, a column for:

- Orphans: Double orphans, maternal orphans and paternal orphans
- Pregnant and lactating women

6.2 Household Food Insecurity Index

Considerable preparation was done before going to the field; however, I feel that when we carry out the training for the baseline more conceptual grounding must be done in order to discuss the internal logic of the index. It is also clear that only when the enumerators are actually asking the

questions that they realise how similar the questions are and that the subtle differences need to be emphasized. The problematic questions are:

2. Nos últimos 30 dias, a Sra./o Sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar não comeu os seus alimentos preferidos devido a falta de recursos?

3. Nos últimos 30 dias, a Sra./o Sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar não variou o tipo de alimentação devido a falta de recursos?

4. Nos últimos 30 dias, a Sra./o Sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar comeu alimentos que não fosse da sua preferência, devido a falta de recurso para obter outro tipo de alimentos?

Questions 2 and 4 appear to be very similar. "Not able to eat the food they preferred" and "eating foods that were not preferred". The question from the enumerators was - what is the difference between the two of these questions – one is merely a confirmation of the other! In order to make a difference we added the definition, to question 4, of foods that were socially or personally undesirable – a much stronger statement than not preferred.

The problem with question number 3 is the double negative that induced errors in the registering of the reply. "Did you or a member of your household not vary the types of food.." if the answer was "never" – did this mean you never varied the food, or you "never didn't" vary the food. We reformulated the question so the statement was in the positive format, "did you or any member of your household eat the same food day after day" – then if the response is "never" it would mean that the diet was varied.

The enumerators were requested to carefully probe about the frequency with which the phenomena occurred (sleeping hungry, worrying about feeding the household etc). Initially there were problems with the classification, this improved during the pre-test. The categories of "sometimes" and "rarely" are more subjective and we should consider the possibility of merging the answers during the analysis.

The main problem faced in terms of the frequency responses was the use of `never` - literally translated into Portuguese as `nunca` has a strong connotation of never ever!! And not just never in the last thirty days. We decided to change the never to no – so the answer would be "no, we did not have to reduce the number of meals in the last thirty days".

The other questions were not problematic and did not need to be changed.

Many of the questionnaires followed the classic pattern of the adjustments to the diet ranging from more frequent responses to the less severe coping strategies (worry, reducing preferred food) and less frequent responses to the severe coping strategies of missing meals or going to bed hungry.

A potentially serious conceptual glitch that we may face in the rural area of Mozambique is the physical access to food (the marketing and road network is deficient and often non-existent) so access to food is not due to lack of resources to buy or grow the food, but lack of physical access to the food stuffs. If this is the case the answers will be biased in both the dietary diversity and the food insecurity index, i.e. responses will not necessarily reflect food insecurity or socio-economic status of the respondents.

In order to counter this possible bias it will be necessary to inventory the foodstuffs in the area and discuss availability in the market/field in the month preceding the questionnaire. This information per area will be used in the analysis of the information.

6.3 Household Dietary Diversity Score

There were no significant problems with the HDD score questionnaire.

- Seeds were separated from the other groups of foods as they are a significant source of oil in the rural areas. We need to discuss if the seeds groups will be incorporated into the vegetable protein group or the oils group before the baseline.
- Black tea and tea made from leaves were included in the questionnaire. In the focus groups it was

After testing different ways of asking the questions it was decided that the most efficient way of asking was to open with what did people in the household eat yesterday – and mark off those food groups immediately on the form. Then the enumerator scanned the form and asked questions for each of the food sets that still did not have an answer. This was done item by item and with considerable probing – “did you have any sort of oil – not even in the green leafy vegetables, not even a little in stew”. Was any fruit consumed, the enumerator then named the typical fruit in the area in season. The enumerator would then make sure that none of the family members ate fruit in the house. At the end of the questions the enumerator would then go back and repeat the responses of the family to confirm that they reflected what had been eaten.

6.4 Individual Dietary Diversity Score

As stated previously it was decided that the HDD would be followed immediately by the IDD. The enumerator can then naturally ask if the women ate the same things that the family ate, if yes she can mark them off, and if no she will eliminate the foods she did not eat. The enumerator then returned to all the individual food sets that have no answer and go over them

again with the women, reminding her what we are talking about everything that she ate yesterday , and not just what was consumed in the home.

7. Order of the questionnaires and cross –checking

The most productive way of asking the questions was to start with the demographic and socio-economic questions. Then ask the dietary diversity sets of questions and terminate the interview with the food insecurity index.

The HDD needs to be asked before the IDD to ensure that you can cross check the answers and question any anomalies – for example, women eating something that was not eaten by the household but says she did not eat anything outside of the home. This would need to be further questioned as it may affect the answers to both of the sets of questions (i.e. something forgotten in the HDD or something she in fact ate outside of the household).

Although I am interested in the outcome of the HDD and IDD after the pre-test I am uncertain whether we will in fact see a difference in the diets as we are asking for quality and diversity and not quantity. In discussion with the women they said they all ate the same food, but the women would eat less if there was a shortage. We did not see different food being prepared for women, older children or men. ³ In the initial analysis of the small sample there was a slightly lower average DD score for women (4.3) than the household (4.75). It is not possible to know whether this is significant given the small sample and the errors in data collection made during the process.

It may also be that men who work outside of the home are supplementing their diet with food consumed outside – but that this is rarely the case for women in the rural area. The only exception we found was a woman who worked in the market where she ate with the other women at midday.

8. Probing and understanding

Inevitably when we try and reduce complex human reactions to a simple index there will be anomalies and contradictions. The enumerators were all very good at probing to find out what was the story in each household and of course there is no place for that in the questionnaire. We will add an observations space for enumerators but generally this does not get filled in as people are under pressure to carry out a significant number of interviews per day.

³ In response to the question from the FAO team in Rome on how to work with this issue I do not think there is an easy answer as looking at actual quantities of food eaten is not feasible. A possible additional question on the IDD would be to ask how many meals were eaten

In the training I will emphasize the need to understand and not just accept anomalies and contradictions – and the need to note any usual patterns of answering.

Significant “truth “barriers were met in Caia which has been dependent on food aid hand outs of various types since the end of the war and the return of the refugees (the area was hard hit by the war). As we were pre-testing we left the selection of households up to the local leaders - in Caia the responses were clearly conditions on the expectation that the poorer they were the more likely they would be to be included in WFP food lists. ⁴ In the baseline the households will be randomly selected so the problem will be partially resolved. Enumerators will be alerted to the problems faced in asking these questions during the training, using real examples from pre-test field work.

9. Time taken

The questionnaire takes between 30-40 min. In the baseline we will need to add 10 min for the BMI measurements. In total the questionnaire will take 30-50 min depending on the size of the household (the demography information collection is time consuming).

I have written a separate note about the timing of the baseline – please see attached note.

10 Outcome of Questionnaires in the pre-test

See Appendix VI for tables of results for the 24 households that were interviewed

10.1 Classification of Households and Dietary diversity

Of 24 household interviews the division in terms of wealth classification was as follows.

Wealth Classification	
Poor	20% (5)
Average	45% (11)
Better-off	25% (6)
(2 HH with no information)	

⁴ During our three day visit there were two WFP food distributions in the villages we were working in.

The average household dietary score was 4.75 and the average individual dietary diversity score was slightly lower at 4.3

In terms of below average household dietary diversity score (below 4.75) the following results were found.

HDD below average consumption		
Poor hh	3	23%
Average hh	6	46%
Better off hh	3	23%
no info.	1	7%
Total	13	

And in terms of the individual dietary diversity score (below 4.3) the following results were found

IDD below average		
Poor HH	2	20%
Av HH	5	50%
Better off HH	2	20%
No info	1	10%
Total	10	

The above tables are not conclusive as the percentage of households suffering from below average dietary diversity mirrors the distribution of households in the sample. Clearly the sample size is extremely small and mistakes were made in the data collection (corrected only in discussion afterwards).

In the analysis of the Food Insecurity Score (see table in [appendix VI](#)) as expected there were more responses indicating that stress had been experienced in terms of compromising food quality (options 3&2 in response to questions 1-4); there are less severe responses to the questions concerning compromising the quantity of food (more options 2&1 to questions 5-7). For questions 8 and 9 that reflect severe coping strategies the majority of households responded negatively or responded that they rarely experienced severe food shortages. It is difficult to draw further inferences from the data as this was essentially a pre-test, with many mistakes made during the pre-test that were only corrected in sessions after the data collection.

11. Final note

The instruments are useful monitoring tools for field staff. The instruments will not tell us what to do about the problem but will tell us if there is a problem, the size and nature of that problem. PRA would be needed to

discuss what has driven this particular outcome in each of the places in order to look collectively at potential solutions to the problem.

For example: We a set of households in Nhamatanda that answered positively to the food insecurity index and have a very low dietary diversity score = food insecure households

We have the same set of answers for a household in Caia. But what are the reasons and what are the solutions?

The households in Nhamatanda are comprised of elderly grandparents and orphan children less than 15 years of age – they have access to land but they cannot farm through ill health and lack of income to hire labour.

The households in Caia are polygamous with a high number of children per wife. They have rain-fed and low lying land but the rain fed suffered from drought and the low lying land was flooded before they could harvest.

The solutions to the two problems are clearly different: In Nhamatanda we are looking at a fragile livelihood base, no income and no labour without taking the children out of school. This problem will not be solved in the next growing season as the elderly grandparents become weaker and the solution must be clearly linked to social protection measures.

The Caia households have suffered a number of natural disasters and as these follow from a four year drought they are in no condition to face the temporary shortage. However, they do have land and they do have labour power. They need to discuss land management, drought and flood mitigation measures, irrigation, drainage, drought resistant crops, second season cropping etc, as well as additional income earning possibilities, such as cash crops and/or fish farming.

As the BSF programme is based on working with local community based organizations then the hope is that the solutions to the problems facing the households will be looked at this level and the baseline will provide a measure of the extent of the problem the communities are facing. The solutions lie within the negotiation of need, opportunity, capacity building and the judicious use of resources.

Kerry Selvester
April. Maputo. 2006

Appendix I. Timing of the Baseline Survey.

To: All FAO staff involved in BSF project. Rome/Mozambique
From: Kerry Selvester (consultant)
Date: 14th of March 2006

RE: Brief note on baseline timing

I have been following some of the correspondence on the timing of the baseline survey for the BSF project in Manica and Sofala and have just returned from the pre-test of the main survey instruments. I will be writing a full report on the pre-test by the end of the week but felt that it was important to draw attention to some technical issues on the timing of the baseline that need to be fully considered before spending a considerable sum of money on a baseline in April/May.

Usually baselines are carried out in order to be able to estimate the impact of programmes on the communities where the programme is operational, obtaining a snap shot of the existing situation; an idea of extent of the problem facing the programme (in this case food insecurity) and then look at the final situation to judge impact (improved food security, better nutritional status etc)

The dietary diversity indices, the food insecurity index and the BMI measurements are instruments that will allow us to:

- estimate the prevalence of food insecurity in the areas (directly through the Food Insecurity Index and indirectly through the IDD),
- establish a socio-economic index through the HDD index.
- assess the nutritional status of women (BMI) of reproductive age in the areas of the project.

If the survey is carried out in May – the month of reference will be April – given that the rainy season was generally good this year the majority of areas that we will visit will have at least a moderate harvest – therefore even the poorest households (including households with members living with HIV/AIDS) will have produce in April, and some will have sold at least part of the crop. The only households that will not have a harvest will be those who have not farmed this year, i.e. the destitute households. As these households are not necessarily the target group of the programme this information is not particularly useful.

I would predict that at least 90% of the households interviewed will respond negatively to the food insecurity questions (have you worried about food this month, have you reduced the amount of food eaten, did anyone go to bed hungry, etc) as they will have harvested and probably also have some money from sales. In addition, the diet diversity will be at its highest level and as the analysis is carried out using the data set from the field and not compared to any “standard” or “cut-off” we will be looking at a high reference point for the start of the project. It is also feasible that the BMI of the women will also be at their

“best” – as the heavy work of the harvest will be over, water sources are nearer home and second season planting has yet to get underway.

This is not desirable for a number of reasons:

1. We will not be able to distinguish between the poor, normal and better off households as all will have responded negatively to the Food Insecurity questions
2. The differences in the diets at this time of year may not be sufficient to act as a proxy for socio-economic status (we are not measuring quantity at all, only diversity and I think that in April /May the majority of households will eat a little more and a little better – this would not be the case in October /November when the poorer households will down to monotonous diet with little oil, sugar or alternative proteins)
3. As mentioned above for IDD we are probably looking at the most advantageous time of year – when women across the board have more time and more resources available – and therefore will probably have the most diversified diet of the year

I would like the technical team to take all these issues into consideration before deciding on the timing of the survey. My recommendation would be to carry out the survey in October for the following reasons.

- a) The poorest households will be entering into a period of low food availability and low access to food (high expenditure on seeds, tools, labour, etc)
- b) Average households will also be stretching their resources at this point
- c) In terms of DD only the better off and average households will have resources to buy additional items
- d) This is a time of land preparation – traditionally a difficult time for women in terms of energy expenditure.

The above mentioned aspects will ensure that in the sample we will be able to differentiate between the different socio-economic groups and access the true levels of food insecurity in the programme areas.

- e) In October the programme will be implemented in each of the districts – staff working with the programme can be trained in the use of the instruments – that hopefully can be fairly easily applicable for regular monitoring (this would save additional training of staff at a later date)
- f) Also as the programme will have begun it will be possible to carry out an organizational inventory with potential partners (NGOs and CBOs) establishing benchmarks for mutually agreed improvement over the life of the project.

Kerry Selvester
Maputo, 15th of March 2006

Appendix II: Key Topics for Discussion in Group.

Informantes chaves

Conceitos chaves

1. Agregado familiar

Definir o agregado familiar

Considerar poligamia

Queremos saber quem come juntos (mesmo tecto, mesma panela)

2. Conceito de estado socio-económico

Como é que a comunidade distingue entre AF ricos, médios e pobres (características)

Por exemplo, bens, tipo de casa,. Animais, principal fonte de rendimento

3. Alimentos preferidos:

Dieta normal

Alimentos típicos da zona

4. Alimentos não preferidos – ou não aceitáveis culturalmente

Alimentos de “segunda qualidade”

Alimentos de fome

Outros questões

5. Disponibilidade alimentar nos mercados

Existe problemas de disponibilidade de alguns alimentos nos mercados

6. Padrão de refeições

Quantos refeições por dia uma família geralmente consume

7. Padrão de compras

Como é que as pessoas fazem suas compras

Para caril

Para alimentos de base (cereais)

Appendix III. Organization of Field Work

Organização do trabalho de Campo

Dia 1. Manhã

Dois grupos de informantes chaves: Um grupo de mulheres e homens

Líderes tradicionais

Membros de grupos religiosos

Círculos de interesse

Utiliza a lista de tópicos chaves

Dia 1: Tarde

Trabalho em pares = 2 mulheres e enumerador para discutir o questionário

Dia 2: Manhã

Discussão de trabalho e mudanças no questionários

Dia 2: Tarde e Dia 3: Manhã

Entrevistas 4 Agregados Familiares x3 enumeradores = 12 entrevistas

Appendix IV: Demographic, socio-economic and HIV/AIDS questions

Dados demográficos do agregado familiar

No.	Nome	Sexo	Relação com o chefe	Idade (em anos ou data de nascimento)	SÓ PARA MEMBROS COM 10 OU MAIS ANOS			
					Nível de escolaridade	Estado civil	Estado de gravidez	Lactente
		1 Masc 2 Fem	1 Próprio 2 Cônjuge 3 Filho(a) 4 Irmão(a) 5. Sobrinho 5 Pai/Mãe 6. Avo/Avô 7 Outro familiar 8 Sem relação		0 Analfabeto 1-12 1ª à 12ª classes 13 Nível superior 14 Escolaridade mas não sabe ler ou escrever 19 Nemhuma escola mas sabe ler e escrever	1 Solteiro(a) 2 Casado(a) 3 União marital 4 Polígamo 5 Divorciado(a) ou Separado(a) 6 Viuvo(a)	1= sim 2= não	
MEM	NOME							
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								
11								
12								

NEED TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF LINES AS THE HOUSEHOLDS ARE LARGE

Existe alguém que era membro deste agregado familiar mas faleceu nos últimos doze meses ? 1 Sim 0

Não..... |____|

Se sim: Masculino Idade Feminino

Existe alguém que ficou gravemente doente (3 meses ou mais) nos últimos 12 meses? 1 Sim 0 Não

..... |____|

Se sim: Masculino Idade Feminino

Algum membro do seu agregado familiar teve que cuidar de dessa pessoa que ficou gravemente doente? 1 Sim 0

Não... .. |____|

Bens do Agregado Familiar, Ajuda Financeira e Pensões

Fazer favor indicar na ficha se o AF é classificado como: Rico Medio Pobre

...	Agricultura/ pecuario	Bens productivos	Bens
Rico			
Medio			
Pobre			

De que material é constituído o tecto de casa PRINCIPAL?

1 Capim/caniç o/palha de palmeira 2 Zinco/chapa 3 Luzalite/telhas 4 Outro

De que material são constituídas as paredes da casa PRINCIPAL?

1. Capim/caniço/palmeiras 2. Pau-a-pique/ estacas 3. Bloco de matope 4 Bloco de cimento/tijolo 5 Chapa 6 Outro

Durante os últimos 12 meses, fez trabalho por alguém fora da sua machamba ?

Durante os últimos 12 meses, fez trabalho por conta própria?

Durante os últimos 12 meses este agregado familiar *recebeu* dinheiro, alimentos ou outros bens de alguém que vive fora desta exploração? ? 1 Sim 0 Não |____|

Durante os últimos 12 meses este agregado familiar *mandou* dinheiro, alimentos ou outros bens para alguém que vive fora desta exploração? 1 Sim 0 Não |____|

Alguem deste agregado familiar recebeu pensões nos últimos 12 meses?

Appendix V : Final Version of Pre-tested questionnaires

Conteúdo

**Página 1: Eligibility rules for household respondents
suggested order of PERGUNTAnaire sections**

Página 2: Versão final das perguntas relacionadas com diversidade alimentar para os AGREGADOS FAMILIARES a ser usado durante a pesquisa e para testagem

Páginas 3-4: Versão final das perguntas INDIVIDUAIS para as mulheres com idades compreendidas entre 15-49 anos de idade a a ser usado durante a pesquisa e para testagem.

Páginas 5-6: Versão final do Household Food Insecurity Access Scale copiado directamente do guia FANTA, datada de 31 de Janeiro 2006, páginas 16-17, (i.e. O formato original do FANTA *não sofreu alterações*).

Eligibilidade para responder as questionários

1. Um adulto feminino, membro do agregado familiar, o que tem a principal responsabilidade para a preparação de comida no agregado familiar o dia anterior do estudo.
2. Um adulto masculino ou criança, membro da família, que tem a principal responsabilidade para a preparação da comida no agregado familiar, se não houve um adulto feminino no agregado familiar no dia anterior ou ela não se responsabilizou para a preparação da comida familiar.
3. Para o questionário sobre diversidade de dieta individual, se o adulto feminino que respondeu o questionário sobre a dieta do agregado familiar tem menos de 15 anos ou mais de 49 anos, ou se o respondente for um homem ou uma criança, identificar um outros adulto feminino do agregado familiar entre as idades 15-49 anos. Se não há uma mulher desta idade no agregado familiar pode eliminar este questionário.

Ordem de aplicação dos questionários

1. Modulo demografico, socio-económico e doença crónica
2. Diversidade de dieta a nivel do agregado familiar
3. Diversidade de dieta individual dirigida a mulheres entre 15-49 anos sobre toda a comida consumida em casa e fora de casa.
4. Índice de Insegurança Alimentar a nível do agregado familiar
5. Antropometria (peso e altura)

Questionário sobre diversificação da dieta ao nível do agregado familiar

Agora gostaria de perguntar-lhe sobre os tipos de alimentos que você ou outro membro da família consumiu durante o dia e a noite de ontem [nota para o entrevistador: excluindo alimentos ou bebidas ingeridos fora de casa]

A Sra/sr. ou alguém do seu agregado familiar consumiu:

	SIM (1)	NÃO (2)
1 Qualquer, massa/Xhima, papas, pão, massa esparguete, bolachas, biscoitos ou outros alimentos feitos à base de milho, mexoeira, mapira, farinha de milho, arroz, trigo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[INSIRA OUTROS ALIMENTOS EM GRÃO LOCALMENTE DISPONIVEIS].		
2 Qualquer um destes: Abóbora, cenoura, batata doce de polpa alaranjada?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[INSIRA OUTROS VEGETAIS RICOS EM VITAMINA A LOCALMENTE DISPONIVEIS]?		
3 Batata reno, inhame (madumbe), mandioca, ou outro alimento preparado através de raízes ou tubérculos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Quaisquer verduras (folhas verdes) como e o caso de folhas de mandioca	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[INSIRA UMA LISTA DE VERDURAS RICAS EM VITAMINA A LOCALMENTE DISPONÍVEIS]?		
5 Qualquer tipo de hortaliças?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 Mangas e papaias maduras	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[INSIRA OUTRAS FRUTAS RICAS EM VITAMINA A, INCLUINDO FRUTOS SILVESTRES]?		
Qualquer tipo de frutas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 [INCLUINDO FRUTOS SILVESTRES]?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Qualquer: Carne de vaca, carne de porco, ovelha, cabrito, Coelho, carne de caça, galinha, pato ou outras aves, insectos, fígado, rins, tripas, dobrada, coração ou outros órgãos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 Qualquer tipo de ovos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 Peixe e ou mariscos, frescos ou secos?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 Qualquer alimento feito de feijão, ervilha, lentilha, amendoim ou castanha de caju?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- 12 Utilização de sementes na comida
- 13 Leite, queijo, iogurte, ou qualquer derivado do leite?
- 14 Utilizou óleo, banha, margarina, manteiga para cozinhar algo que consumiu?
- 15 Açúcar, cana doce, mel, refresco, sumos, chocolates ou doces?
- 16 Café, chá, chá de folhas, ou bebidas alcólicas ?

QUESTIONÁRIO SOBRE DIVERSIDADE DA DIETA ALIMENTAR DE MULHERES COM IDADES COMPREENDIDAS ENTRE 15-49 ANOS

[Identificação da entrevistada através da lista de agregados familiares (Idade, gravidez e lactente)]

- | | | SIM
(1) | NÃO
(2) |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. | Durante o dia de ontem, participou em alguma celebração ou festividade em que tenha ingerido alimentos que não consome no seu dia a dia ? (por exemplo: baptismo, algum evento familiar ou festa na aldeia/bairro) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| B. | Durante o dia de ontem comprou comida no mercado ou em alguma loja/mercearia? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C. | Comeu algo quando foi o mercado ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| D. | Comeu algo fora de casa ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Agora gostaria de perguntar-lhe sobre os tipos de alimentos que consumiu durante o dia e a noite de ontem quer estando em casa ou fora de casa

[Nota para o entrevistador: Frisar que estas perguntas somente se aplicam para a mulher sendo entrevistada e não para os restantes membros do agregado familiar].

Comeu ou bebeu o seguinte:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Qualquer tipo de chá (normal ou folhas) ou café? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 | Qualquer massa/Xhima, massa,pão, massa esparguete, bolachas, biscoitos ou outros alimentos feitos à base de milho, mexoeira, mapira, farinha de milho, arroz, trigo | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[INSIRA OUTROS ALIMENTOS EM GRÃO LOCALMENTE DISPONÍVEIS].

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 | Any abóbora, cenoura, ou batata doce de polpa amarela ou alaranjada? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|

[INSIRA OUTROS VEGETAIS RICOS EM VITAMINA A LOCALMENTE DISPONÍVEIS]?

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 | Batata, inhame (madumbe), mandioca, ou outro alimento preparado através de raízes ou tubérculos? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|

- | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 | Quaisquer verduras (folhas verdes) como e o caso de folhas de mandioca | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|

[INSIRA UMA LISTA DE VERDURAS RICAS EM VITAMINA A LOCALMENTE DISPONÍVEIS}

- 6 Qualquer tipo de hortaliças?
Mangas e papaias maduras
- 7 [INSIRA OUTRAS FRUTAS RICAS EM VITAMINA A, INCLUINDO FRUTOS SILVESTRES]?
Qualquer tipo de frutas
- 8 [INCLUINDO FRUTOS SILVESTRES]?
Qualquer: fígado, rins, tripas, dobradas, coração ou outros órgãos.
- 9 Qualquer tipo de carne, como carne de vaca, carne de porco, ovelha, coelho, carne de caça, cabrito, galinha, pato, insectos?
- 10 Qualquer tipo de ovos?
- 11 Peixe e ou mariscos frescos ou secos?
- 12 Qualquer alimento feito de feijão, ervilha, lentilha, amendoim, castanha de caju?
- 13 Utilizou sementes para cozinhar
- 14 Leite, queijo, iogurte, ou qualquer derivado do leite?
- 15 Utilizou óleo, banha, margarina, manteiga para cozinhar algo que consumiu?
- 16 Açúcar, cana doce, mel, refresco, sumos, chocolates ou doces?
- 17

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Índice de insegurança alimentar a nível do agregado familiar.
(HFIAS) Instrumento de Medição

Para cada uma das seguintes perguntas considere o que aconteceu nos últimos 30 dias. Queira por favor mencionar se nos últimos 30 dias, Nunca, Raramente (uma ou duas vezes), As vezes (3-10 vezes), ou Frequentemente (mais de 10 vezes) viveu as seguintes situações?			
Nº	PERGUNTA	OPÇÕES DE RESPOSTA	CÓDIGO
1.	Nos últimos 30 dias, alguma vez ficou com receio de que o seu agregado familiar não fosse ter comida suficiente?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
2.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar não comeu os seus alimentos preferidos devido a falta de recursos?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
3.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar comeu os mesmos alimentos dia apos dia, sem variar, devido a falta de recursos?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
4.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar comeu alimentos que não fosse da sua preferência, devido a falta de recurso para obter outro tipo de alimentos?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
5.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar teve uma refeição menor do que aquilo que necessita, por não ter alimentos suficientes?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
6.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar diminuiu o número de refeições durante algum dia, por não haver alimentos suficientes?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___
7.	Nos últimos 30 dias, alguma vez ficaram sem nenhuma comida por não terem recursos para adquirir alimentos?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) ___

8.	Nos últimos 30 dias, a sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar dormiu com fome por não haver comida suficiente?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) __
9.	Nos últimos 30 dias, sra/o sr. ou algum membro do seu agregado familiar passou um dia inteiro sem comer nada por não haver comida suficiente?	0 = Nao 1 = Raramente (1-2 vezes) 2 = As vezes (3 -10 vezes) 3 = Frequentemente (Mais de 10 vezes) __