Baseline Study of the PReSERVE Resilience Food Security Activity in Ethiopia

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IMPEL | Implementer-Led Evaluation & Learning Associate Award

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ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
BHA	Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAs	Development Agents
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
HH	Head of Household
IE	Impact Evaluation
LD	Livelihood Deepening
LH	Livelihood
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MDD-W	Minimum Diet Diversity-Women
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PDS	Public Distribution System
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program
PSNP-PW	Productive Safety Net Program-Public Work
PW	Public Work
R4D	Research for Development
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
RFSA	Resilience Food Security Activity
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VESA	Village Economic and Social Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
YES	Youth Economic Strengthening

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report captures baseline survey data collected from June to July 2022 for the impact evaluation (IE) of the PReSERVE Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) implemented by Food for the Hungry in the region of Amhara in Ethiopia. This activity attempts to address and mitigate acute levels of food insecurity experienced by communities in Amhara, one of the poorest areas of Ethiopia. Apart from general demographics, key evaluation indicators include:

- Food security;
- Child nutrition and health;
- Women's maternal nutrition and reproductive health;
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene practice;
- Agricultural practice and production;
- Food poverty measurement;
- Gender dynamics; and
- Resilience.

A complementary endline survey will likely occur from June—July 2025. This executive summary provides an overview of the results for the households participating in the IE study.

Baseline Study Methodology

The IE of the PReSERVE RFSA relies on a randomized controlled trial at the household level designed to estimate the effect of Food for the Hungry PReSERVE Livelihood Deepening (LD) interventions. In a set of eligible kebeles, the research team selected a set of eligible households to be part of the IE study. Half of those households were allocated to the treatment group and will receive LD interventions in addition to any other components of the PReSERVE RFSA for which they are eligible, while the other half was allocated to the control group and will only receive the other components of the PReSERVE RFSA. The IE study will measure the impacts of LD interventions on study indicators. Overall, analysis at the baseline suggests that the IE is well-placed to estimate these differences at the endline, given that treatment and control groups are similar on key characteristics as expected, given the randomized design.

Key Findings

Demographic Profiles

The baseline survey included 4,235 households, comprised of 1,732 households in the control group, 1,736 in the treatment group, and 767 in the non-IE sample. There were very few differences in observable characteristics across the treatment and control groups at individual or household levels, which suggests that the two groups are similar in terms of overall demographic characteristics.

The average household size in the IE sample is 3.81, including 0.52 children under the age of 5. The level of schooling in the sample is low: around 43.7% of the adult population has at least some schooling. This share drops to 28.6% among household heads. Regarding work-related activities, around 58.7% of adults are farmers, and 39.3% of people 10 years or older did any work and were paid in cash in the last 12 months.

Food Security

Food security was estimated using two standard measurement approaches: the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and the Food Consumption Score (FCS) index. Based on the FIES, 20.5% of the population faces severe food insecurity, and over 74% are at least moderately food insecure. Using the FCS score, calculated using overall consumption levels across food groups while accounting for cultural and regional weights for food preference and importance, evidence suggests that 70% of all households have an acceptable FCS score, and 15.2% of all households are considered to have a poor FCS score. These relatively higher FCS estimates seem to reflect consistent access to staples, pulses, and oils. Disaggregation by woreda[1] shows that levels of food insecurity are consistently high across all woredas, and some evidence suggests that insecurity is highest in Lay Gayint.

Child Nutrition and Health

The overall diet quality for children 6 to 23 months of age appears to be food-poor across the survey population. Only around 1% of all children aged 6 to 23 months met minimum dietary diversity (MDD) criteria or minimum acceptable diet (MAD) standards. The low rates of MAD are driven by the low rates of dietary diversity. Most children consume either breastmilk, grains, roots, tubers, or legumes and nuts. Very few consume other food groups. In addition, approximately 10% of children under 5 are reported to have experienced diarrhea within 2 weeks of the survey, and most of those experiencing diarrhea were treated with oral rehydration therapy.

Women's Health, Maternal Nutrition, and Reproductive Health

Observations around the health and reproductive decisions of women of reproductive age among surveyed households suggest very poor diversity in their diet but intermediate levels of access to health services during pregnancy. Altogether, less than 1% of women consume a diet that meets the minimum dietary diversity criteria, as more than 80% of women consume two or fewer food groups, with grains, roots, and pulses as the most common food groups. On average, 46.16% of women receive the recommended number of antenatal care (ANC) visits—at least four—during their most recent pregnancies, with more than 86% of these ANC visits administered by nurses or midwives. Additionally, around 50% of women in a union report using a modern method of birth control.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene practices

Based on indicator criteria, 33.6% of all households have access to basic drinking water services. While 85% of households have water sources available all year round, less than 60% have water sources within 30 minutes of their residence. Regarding treatment, sanitation, and hygiene practice, less than 9% of households were observed to have handwashing facilities available in the home, and less than 15% use at least one form of evidence-based household water treatment technologies. Around half of the households (54%) practice open defecation, and 17.4% have household-level improved sanitation facilities.

[1] Meaning Ethiopian districts.

Agriculture

Around 90% of households with an available plot of land raise crops. Wheat, which more 40% of agricultural households cultivate, is the most common crop, followed by teff, white potatoes, and beans. Among the target crops, very few households grow haricot beans and mung beans; 22% of households grow white potatoes. Regarding support practices, nearly 94% of households use at least one natural resource management practice. A high share of households (91%) reported using at least one value chain activity, the most common of which was the purchase of inputs for crops (used by 70% of households). Less than 22% of households used financial services.

The baseline focused on three types of livestock: goats, cows, and oxen. 5.5% of households raised goats, 20.1% raised cows, and 28.3% raised oxen. On average, around 16% of the households raising these animals reported them in good or moderate condition. Most households raising livestock reported using at least one improvement practice or natural resource management practice.

Food Poverty Measurement

Based on a daily per-adult equivalent expenditure of less than $1.90 per day (estimated in 2011 purchasing power parity dollars), more than 93% of the households in the survey are considered food poor. The depth of poverty of the food-poor is 47%, which signifies that the average food-poor person is 47% below the food poverty line. In monetary terms, it would require an additional $1 per person per day to bring every food-poor person out of food poverty.

Gender Dynamics

Around 25% of men and women in a union reported earning cash in the past 12 months. Among women earning cash, a majority (80%) reported that they participate in decisions about how to use self-earned cash, while 51% reported that they participate in decisions about how to use their partner's self-earned cash. Around 28% of men in a union are members of a community group, while 21% have access to credit. These shares are slightly lower for women in a union; around 16% belong to a community group or have access to credit. Approximately 68% of men in a union with access to credit make decisions about credit. For their female counterparts, it falls to 42%.

Resilience

Resilience indicators were captured through several questions, including indices constructed to assess overall resilience capacities. Generally, households perceive their ability to meet their current needs as the same or better than the previous year and suspect that their future ability to meet these needs will be the same or improve. The most common shock reported by households was increased food prices (90%); the second most frequently cited was little rain or drought (76%). Out of the average 4.4 shocks experienced across the sample, households perceived them to be severe, likely impacting their perceived ability to recover. In terms of capacity to absorb shocks, very few households (less than 10%) have access to cash savings. Even fewer households (less than 1%) have access to insurance or remittances. Another means to mitigate the impact of shocks is to draw on social networks. The social capacity index for the sample was 43.8 (out of 100), meaning that the average household could give and receive help from 1.3 out of three groups of people.

1. INTRODUCTION

The PReSERVE Resilience Food Security Activity (RFSA) consists of a package of interventions to improve the food security of vulnerable households in targeted Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)[2] communities across nine woredas in 179 kebeles in the Amhara region and contributing to a sustained reduction in rural poverty. The primary objective of the IE will be to measure the marginal impact of the Livelihood Deepening (LD) interventions on improving livelihoods and food outcomes in 55 kebeles[3] in Amhara.[4] These kebeles were selected given that they will be the ones receiving LD interventions. This impact evaluation (IE) seeks to inform the larger knowledge base around the efficacy of LD activities among vulnerable populations and how their benefits to vulnerable households can be further maximized.

In addition, the proposed evaluation contributes to a growing literature analyzing the effect of multifaceted "graduation models" implemented to target the reduction of poverty and broader enhancement of welfare in low-income countries (Banerjee et al. 2015, Bedoya et al. 2021, Brune et al. 2021, Bossuroy et al. 2022). Evidence has suggested that intensive multi-sectoral programs, often entailing asset transfers valued at $500 or more, as well as consumption support, training and coaching visits, and other supplemental services, can have sustained positive effects on consumption, assets, and other household-level outcomes (Bandiera et al. 2017, Banerjee et al. 2021, Banerjee et al. 2022). These interventions generally entail a cost per recipient household of $1,000 or more, of which the household receives at least 75% in direct cash or asset transfers.

However, the evidence base around lighter-touch and lower-cost interventions is more limited. This report defines LD as a lighter touch intervention based on the intervention services received by households: they are receiving credit, not an asset outright, and while they receive transfers through the PSNP, the value of those transfers based on overall PSNP programmatic guidelines is lower than what is generally observed in other graduation models (Banerjee et al. 2015, Bedoya et al. 2021, Brune et al. 2021, Bossuroy et al. 2022, Bandiera et al. 2017, Banerjee et al. 2021, Banerjee et al. 2022). This raises the important question of whether this lighter-touch and lower-cost model can still be effective in generating transformational livelihoods impacts—a finding with important implications for overall program design and cost-effectiveness in the graduation model space. This activity will contribute to the literature by providing new evidence about the effects of a livelihoods-focused set of interventions for an extremely poor set of households (PSNP beneficiaries) in poor communities in rural Ethiopia.

This report summarizes the results of the baseline study conducted in June–July 2022. The baseline study relies on quantitative methods to measure baseline indicators collected in the RFSA target and control areas in the same region. In addition to these households, the research team collected information on households living in 55 kebeles that are not part of the IE study.[5] The survey provides

[2] PSNP is a program providing cash and food transfers during the lean season to approximately the poorest 10-15% of households in rural Ethiopia, who then provide labor on public works projects; it is one of the largest social protection programs in Africa (Gilligan et al. 2014).
[3] Kebeles are the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia.
[4] These kebeles are distributed in four woredas, namely Lay Gayint, Sahela, Simada, and Tach Gayint.
[5] Section 3.1 provides more details about this decision.

baseline estimates on the status of kebeles and households across the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) standard indicators. The Causal Design team has worked closely with BHA and relevant stakeholders to identify key learning objectives and ensure that the baseline survey and study can contribute to this learning where possible.

This report is organized as follows. Section 2 presents an overall description of the PReSERVE activities discusses the characteristics of the LD interventions that will be the subject of the IE study. Section 3 provides an overview of the evaluation design and the baseline report and discusses some of the challenges and limitations of the study. Section 4 summarizes the baseline survey data, and Section 5 summarizes the balance test comparing the two arms of the randomized control trial (RCT). Section 6 includes a similar exercise comparing the households that are part of the IE study with those that are not part of the IE study. The final section presents the conclusions of the report.

2. PRESERVE ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

To create sustainable change in targeted woredas, PReSERVE will implement a prioritized portfolio of evidence-based, catalytic interventions with the potential to increase the graduation of ultra-poor PSNP households from extreme poverty. PReSERVE's interventions are organized around three main purposes:

1. Vulnerable households and individuals have sufficient quantity, quality, and diversity of food at all times.
2. Vulnerable community members' livelihood transform.
3. PSNP systems deliver accountable, effective, and shock-responsive services.

The first purpose focuses on interventions that address vulnerable households' consumption; increase the availability of quality, nutritious foods for men, women, and children; and improve the children-feeding behaviors households practice. The second purpose focuses on interventions that increase and protect household assets, enhance individual and household resilience capacities, and help individuals and households sustainably engage in diversified livelihood. Lastly, the third purpose centers on three sub-purposes to improve: PSNP systems for community asset planning, construction, and management, referrals and linkages to essential services and institutions, and PSNP services delivery.

2.1 Activities under the Impact Evaluation

Given both implementation realities and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) learning goals and objectives, the evaluation will focus on the LD interventions implemented at the individual or household level. The IE will take place in a subset of 55 kebeles (in four woredas) identified by Food for the Hungry as eligible to receive LD interventions. Table 1 presents a set of these interventions, their level of implementation, and the relevant purpose. While there are LD interventions in Purposes 1 and 3, most LD interventions performed by Food for the Hungry are in Purpose 2. One of the main objectives of these interventions is to diversify viable livelihood opportunities within and outside of agriculture. To reduce the possibility of spillovers or contamination (i.e., control households also receiving interventions that are part of the IE), the evaluation will focus on the interventions provided either at the individual or the household level.

The focus on LD is motivated by three factors. First, there was no opportunity to design an evaluation of the "whole of RFSA" programming. Such a strategy was deemed too challenging to implement given that the rollout of interventions across kebeles has not been finalized yet and will be refined in the coming years. Second, LD is one of the most intensive components of Food for the Hungry programming and would, in expectation, have the largest effects. Third, using the new Transition into Graduation through

Enhanced Resilience – Operations Research[6] (TIGER-OR) tool to define eligibility criteria to identify households for LD provided a particularly appropriate opportunity for an oversubscription design. For other program components, identifying appropriate evaluation designs would be more complex.

Table 1. List of interventions across the three purposes[7]

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
Purpose 1: Vulnerable households and individuals have sufficient quantity, quality, and diversity of food at all times					
Irrigation	Construct family hand-dug well for irrigation	LD intervention		X	
	Train farmers on irrigation-based improved agronomic practices	LD intervention		X	
	Link irrigation user households with seed suppliers (agro-dealers/others) to buy seed for planting	LD intervention		X	
Conservation Agriculture	Organize training and exposure visits to Development Agents (DAs) and promoters on conservation agriculture techniques and improved agronomic practice	LD intervention			X
	Organize training and exposure visit to selected households on conservation agriculture	LD intervention		X	
	Support farmers to practice conservation agriculture techniques on their farm fields on selected crops (haricot bean, potato, vegetables, fruits)	LD intervention		X	
Purpose 2: Vulnerable Community Members' Livelihoods Transformed					
Grant	Facilitate livelihood transfer to ultra-poor PSNP clients	LD intervention	X		
	Train Livelihood (LH) transfer recipients on business management	LD intervention	X		
FRUIT	Handover nurseries to youth entrepreneurs	LD intervention	X		

[6] Research for Development (R4D) has created a tool, the Transition into Graduation through Enhanced Resilience – Operations Research (TIGER – OR). This tool aims to support USAID RFSA activities to target PSNP-eligible households to receive livelihood interventions. The TIGER-OR tool is composed of three different tools. The first tool assigns kebeles a score, which allows the selection of kebeles to be targeted. The other two tools aid in the selection of households. The first household-level tool uses a proxy means test to identify the poorest 20% PSNP Households, while the other tool assigns each household a capability score based on a survey. This capability score can be used to select the households that would benefit more from the LD interventions. The research team thanks R4D for providing TIGER-OR tool documentation.

[7] This is not an exhaustive list of interventions. All the interventions can be found in Annex A.

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Link PSNP Households (HHs) with High-value tree (fruit & others) nurseries to access fruit seedlings	LD intervention	X		
Credit & Saving	Organize Village Economic and Social Association (VESA) groups	LD intervention	X		
	Link VESAs with micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and Unions for Informal Apprenticeship and credit access	LD intervention	X		
	Support initial materials for VESAs	LD intervention	X		
Rural Savings and Credit Cooperatives (RuSACCOs)	Channel guarantee loan fund to RuSACCOs	LD intervention			X
	Link individuals in the VESA groups with RuSACCOs	LD intervention	X		
Youth	Establish Youth Economic Strengthening (YES) Centers	LD intervention			X
	Provide loan fund for grantees selected male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Wage-based Employment	Provide Behavioral (soft) Skills Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Vocational Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Off-Farm	Provide Behavioral (Soft) Skill Trainings for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Technical Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Non-Farm	Provide Behavioral (Soft) Skill Trainings for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Vocational Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Business Development Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Value chain	Facilitate improved access to market information	LD intervention		X	
Purpose 3: PSNP Systems Deliver Accountable, Effective, and Shock-Responsive Service					
	Train youths and women in nursery management	LD activity	X	X	

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Facilitate livelihood development in potential watersheds	LD activity	X		X
Watershed	Train user groups on technical areas and supportive skills (financial, saving and credit, and life skills)	LD intervention	X		
	Link mature watersheds for livelihoods activities by user groups	LD intervention	X		X
	Develop integrated, climate-smart, gender and nutrition-sensitive annual public works plans that contribute to livelihood productivity	LD intervention			X
Private Nursey	Establish/Strengthen private nurseries	LD intervention	X	X	
	Seedlings produced by private individuals	LD intervention	X		
	Train youths and women in nursery management	LD intervention	X		

3. METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

The IE of the LD interventions in the PReSERVE RFSA uses a household-level RCT. A baseline survey of households was conducted in June–July 2022. The endline survey is planned for the second quarter of 2025. Presented below is an overview of the evaluation design, a description of the baseline data collection activities, and the challenges and limitations of the study. A more detailed description of the methodology can be found in the Pre-Analysis Plan (IMPEL, 2022).

3.1 Evaluation Design and Outcome Indicators

The evaluation team will implement an RCT using randomization at the household level to estimate the effect of Food for the Hungry PReSERVE LD interventions. Out of 55 eligible kebeles, the research team selected eligible households to participate in the IE study. Half of those households were allocated to the treatment group and will receive the LD interventions in addition to the other components of the PReSERVE RFSA, while the other half was allocated to the control group and will only receive the core set of PSNP interventions[8] received by all activity participants. Table 2 summarizes the interventions received by treatment and control groups. The IE focuses on the LD interventions, and not study the impact of non-LD interventions.

Table 2. Interventions received by treatment and control groups

	LD Interventions	Non-LD Interventions
Core PSNP Interventions	Treatment and control groups receive these interventions	Treatment and control groups receive these interventions
Non-Core PSNP Interventions	**Only treatment group receives these interventions**	Treatment and control groups receive these interventions

Using baseline and endline data, the research team will compare the households assigned to treatment and control to identify the direct impact of participating in LD interventions in addition to the other components of the PReSERVE RFSA. Comparisons will be made utilizing BHA food security and nutrition and food poverty indicators. The RCT design will maximize the research's ability to measure direct and attributional impacts.

To structure the analysis, primary and secondary outcomes were defined around a subset of outcomes that are of particular importance in assessing program impacts. The definition of the primary outcomes will guide the analysis reported in any subsequent academic paper.

Primary outcomes include:

- The prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
- The percentage of households with poor, borderline, and adequate Food Consumption Score (FCS)
- The percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months

[8] These core interventions include food/cash transfers, participation in PW activity, public awareness sensitizations, and system-level interventions, such as access to the market, basic drinking water, and social infrastructure.

- Daily per capita expenditure
- Percent of people living on less than $1.90/day
- The percent of women and men in a union who earned cash over the past 12 months

These outcomes are identified as primary, given that they relate to livelihood outcomes and that this evaluation is designed to identify the effects of LD activities. Other indicators[9] are secondary outcomes, which will be reported in BHA deliverables and in the paper.

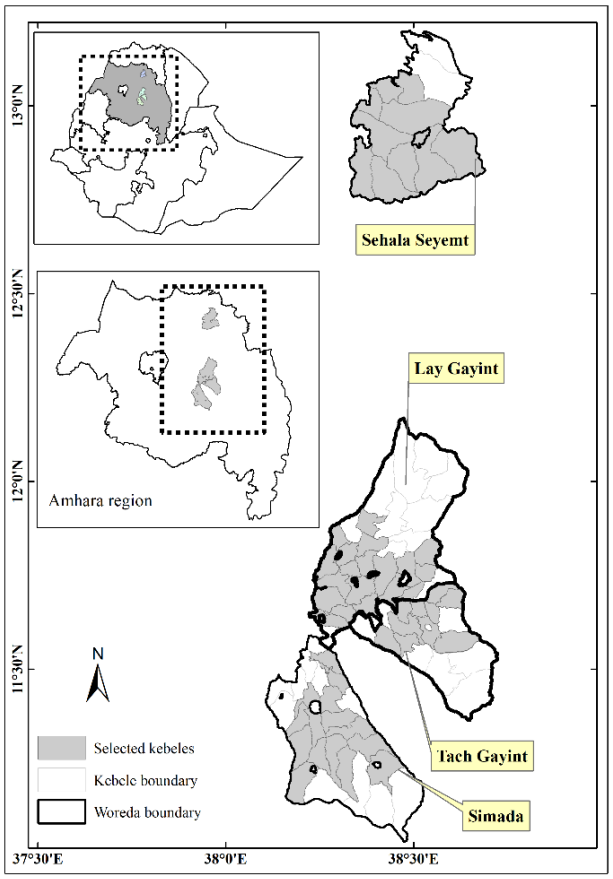
3.1.1 Randomization Strategy

Due to resource constraints, Food for the Hungry can only provide the LD interventions to a subset of eligible households. The evaluation team worked with Food for the Hungry to randomize the rollout of the LD interventions at the household level. The following discusses in-depth the kebele and household selection process.

Selection Criteria of Kebeles:

Food for the Hungry used the TIGER-OR kebele tool to select a set of 55 kebeles across four woredas (Figure 1) that will receive LD interventions. With the help of the tool, Food for the Hungry identified kebeles with enabling conditions[10] that would increase a household's ability to improve their livelihoods. It is important to note that the IE study is restricted to only those 55 kebeles as they will be receiving the LD interventions. Given the characteristics of these kebeles, the IE study will be able to conduct a targeted analysis of the impact of LD interventions on kebeles where households are more likely to benefit from LD activities.

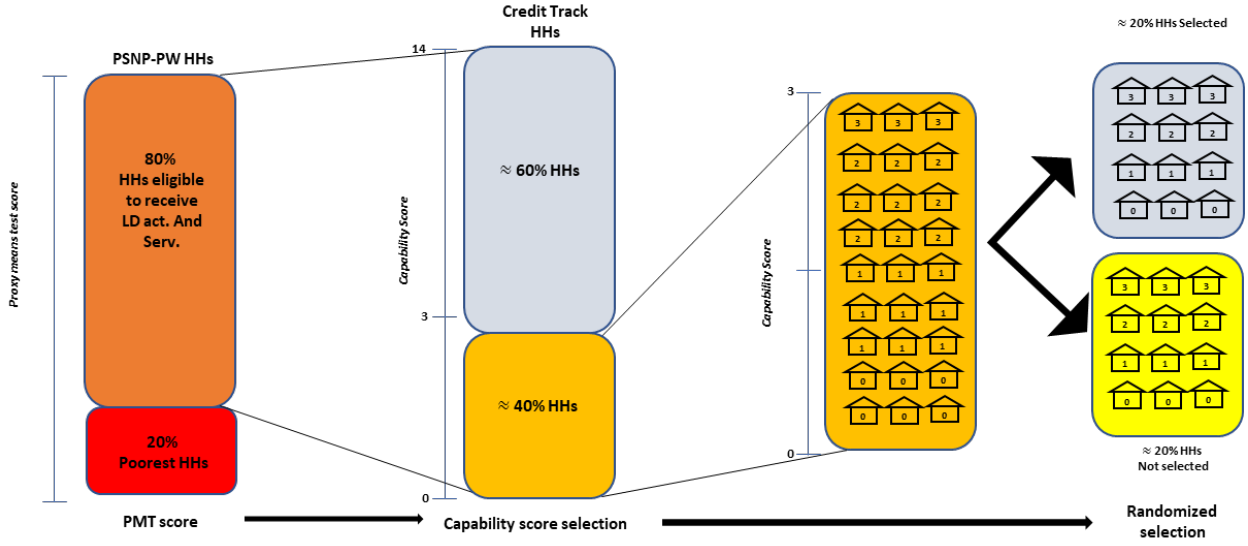
Figure 1. PReSERVE kebeles



Selection criteria of households: There are more than 20,000 PSNP-Public Work (PSNP-PW)[11] households in the 55 selected kebeles. The selection of the households that will be part of the IE study involved three steps, represented in Figure 2.

[9] These indicators are enumerated in Table 8 of Volume II of this report under Section 5.7, "Intervention Packages."
[10] The TIGER-OR tool used the following criteria to identify kebeles: travel time to roads within a kebele, to all-weather roads, to markets, to banks, and to secondary cities as well as Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) between June–September 2021.
[11] PSNP beneficiaries are a larger set of beneficiaries that includes both public work (PW) households as well as Public Distribution System (PDS) households (elderly people, chronically sick, etc.). The sample frame used for the IE only included PSNP-PW beneficiaries since only these households are eligible to receive LD interventions.

Figure 2.[12] Steps to select households receiving LD interventions



Food for the Hungry first used the TIGER-OR proxy means test to identify the poorest 20% of households in each kebele. Those households will be part of the grants track and will not receive the LD interventions.[13] The other 80% of households in each kebele will be part of the credit track and are eligible to receive the LD interventions.

Across the 55 kebeles, there are approximately 16,500 eligible households. The eligible households, determined in the previous step, were then assigned a capability score by the TIGER–OR tool.[14] Within each kebele, the research team selected 60% of the households with the highest capability scores. These households will automatically receive LD interventions and will not be part of the IE study. The remaining 40%[15] are a part of the IE study and were randomly allocated to either the treatment or control group.[16]

This allocation process was implemented in Stata by the research team. The exact number of households allocated to the treatment and control group varies by kebele and is determined by the targets defined at the woreda level. Though the number of households in the treatment and control groups is not the same, an equal number of households in both groups were sampled. This maximizes

[12] The capability score numbers in the figure are just illustrative. The cut-off score might be slightly different by kebele, since it is determined by the distribution of capability scores within each kebele.
[13] The households in the grant track (20%) receive a transfer amount of $300 to engage in either on-farm, off-farm or non-farm activities after appropriate training and business plan development.
[14] The following indicators are used in computing the capability score. (1) Younger HH head, (2) Smaller HH with lower dependency ratio, (3) Strong social networks of support and reciprocity, (4) Adult members with at least some secondary school, (5) Experience with community-based health insurance, (6) Relevant assets, tools and inputs to support livelihood path, (7) Savings group member with active savings and credit history and (8) Stronger sense of self-efficacy."
[15] This number corresponds to approximately twice the share of eligible households not receiving LD interventions in the 55 kebeles. This share varies slightly by woreda: kebeles in Lay Gayint have a share of approximately 22%, kebeles in Tach Gayint have a share of approximately 21%, kebeles in Sahela have a share of approximately 20%, and kebeles in Simada have a share of approximately 19%.
[16] For ease of reading, both groups will be referred to as the upper 60% and the lower 40% in terms of the capability score.

the power of the study and is possible because the number of households to be sampled is less than the bottom 40% of households.

For clarity, Table 3 shows the approximate number of PSNP-PW households in the 55 kebeles part of the IE study, and the number of households in the different groups of interest. Note that out of the 20,685 PSNP households, the IE study will focus on the 6,621 poorest households.

Table 3. PSNP-PW households in the 55 IE kebeles, disaggregated by groups

Group	Number of Households
PSNP-PW households	20,685
PSNP-PW households in the grants track (not eligible for LD interventions)	4,133
PSNP-PW households in the credit track (eligible for LD interventions)	16,552
Non-IE households	9,931
IE Households	**6,621**
Treatment households	3,173
Control households	3,448

The evaluation team also utilized a stratified randomization approach to guarantee a better balance. In this technique, the sample of households was first divided into groups that shared similar characteristics. To reduce the number of strata employed, capability scores were categorized into three different ranges: 0 to 2.5, 3 to 5, and 5.5 to 8. The evaluation team then stratified on kebeles, and capability score ranges based on the information provided by Food for the Hungry. Next, households were allocated to treatment and control groups within each kebele.

For example, if a kebele has 200 households in the lower 40%, each household will be sorted into a capability score range according to their capability score. Within each of the three capability ranges, half of the households will be randomly allocated to treatment and the other half to control based on pre-defined kebele targets. Therefore, if 40 households have capability scores ranging from 0 to 2.5, half of them (20) will be allocated to the treatment group and half (20) to the control group. A similar process would be conducted for the households in the other two strata ranges. This approach ensures that treatment and control groups are balanced by the strata used.

Though this selection reduces the scope of the evaluation, it is considered appropriate for two reasons. First, all the eligible households are PSNP-PW beneficiaries and have already been identified as among the poorest households in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the potential for learning is hugely substantial—even in evaluating the effects of the interventions for the poorest households. Second, the proposed strategy combines both the selection of households more likely to graduate (i.e., those with higher capability scores) with the randomization of households that will be included in the IE study. This enables the partner to balance the goals of the TIGER-OR selection process with the goals of the evaluation.

As will be discussed in the next section, in addition to sampling households that will be included in the IE study (the bottom 40% based on their capability score), the research team also sampled some households in the upper 60%. This allowed us to create some basic comparison tables and descriptive

statistics, which are informative about the difference between the two groups of households.[17] It is important to be aware that this supplementary exercise is not part of the experimental analysis and, therefore no causal implications should be extracted from it.

The final realized sample includes 3,468 households in the IE sample, sampled from the bottom 40% based on their capability score; this includes 1,736 treatment households and 1,732 control households. There are 767 households included in the non-IE sample, sampled from the upper 60% based on their capability score.

3.1.2 Sampling Strategy

Based on power calculations,[18] the evaluation team sampled 4,235 households within the 55 kebeles. Households were randomly sampled from the bottom 40% of households (the set of households that are part of the IE study). The number of households sampled per kebele was proportional to the PSNP population in each kebele. To maximize the power of the design, the same number of households from the control and the treatment group were sampled in each kebele. This section will discuss in-depth the strategy used to sample households and the individuals in a household.

Household inclusion criteria: To be included in the sample, households must be PSNP-PW beneficiaries, as these are the households targeted for the Food for the Hungry PReSERVE interventions. The household sample was also limited to households with women of reproductive age (15–49 years old), as they are the target population for many indicators. This targeting strategy also increased the likelihood that the household had a child under the age of 5.

This strategy primarily excluded elderly households and is justified for the following reasons: (i) the majority of PSNP-PW households have at least one woman of reproductive age[19] and (ii) because of the nature of the LD interventions, elderly households are not likely to be substantially affected by those interventions or to be eligible to participate in them. Most interventions are related to nutrition, youth, and livelihoods and target households with children, youth, or working-age members. In addition, many nutrition and health outcomes are specific to young children or women of reproductive age. Accordingly, the sample selected is representative of the households predominantly targeted by the PSNP+RFSA interventions and, more particularly, the LD interventions.

Within individual household selection:[20] The evaluation team randomly selected or purposively selected one target individual for each outcome[21] instead of interviewing every eligible individual. Interviewing every individual in the household would be extremely time-consuming and costly for the surveyed household and data collection. Additionally, power calculations indicate that no more than one individual per household is needed, given that general outcomes would be highly correlated within households. Thus, the additional information gleaned would be limited. Typically, interviewing multiple individuals per household is particularly useful if the objective is to compare outcomes across individuals

[17] See Section 6.
[18] The power calculation exercises can be found in IMPEL (2022).
[19] Based on the authors' calculations from a PSNP4 dataset, 82.5% of PSNP households had a woman of reproductive age.
[20] The sampling strategy will be applied to every surveyed household.
[21] The within-household selection processes were embedded in the survey tool. When a random member of the household needs to be selected, the survey tool did the randomization using the household roster.

in the same household, for example, if the aim is to compare the outcomes for first versus second wives in polygamous households. Given that this is not part of the IE's research objectives, it is not worth the additional costs. Table 4 provides more detail about the sampling strategy.

Table 4. Sampling strategy

Module	Sampling Choice
D: Children's Nutritional Status and Feeding Practices[22]	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding (children 0-5 months): randomly sample one child in this age range. Children's feeding practices and diets (children 6–23 months): randomly sample one child in this age range. Children's diarrhea (children 0–59 months): randomly sample one child in this age range
E: Women's Health, Nutritional Status, Dietary Diversity, and Family Planning	Randomly sample one women 15–49 years old
G: Agriculture	Select the person most informed about agriculture production in the household[23]
J: Gender (Cash)	Select adult most knowledgeable about household affairs and spouse[24]
K: Gender Access to Credit and Group Participation	Select adult most knowledgeable about household affairs and spouse[25]

To sample the households, the sample frame constructed by Food for the Hungry was utilized to select the eligible households. The sampling frame dataset did not contain the age of all the households' members and, accordingly, could not be used to select households with WRA. To address this issue, the following strategy was employed. For a given kebele, PSNP households were randomly ranked,[26] and the first "x" households were selected to be surveyed, where "x" corresponds to the number of households to be sampled in that kebele. If enumerators found that a selected household did not have a woman of reproductive age, the survey was immediately terminated. The household next in ranking would then be added to the list of households to be surveyed. This occurred for 155 households out of the 4,235 households surveyed.[27]

[22] Causal Design randomly selected children 0–5 months, 0–23 months, and 0–59. This selection was made independently so that the same child could be selected twice (e.g., a child 8 months old could be selected for the age bracket 6–23 months and age bracket 0–59 months).
[23] This selection was done by asking the household head. To address issues around ownership and control, the survey contains follow-up questions on specific individuals involved in different activities.
[24] In the case that the household head was not married or in a union, the questions related to a couple were not asked. In the case of polygamous households, the respondent was randomly selected from available wives.
[25] In the case that the household head was not married or in a union, the questions related to a couple were not asked. In the case of polygamous households, the respondent was randomly selected from available wives.
[26] Within kebele, each household was assigned a random number. Households were ranked by this number.
[27] While the objective of this exercise was not to estimate the percentage of households in the target area meeting the key demographic criteria, we can infer that in this random subsample, fewer than 4% of households do not have a woman of reproductive age resident.

3.1.3 Questionnaire Development

The development of the baseline survey was informed by baseline surveys previously used by BHA and refined in consultation with BHA and the implementing partners, drawing on their relevant thematic technical expertise.

The following survey modules were included:

- Module A: Household identification
- Module B: Roster
- Module C: Food access
- Module D: Child nutrition and health
- Module E: Women's nutrition and health
- Module F: Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Module G: Agriculture
- Module H: Household expenditure
- Module J: Gender and cash use
- Module K: Gender and credit
- Module R: Resilience

3.2 Baseline Data Collection

The data collection activities took place from June–July 2022. Enumerator training was conducted during the first 6 days of data collection, followed by a 2-day practical piloting in the field. Pilot testing was conducted in the Asagirt woreda located in the North Shewa zone of the Amhara region. For the data collection activities, 32 enumerators and six supervisors were deployed. The enumerators were divided into six teams; each team was assigned a supervisor and kebeles to survey in one or two woredas. To ensure quality data, a series of activities were performed both during and after data collection. Data quality assurance activities undertaken during data collection included office-level phone call-backs and 10% back-check on the interviewed households. Additionally, the research team undertook high-frequency checks regularly.

Sample Surveyed

The field data collection was expected to survey 4,235 households across 55 kebeles. During the survey activities, the enumerators could not survey 372 households from the initial list. Almost half of the replaced households did not satisfy the inclusion criterion of having a woman of reproductive age, and around one-fourth of the sample had migrated from the area. Table 3 groups these households according to the reason for replacement. All 372 households were successfully replaced with valid households.[28]

Table 5. Household replacement cases

Reason for Replacement	Number of Households Replaced
Left the kebele/Migrated	55

[28] The replacement was done following the random rank assigned to the households in the sample frame.

Reason for Replacement	Number of Households Replaced
No eligible woman 15–49	155
Unknown in kebele	89
Not available after different visits	57
Duplicated household	9
Death of household member	7
Total	**372**

3.3 Challenges and Limitations

3.3.1 Survey Challenges

The data collection activities were completed according to the initial plan without any major delays though several challenges arose with the sampling frame. The sample frame provided by Food for the Hungry did not have information about the age of household members; the location information of the household was not precise in many cases; and there were duplicated households. These issues were addressed by working with local authorities and identifying replacement households as needed.

The final set of challenges was related to the data collection tool. During data collection activities, several issues related with the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) were identified. These issues were promptly corrected but led to a loss of information in some modules.[29] In future survey rounds, additional time for quality-checking of the CAPI by the survey company as well as Causal Design staff will be allocated, and plans will be made for a more extensive field pilot.

3.3.2 Limitations

The broader IE is characterized by several limitations, including:

- A stakeholder mapping conducted by RTI highlighted that other organizations are working in the region; households may be exposed to other development programming and the LD interventions. Randomization of households within kebeles should ensure that treatment and control households are balanced in terms of their exposure to other activities or interventions rolled out in the study region. During the span of the study, Food for the Hungry will be collecting information at the kebele level about the activities of other development organizations, and this information can be conducted at the household level as well. This will allow CD to verify that exposure to other organizations is balanced across treatment and control and is not a source of bias in the IE.
- Several PReSERVE activities (particularly activities conducted under purpose two) are conducted at the kebele, woreda, or market level and thus are expected to reach treatment and control

[29] Most of the issues were associated with coding errors that led to questions being skipped. In Section 4, these issues and their implications in terms of sample size and indicator construction are discussed.

households. This impact evaluation cannot estimate the effect of interventions that are implemented community-wide.

- An additional challenge is related to tracking households over time for the impact evaluation. In general, household migration rates are not expected to be high, and therefore the evaluation team anticipates that the majority of baseline households can be surveyed during endline. The evaluation design has accounted for attrition, a pattern in which households observed at baseline are not observed at endline.
- The survey was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, anthropometric measures were not collected at baseline in order to maintain distance between enumerators and respondents and to minimize contact. Pending the improvement of the COVID-19 pandemic, these measures will be collected at endline.

4. FINDINGS

This section summarizes the characteristics of the IE sample and the main outcome variables. The section is composed of nine subsections, each one corresponding to a module in the baseline survey. Each subsection will present the main variables for the IE sample and discuss the main differences across woredas for those households.[30] Balance tests comparing treatment and control, as well as IE and non-IE households, will be presented in Sections 5 and 6. In each table, the mean is presented in the "IE" column with the standard deviation represented by the figure in parentheses found below. Column "N" shows the total number of each group.

4.1 Characteristics of the Study Population

The sample of interest in this IE includes 3,468 households in 55 kebeles. Their characteristics are summarized in Table 6. The average household size is around four, including 0.52 children under the age of 5. The average age of a household head is 43, and 63% of household heads are married or in a union; 34% are female. Of those household heads who are not in a union, around 18% of the total are divorced or separated, and 16% are widowed. The level of education is relatively low, consistent with the general characteristics of PSNP beneficiaries—only 29% of household heads report any schooling; however, this is significantly higher for female household heads (66%) vis-à-vis male household heads (34%). This somewhat surprising pattern may reflect the fact that female household heads are disproportionately likely to be divorced/separated or widowed (72% of female household heads meet these criteria), and a higher probability of divorce may be observed among more educated women.

Table 6. Household-level sample characteristics

Outcome	Number in Sample (N)	IE (Mean Above and Standard Deviation Below in Parentheses)
Average household size	3,468	3.81
		(1.63)
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	3,468	0.52
		(0.63)
Average age of household head	3,468	43.16
		(14.66)
Percent of household heads who are in a union	3,468	63.03
		(48.28)
Percent of household head who are divorced, widowed, or separated	3,468	34.37
		(47.50)

[30] In the interest of space, the main indicators for the entire sample are presented with a focus on the most important differences across woredas. Annex C contains the complete list of indicators for the entire sample and Annex F contains the list disaggregated at the woreda level. Because the study was not meant to capture changes at the woreda level, thus the information at this level of disaggregation is only informative.

Outcome	Number in Sample (N)	IE (Mean Above and Standard Deviation Below in Parentheses)
Percent of household heads that are female	3,468	34.05
		(47.40)
Percent of household head with some schooling	3,468	28.55
		(45.17)
Percent of female household heads with some schooling	3,468	65.95
		(47.40)
Percent of male household heads with some schooling	3,468	34.05
		(47.40)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Sample characteristics at the individual level are reported in Table 7. In the 3,468 sample households, the number of individuals observed is 13,214, characterized by an average age of 24. 14% of the sampled individuals are under 5 years old; 22% are between 5 and 14 years old; 28.8% are between 15 and 29 years; and 30.8% are adults 30 years or older. Within individuals of all ages, 53% are female, and 31% are women of reproductive age (defined as women 15–49 years old).

Within the sample of 8,435 adults identified in the sample households, 54% are in a union, and 44% report any education. 59% self-identify as farmers. Among individuals over the age of 10 in the household, 39% reported engaging in any paid work for cash over the past year.

Table 8 reports individual-level sample characteristics by woreda. Generally, no large differences are seen. The percentage of adults reporting any education is meaningfully larger in Tach Gayint, and engagement in cash work is also highest in this woreda. The percentage of adults who are farmers is highest in Lay Gayint.

Table 7. Individual-level sample characteristics

Outcome	N	IE
Average Age	13,214	24.58
		(18.97)
Percent of children under 5 years old	13,214	13.71
		(34.40)
Percent of children (5–14 years old)	13,214	22.45
		(41.72)
Percent of young people (15–29 years)	13,214	28.86
		(45.31)
Percent of adults (30 or more years)	13,214	30.83
		(46.18)
Percent of females	13,214	53.89

Outcome	N	IE
		(49.85)
Percent of women of reproductive age (WRA)	13,214	31.04
		(46.27)
Percent of people 15 years or more who are in a union	8,436	54.02
		(49.84)
Percent of people 15 years or more with at least some schooling	8,435	43.65
		(49.60)
Percent of people 15 years or more who are farmers	8,440	58.74
		(49.23)
Percent of people (older than 10 years[31]) who did any work and were paid in cash	7,025	39.29
		(48.84)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 8. Individual-level sample characteristics by woreda

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Average age	5,404	26.68	1,279	19.66	2,649	23.19	3,882	24.21
		(20.43)		(15.43)		(18.03)		(18.11)
Percent of children under 5 years old	5,404	11.71	1,279	16.58	2,649	15.25	3,882	14.5
		(32.16)		(37.20)		(35.96)		(35.22)
Percent of children (5–14 years old)	5,404	21.58	1,279	30.73	2,649	24.08	3,882	19.81
		(41.14)		(46.15)		(42.77)		(39.86)
Percent of young people (15–29 years)	5,404	29.15	1,279	22.91	2,649	26.95	3,882	31.74
		(45.45)		(42.04)		(44.38)		(46.55)
Percent of adults (30 or more years)	5,404	34.18	1,279	24.94	2,649	28.8	3,882	29.5
		(47.44)		(43.28)		(45.29)		(45.61)
Percent of females	5,404	54.92	1,279	52.54	2,649	53.15	3,882	53.4
		(49.76)		(49.95)		(49.91)		(49.89)
Percent of WRA	5,404	30.24	1,279	29.63	2,649	31.97	3,882	31.97
		(45.93)		(45.68)		(46.65)		(46.64)
Percent of people 15 years or more who are in a union	3,605	49.07	674	51.19	1,607	59.86	2,550	58.08
		(50.00)		(50.02)		(49.03)		(49.35)

[31] The question related to employment status was asked to all individuals older than 10 years. This population was chosen to have a more complete picture of labor patterns in the areas of study. We are aware that according to Ethiopian law the minimum age for employment is 15 years.

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Percent of people 15 years or more with at least some schooling	3,605	42.02	674	39.02	1,607	35.22	2,549	52.49
		(49.37)		(48.82)		(47.78)		(49.95)
Percent of people 15 years or more who are farmers	3,605	65.8	674	54.01	1,611	48.79	2,550	56.31
		(47.45)		(49.88)		(50.00)		(49.61)
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work in the last 12 months	3,981	50.69	784	35.59	1,803	50.25	2,812	67.99
		(50.00)		(47.91)		(50.01)		(46.66)
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work and were paid in cash	2,925	32.89	724	30.25	1,465	38.77	1,911	52.9
		(46.99)		(45.97)		(48.74)		(49.93)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.2 Food Security

Household food insecurity was assessed using the FIES created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The scale utilizes eight questions to assess a household's difficulty accessing food due to a lack of money or other resources in the last 30 days[32] (FAO, 2016). To assess the quality of the data collected, the FAO's Rasch model was used.[33] After applying the model, infit statistics were obtained for each question in addition to a reliability score for the model. Infit statistics compare the misfit of each item with the extent of misfit expected if the assumptions of the Rasch model are valid (FAO, 2017). Acceptable infit statistics are in the range of 0.7–1.3. Two questions[34] had infit values below 0.7 (0.60 and 0.62), while one question[35] had a value of 1.85. The low infit of the first two suggests that these questions may be redundant with other items, while the high infit of the last one suggests that the question performs poorly.[36] The reliability score measures the degree to which observed results can be replicated by the Rasch model. The Rasch reliability score for this survey was 0.86, suggesting a good model fit.

Table 9 provides an overview of the data collected around food security using the FIES. The first row exhibits that the mean FIES score on a scale of zero to eight is 4.8, and this corresponds to a sample experiencing an extremely high level of food insecurity: 99% of households report some indication of

[32] As stated in FAO (2016) the reference period is flexible and thus, the last 30 days were used, which is easier for households to remember than the last 12 months.

[33] The Rasch Model is a logit function that assumes that it gets progressively more difficult to answer "yes" to a subsequent question (e.g., it is more likely to answer yes to question two than to question three). Furthermore, respondents answering "yes" to more questions will have a more severe trait of food insecurity. (FAO, 2022)

[34] The two questions were: question three, "During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?" and question six, "During the past 30 days, was there a time when your household did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources?".

[35] The question was the following: "During the past 30 days, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?"

[36] FAO suggests that questions with infit above 1.3 could be dropped and that work should be done to improve this question for future surveys. Here Causal Design decided not to drop the questions and to improve it for the endline survey. The survey will include additional probes to ensure the respondent has a proper understanding of the question.

food insecurity, 75% report moderate or severe food insecurity, and 20% report severe food insecurity.[37] Only a small minority of households, however, responded yes or no consistently to all eight questions.

Table 10 reports the FIES data by woreda. While levels of food insecurity are consistently high across all woredas, there is some evidence that insecurity is highest in Lay Gayint, where the percentage of households who reported yes to all eight FIES questions is more than double the percentage observed in the other woredas. While we are not able to directly identify the underlying cause of the higher FIES score in Lay Gayint, this may in part reflect recent exposure to conflict-related shocks (importantly, however, the recall period for the FIES was only 30 days, and thus it would reflect recent conflict-related shocks).

Table 11 then provides an overview of food insecurity as captured by the FCS. Here, an average score of 35 is seen, and a generally more positive view of food security: only 15% of households each report poor or borderline FCSs, and a full 70% report adequate consumption. The relatively higher FCS estimates seem to reflect consistent access to staples, pulses, and oils, and this would be consistent with regular access to commodity transfers provided by Food for the Hungry via the PSNP. While the FIES and FCS are, of course, not identical constructs, in this context, it is particularly important to note that the different time scales may be linked to these different patterns: the recall period for the FIES is 30 days while the recall period for the FCS is only a week. In Amhara, substantial conflict-related disruptions over the last year have led to higher rates of reported food insecurity over this longer period. However, the somewhat more positive patterns suggested by the FCS may suggest that the food security panorama over more recent and short-term recall periods may be somewhat improved.

Another way to interpret these differences is to take a closer look at the FCS score of households with moderate or severe food insecurity (a FIES score of 4 or more). It can be observed that even though less than 20% of households with moderate or severe food insecurity fall under the category of borderline/poor food insecurity (defined as an FCS score of less than 35), more than 70% of the households have FCS scores between 35 and 38.5. This means that most of the discrepancy between borderline/poor food insecurity households (using FCS) and moderate-severe food insecurity (using FIES) is explained by these households at the threshold.

Table 9. Food insecurity experience scale

Outcome	N	IE
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	3,288	4.8
		(1.94)
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	3,288	99.06
		(9.67)
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	3,288	74.57
		(43.55)
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	3,288	20.47

[37] The thresholds used were suggested in FAO (N.d.). Some indication of food insecurity corresponds to FIES scores of one or more, moderate or severe food insecurity corresponds to FIES scores of four or more, and severe food insecurity corresponds to FIES scores of 7 or 8.

Outcome	N	IE
		(40.35)
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	3,288	7.94
		(27.04)
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	3,288	0.94
		(9.67)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 178 households out of 3,468 total surveyed for the impact evaluation did not respond to this module. Two households reported they did not know responses to questions employed to construct this module.

Table 10. Food insecurity experience score by woreda

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	1,288	4.61	318	5.01	687	4.48	995	5.19
		(1.90)		(2.46)		(2.15)		(1.56)
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	1,288	99.07	318	100	687	98.54	995	99.1
		(9.61)		(0.00)		(11.99)		(9.47)
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	1,288	73.14	318	74.84	687	65.21	995	82.81
		(44.34)		(43.46)		(47.66)		(37.74)
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	1,288	14.36	318	40.88	687	22.27	995	20.6
		(35.09)		(49.24)		(41.64)		(40.47)
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	1,288	11.65	318	5.03	687	5.39	995	5.83
		(32.09)		(21.89)		(22.59)		(23.44)
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	1,288	0.93	318	0	687	1.46	995	0.9
		(9.61)		(0.00)		(11.99)		(9.47)
Worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	93.25	318	75.79	687	85.15	995	98.49
		(25.11)		(42.91)		(35.58)		(12.19)
Healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	89.6	318	99.69	687	94.76	995	89.85
		(30.54)		(5.61)		(22.30)		(30.22)
Ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	85.17	318	75.16	687	79.04	995	97.29
		(35.55)		(43.28)		(40.73)		(16.26)
Skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	71.97	318	74.21	687	64.19	995	79.8
		(44.93)		(43.81)		(47.98)		(40.17)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	65.76	318	72.33	687	62.74	995	83.12
		(47.47)		(44.81)		(48.39)		(37.48)
Runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	24.3	318	48.74	687	33.33	995	42.21
		(42.91)		(50.06)		(47.17)		(49.41)
Hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	1,288	17.62	318	50	687	23	995	21.11
		(38.12)		(50.08)		(42.11)		(40.83)
No food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	13.51	318	5.35	687	5.82	995	7.34
		(34.20)		(22.53)		(23.43)		(26.09)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 11. Food consumption score

Outcome	N	IE
FCS (0–112)	3,234	35.37
		(10.13)
Percent of households with poor consumption score (<22)	3,234	14.81
		(35.53)
Percent of households with borderline consumption score (22–35)	3,234	15.18
		(35.89)
Percent of households with acceptable consumption score (>35)	3,234	70.01
		(45.83)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 178 households out of 3,468 total surveyed for the impact evaluation did not respond to this module. 56 households reported they did not know responses to questions employed to construct this module.

4.3 Child Nutrition and Feeding Practices

Table 12 reports summary statistics around feeding practices for infants and young children, reported for two distinct samples: children aged 0 to 6 months (for whom 162 children were included in the sample) and children aged six to 23 months (for which 477 children were included in the sample).[38] The summary statistics suggest that breastfeeding practices in the first 6 months are largely consistent with

[38] There were an additional six children aged 0-6 months and 50 children aged 6-23 months identified in households for whom the relevant questionnaire modules were not completed, reflecting an error in the survey programming or CAPI.

health guidelines, with 70% of infants reported to have been exclusively breastfed (albeit in a small sample).

However, for infants aged 6 to 23 months, there is evidence of a significant challenge in dietary diversity: only 1% of infants are reported to receive a diet of adequate diversity, leading to only 1% identified as receiving a minimum acceptable diet. By contrast, 75% of children in this age group do report receiving a minimum meal frequency. Table 13 reports the percentage of children aged 6–23 months consuming foods in each food group. In order to unpack the pattern of low dietary diversity, it is evident that while an overwhelming majority of children in this age range are breastfed,[39] around 70% consume grains and tubers and around half consume legumes, with the consumption of other food types (animal-source foods, fruits, and vegetables) being minimal. No more than 10% of children are reported to consume any other type of food, consistent with the extremely low levels of dietary diversity.

Table 14 reports summary statistics around incidence of diarrheal illness, for which there are 1,500 children surveyed in the sample.[40] Only 10% of children in this age range were reported to have experienced diarrhea over the previous 2 weeks, and among those children affected by diarrhea, an overwhelming majority (97%) were treated with oral rehydration salts.

Table 12. Infant and young children feeding practices

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of children (under 6 months) exclusively breastfed	162	69.14
		(46.34)
Percent of children (6–23 months) receiving a minimum acceptable diet	476	1.05
		(10.21)
Percent of children (6–23 months) receiving a minimum meal frequency	477	74.63
		(43.56)
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of a minimum diversity	476	1.05
		(10.21)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 13. Food groups consumed by children (6–23 months) in the last 24 hours

Outcome	N	Breastfed	N	Non-Breastfed
Percent consuming breastmilk	445	100	32	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	445	71.01	32	62.5
		(45.42)		(49.19)
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	445	48.09	32	43.75

[39] 445 out of 477 children 6–23 months old consume breastmilk.
[40] An additional 31 children in this age range were identified in the sample households but not surveyed due to a CAPI error.

Outcome	N	Breastfed	N	Non-Breastfed
		(50.02)		(50.40)
Percent consuming dairy products	445	3.82	32	9.38
		(19.19)		(29.61)
Percent consuming meats	445	0.9	32	0
		(9.45)		(0.00)
Percent consuming eggs	445	2.02	32	0
		(14.09)		(0.00)
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	445	9.21	32	3.13
		(28.95)		(17.68)
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	445	5.62	32	0
		(23.05)		(0.00)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 14. Young children (0–59 months) diarrhea incidence and treatment

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of children under 5 who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	1,500	10.33
		(30.45)
Percent of children under 5 who had diarrhea treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	155	97.42
		(15.91)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.4 Women's Health, Maternal Nutrition, and Reproductive Health

Table 15 reports indicators linked to women's health, maternal nutrition, and reproductive health. First, focusing on the sample of women of reproductive age, only 0.91% of them reported consuming a diet characterized as meeting the criteria of minimum dietary diversity.[41] While extremely low, this rate is consistent with the extremely low observed rates of dietary diversity observed for infants and young children. Figure 4 graphically captures the percentage of women of reproductive age consuming different numbers of food groups; it is evident that more than 60% of women report consuming only two food groups (grains, roots, tubers, and pulses), with a limited number of women reporting consuming zero, one, three, or four food groups. A minimal number report consuming more than five food groups, corresponding to the 1% rate reporting adequate dietary diversity. Table 9 summarizes the

[41] Within the sample of 3,468 households, there were 19 households in which no woman of reproductive age was pregnant; and an additional 55 households did not have a female respondent who responded to this module, due to an initial CAPI error.

percentage of women who report consuming foods from each food group. Very low levels of consumption for any food other than those two staple groups are observed.[42]

Within this sample of women of reproductive age, 1,642 are both in a union and not currently pregnant, and within this sample, 47% reported currently using contraception. Knowledge about contraception is also quite high, with 79% reporting knowledge of modern contraceptive methods and women reporting knowledge of four separate methods on average. Women's participation in decision-making is also relatively high: among the sample of 966 women who reported that they or their partner used a contraceptive method in the last 12 months, 69% reported that they made decisions around contraception. Among the sample of births reported (1,486 births corresponding to the last or more recent birth for each woman of reproductive age), 46% of women reported that they received at least four antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy.

Table 16 reports the same indicators by woreda. Though dietary diversity is consistently low, it appears to be marginally higher in Lay Gayint. The contraceptive prevalence rate is notably lower in Sahela. The percentage of births receiving adequate ANC is notably higher in Tach Gayint.

Table 15. Indicators for women's health, maternal nutrition, and reproductive health

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of WRA consuming a diet of minimum dietary diversity-women (MDD-W)	3,394	0.91
		(9.51)
Contraceptive prevalence rate among non-pregnant women in a union (15–49)	1,642	47.2
		(49.94)
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	1,486	46.16
		(49.87)
Percent of WRA in a union who have knowledge of modern family planning methods that can be used to delay or avoid pregnancy	1,766	78.71
		(40.95)
Number of contraceptive methods WRA in a union know (0–12)	1,766	4.18
		(2.23)
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods in the past 12 months	996	69.18
		(46.20)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

[42] Women who report that they consumed zero food groups are generally those who report a high level of food insecurity in general—FIES of 8—and thus state that they do sometimes go without eating for a whole day due to lack of money or other resources. Based on information from the field team, women give priority to children given the existing drought and shortage of food, and they might consume less or consume food items not included in the list (e.g., coffee, tea). Moreover, some households also have a perception of aid dependency and anticipate the interview will lead to some material support, perhaps underreporting their food consumption.

Table 16. Indicators for women's health, maternal nutrition, and reproductive health by woreda

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Minimum dietary diversity score	1,332	2.14	315	1.77	711	1.6	1,036	1.93
		(0.92)		(0.61)		(0.65)		(0.66)
Percent of women obtaining minimum dietary diversity	1,332	2.25	315	0	711	0	1036	0.1
		(14.84)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(3.11)
Contraceptive prevalence rate, non-pregnant women in a union (15–49)	595	51.09	135	24.44	364	46.7	548	48.91
		(50.03)		(43.14)		(49.96)		(50.03)
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	530	44.72	179	31.28	312	39.74	465	57.85
		(49.77)		(46.50)		(49.02)		(49.43)
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control	652	73.16	141	79.43	420	89.52	553	76.85
		(44.35)		(40.56)		(30.66)		(42.22)
Number of contraceptive method women in a union know (0–12)	652	4.15	141	3.79	420	5.46	553	3.34
		(2.21)		(1.47)		(2.83)		(1.26)
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	370	46.49	36	47.22	215	86.98	375	83.47
		(49.94)		(50.63)		(33.73)		(37.20)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Figure 3. Dietary diversity score for women of reproductive age

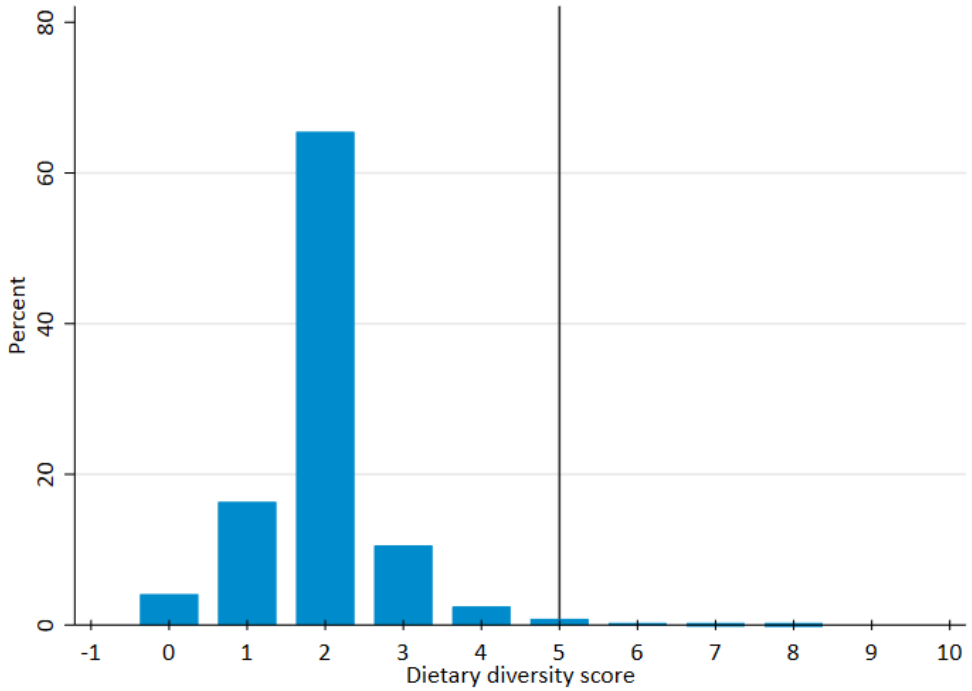


Table 17. Women of reproductive age's consumption

Outcome	N	IE
Percent consuming grains and roots	3,394	92.1
		(26.97)
Percent consuming pulses	3,394	76.87
		(42.17)
Percent consuming nuts and seeds	3,394	0.15
		(3.84)
Percent consuming dairy	3,394	0.56
		(7.46)
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	3,394	1.59
		(12.51)
Percent consuming eggs	3,394	1.24
		(11.06)
Percent consuming dark leafy greens	3,394	2.27
		(14.89)
Percent consuming other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	3,394	12.61
		(33.20)
Percent consuming other vegetables	3,394	3.18
		(17.55)
Percent consuming other fruits	3,394	2.39
		(15.27)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.5 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Practices

Table 18 reports indicators linked to water. The main indicator is access to basic drinking water; a household is said to have access to basic drinking water if five criteria are satisfied.[43] Out of 529 households that answered all the questions associated with the five criteria, 15% reported having access to basic water services. When the indicator is constructed using only four out of the five criteria,[44] 30% of households have access to basic water services. Furthermore, around 63% of households used an

[43] The five criteria are: (i) water source is an improved source, (ii) collection time is no more than 30 minutes, (iii) water source produces water year-round, (iv) water is available every day in the past 2 weeks and (v) water source produces at least 20 liters per day for each person in the household.

[44] Due to a skip error, only a reduced set of households answered the questions associated with the production of at least 20 liters per person. To have an idea of the access to basic drinking water for the whole sample an alternative indicator is presented.

improved drinking water source,[45] 85% had access to water all year round and 58% could fetch water in 30 minutes or less.

Table 18. Water indicators

Outcome	N	IE
BL16 Percent of households using basic drinking water services[46]	529	14.56
		(35.30)
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five[47] criteria	3,466	30.21
		(45.92)
Percent of households with water available year round	3,466	85.17
		(35.54)
Percent of households with water available every day in the past 2 weeks	3,466	85.03
		(35.69)
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	3,466	63.24
		(48.22)
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	3,466	58.45
		(49.29)
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	529	20.82
		(41.67)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 2 households out of 3468 total surveyed for the impact evaluation did not respond this module.

Table 19 reports indicators linked to sanitation and hygiene. Fewer than 10% of households reported a handwashing station at home, and only 15% practiced the correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies.[48] More than half of the households practiced open defecation, and only 17% used improved sanitation facilities.[49]

[45] The main source of drinking water is public tap/standpipe (used by 37.8% of households), followed by unprotected springs (used by 23.57% of households). The first one is considered an improved water source, while the second is not.
[46] Due to a skip error, data was only collected for households that used additional filtration to make water potable (529 out of 3466).
[47] The sample size for this indicator is all the households for which four of the five criteria for basic drinking water services can be constructed (excludes per person per day production criterion).
[48] Water treatment technologies included in the study are chlorination, flocculant/disinfection, filtration, solar disinfection, and boiling.
[49] Improved sanitation includes the following types of latrines; a flush or pour-flush facility connected to a piped sewer system or septic systems; composting toilets; and pit latrines.

Table 19. Sanitation and hygiene indicators

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises	1,594[50]	8.72
		(28.22)
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises – No toilet facility included	3,466[51]	4.01
		(19.62)
Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	3,466	14.57
		(35.29)
Percent of households practicing open defecation	3,466	54.01
		(49.85)
Percent of households using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	3,466	17.37
		(37.89)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 2 households out of 3468 total surveyed for the impact evaluation did not respond this module.

Table 20 reports the same indicators by woreda. Of the four woredas, Sahela stands out for the low percentage of households with access to basic water services, while households in Lay Gayint have consistently better results for all the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) indicators.

Table 20. Water, sanitation, and hygiene indicators, by woreda

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Percent with access to basic drinking water services	197	16.75	22	9.09	82	24.39	228	14.47
		(37.44)		(29.42)		(43.21)		(35.26)
Percent using basic drinking water services based on four out of five criteria	1,372	33.89	318	6.92	716	25.42	1,060	35.66
		(47.35)		(25.42)		(43.57)		(47.92)
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	197	32.12	22	18.44	82	14.47	228	13.56
		(57.62)		(17.50)		(9.06)		(30.60)
Percent of households with handwashing available	772	14.64	67	2.99	100	5	655	2.9
		(35.37)		(17.15)		(21.90)		(16.80)
Percent handwashing available—No toilet facility	1,372	8.24	318	0.63	716	0.7	1,060	1.79
		(27.50)		(7.92)		(8.33)		(13.27)

[50] One of the inputs for this indicator is question F14, "Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands." Households that either didn't answer the question, answered "I don't know," or refused to answer were excluded. In particular, households that didn't have a toilet were not asked the question and were excluded from the indicator.

[51] This indicator is the same as the previous one, with the exception that we assumed that households that didn't have a toilet also didn't have a handwashing station. This is true in most of the cases, but we can't rule out the possibility of households without toilet but that have a handwashing station. This is the reason why the previous indicator excludes households without a toilet and has a reduced sample size.

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Percent treating water	1,372	12.83	318	6.92	716	11.45	1,060	21.23
		(33.45)		(25.42)		(31.87)		(40.91)
Percent practicing open defecation	1,372	43.73	318	78.93	716	86.03	1,060	38.21
		(49.62)		(40.84)		(34.69)		(48.61)
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	1,372	17.78	318	8.81	716	3.63	1,060	28.68
		(38.25)		(28.38)		(18.72)		(45.25)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.6 Agriculture[52, 53]

Table 21 reports indicators linked to agriculture and the use of financial services. These questions were posed only to the sample of 2,731 households that reported having access to a plot of land or animals. Only 46% of households reported that they were cultivating crops or raising livestock with the specific intention of earning income, suggesting around half of the households are subsistence farmers. Only around 22% of households report using any financial services, while 17% report using agricultural credit; fewer than 10% report any savings. Within the sample of households that cultivate crops or raise livestock with the intention of selling for income (1,266), more than 90% reported engaging in at least one value chain activity promoted by Food for the Hungry. More than 90% reported using at least one NRM practice,[54] with watershed management (73%) and agroforestry (23%) being the most common ones. Figure 5 shows the share of households using different value chain activities. It is evident that the most common activities by far are purchasing inputs for crops or livestock and improving storage for crops.

Table 21. Financial services, value chain activities and natural resource management practices

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of households who used financial services	2,731	21.71
		(41.24)
Percent of households using agricultural credit	2,729	16.71
		(37.31)

[52] Questions in this module are asked only to households that have at least one farmer (2,811 out of 3,482). In addition to this, there were 23 households that didn't give their consent to participate or were not available. Besides this, most of the indicators in this section look at smaller subsamples (e.g., agricultural insurance questions are just asked to households with land). This will be mentioned when relevant.

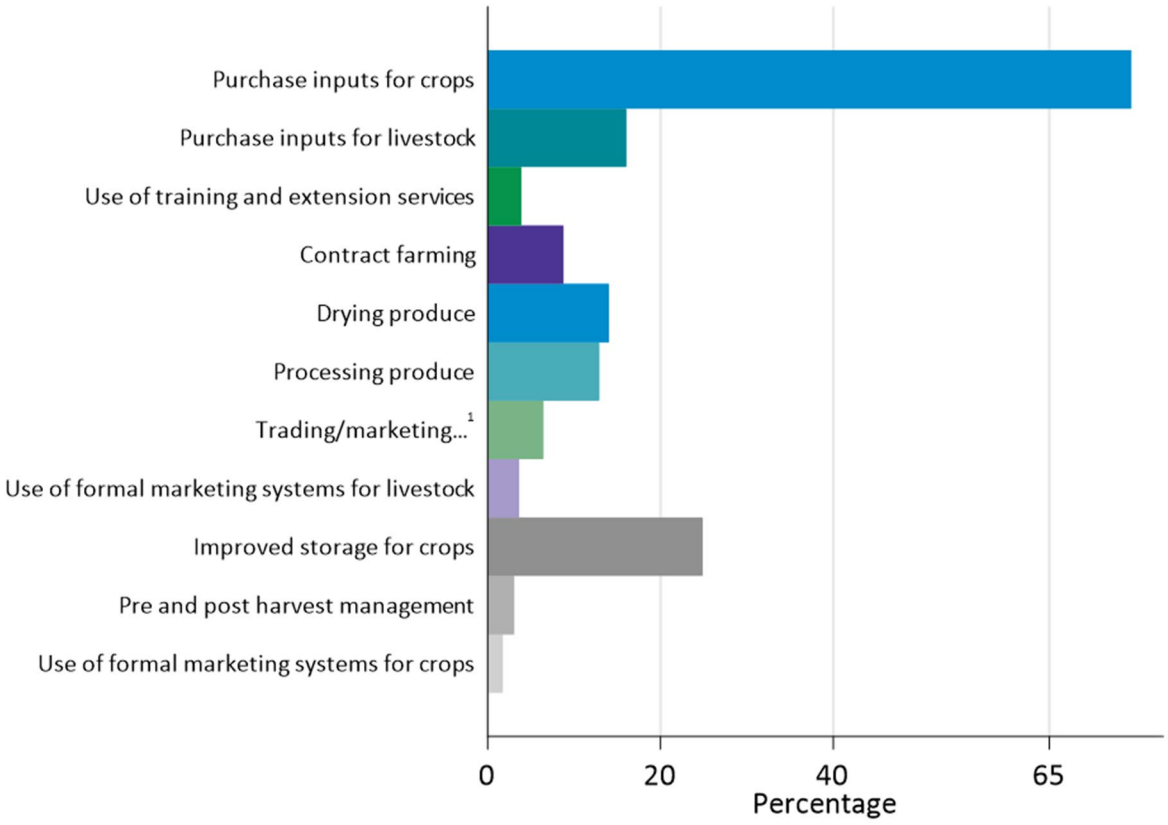
[53] Only one farmer per household (the lead farmer) answered the questions in module G. The standard structure of module G questions is to first ask the lead farmer if someone in the household did the specified activity and subsequently asked who in the household had done so. In this section, answers at the household level will be presented, to reduce measurement errors related with recall mistakes of the lead farmer.

[54] The following 7 natural resource management (NRM) practices were considered: (i) farmer-managed natural regeneration, (ii) delimitation of pasture areas, (iii) agroforestry, (iv) regeneration of natural landscapes, (v) hedgerow planting, (vi) water resource management, and (vii) rotational grazing.

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of households who saved	2,731	9.89
		(29.85)
Percent of households using agricultural insurance	2,731	0.66
		(8.09)
Percent of farming households who cultivate any crop or raise/buy livestock with the specific intention to sell or resell to earn income	2,731	46.36
		(49.88)
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity promoted by Food for the Hungry	1,266	91.23
		(28.29)
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	2,731	93.63
		(24.43)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. Financial services and NRM practices questions were asked to 2,731 households that reported having access to a plot of land or animals. In addition to this, only households that cultivate any crops or raise/buy livestock with the specific intent to sell or resell to earn income (1,266) answered the value chain activity question.

Figure 4. Share of households using different value chain activities



[1]Trading or marketing produce through agro dealers and/or community associations

Crops

Table 22 reports the percentage of households growing different crops. Wheat is the most common crop, cultivated by more than 40% of agricultural households, followed by teff, potatoes,[55] and beans. The percentage of households growing the target crops for this RFSA, which are haricot beans, mung beans, and white potatoes, is quite low, ranging between zero and 22% (for potatoes). Among those who are cultivating these crops, an overwhelming majority of households (more than 99%) applied improvement practices or technologies. The disaggregated data at the woreda level shows large differences in the cultivation of potatoes (Table 118). While no farming households in Sahela cultivated white potatoes, more than 40% of farming households in Lay Gayint do.

Table 22. Main crops grown[56]

	N	IE
Percent of households with a plot of land that planted at least one crop	89.46	2,657
	(30.70)	
Percent of households growing wheat	43.25	2,377
	(49.54)	
Percent of households growing teff	35.13	2,377
	(47.74)	
Percent of households growing potatoes	22.17	2,377
	(41.54)	
Percent of households growing common beans	19.06	2,377
	(39.28)	
Percent of households growing sorghum	14.77	2,377
	(35.48)	
Percent of households growing maize	14.09	2,377
	(34.80)	
Percent of households growing barley	9.30	2,377
	(29.04)	
Percent of households growing millet	5.17	2,377
	(22.15)	
Percent of households growing cowpeas	4.42	2,377
	(20.55)	
Percent of households growing lima beans	2.52	2,377

[55] There are two main types of potatoes: Irish (white) and sweet potatoes. Since the survey didn't specify the type of potato, the information about potatoes presented in this section refers to both types. It is important to notice that the target crop for the value chain activities is Irish (white) potatoes. Three of the woredas part of the IE study are in the South Gondar zone, one of the largest producers of Irish (white) in Ethiopia.

[56] For each crop in the table the percentages were computed as number of households that grow the specific crop divided by the number of households that grow at least one crop in the plots over which it makes decisions.

	N	IE
	(15.69)	
Percent of households growing haricot beans	2.23	2,377
	(14.76)	
Percent of households growing chickpeas	1.81	2,377
	(13.33)	
Percent of households growing voandzu	1.05	2,377
	(10.20)	

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 23. Improved management practices or technologies[57] in target crops

Outcome	N	All
Percent of households growing haricot beans	2,377	2.23
		(14.77)
Percent of households who have applied improvement practices or technologies for haricot beans[58]	53	98.11
		(13.74)
Percent of households growing mung beans	2,377	0
		(0.00)
Percent of households growing potatoes	2,377	22.17
		(41.55)
Percent of households who have applied improvement practices or technologies for white potatoes[59]	527	99.81
		(4.36)

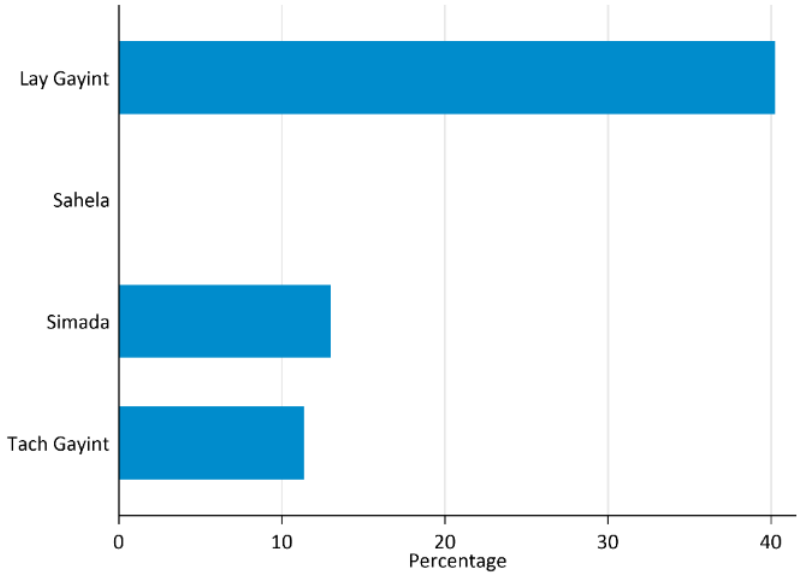
Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 2,377 households reported growing at least one product.

[57] A household is said to use an improved management practice if the household either uses one of the promoted improvement practices for the target crop or if the household uses one of the natural resource management practices. This indicator will depend to a great extent on the natural resource management part (not specific to a particular crop), because almost 90% of households use at least one NRM practice.

[58] The most common improvement practices are compost and organic manure, implemented by 58% and 51% of households growing haricot beans.

[59] The most common improvement practices are compost and organic manure, implemented by 61% and 58% of households growing potatoes.

Figure 5. Percent of farming households growing potatoes, by woreda



Livestock

The target animals for this RFSA are goats, cows, and oxen. The percentage of households reporting that they raised the target animal is higher than for the target crops (between 5% and 30%, with oxen having the highest share). Again, the overwhelming majority of households who are raising animals applied improvement practices or technologies (Table 23). Figure 7 shows the percentage of households using different improved management practices for oxen; the most common practices are vaccinations and improved shelter/housing. Similar proportions are observed for cows and goats.

Table 24. Improved management practices or technologies[60] in target animals

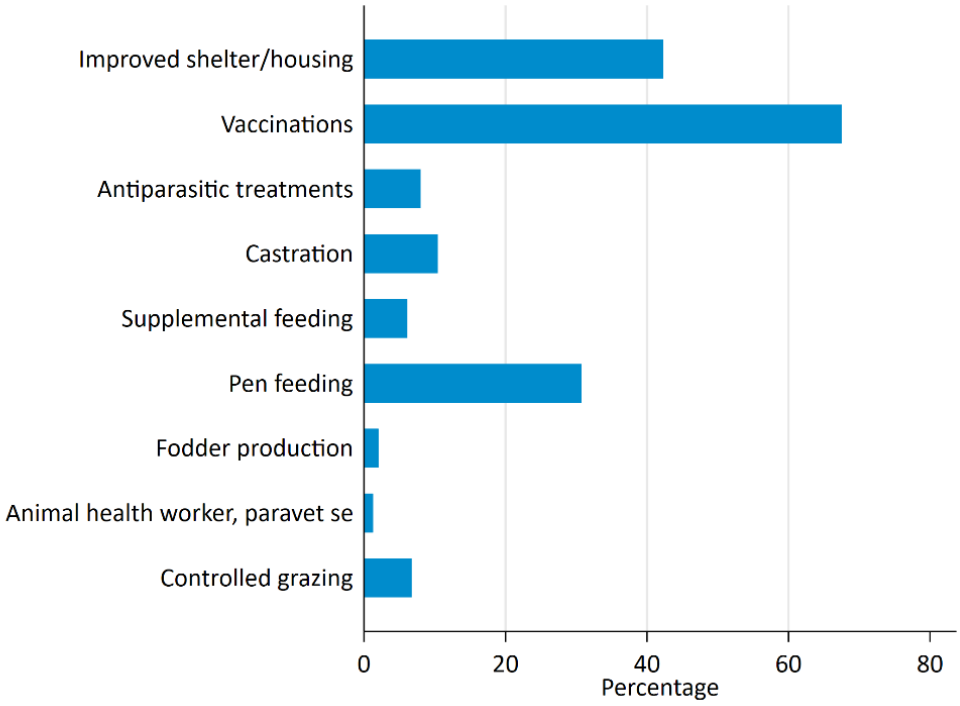
Outcome	N	IE
Percent of households raising goats	2,788	5.52
		(22.85)
Percent of households who have applied improvement practices or technologies for goats	154	96.1
		(19.41)
Percent of households raising cows	2,788	20.09
		(40.07)
Percent of households who have applied improvement practices or technologies for cows	560	99.11
		(9.42)
Percent of households raising oxen	2,788	28.26

[60] A household is said to use an improved management practice if the household either uses one of the promoted improvement practices for the target livestock or if the household uses one of the natural resource management practices. This indicator will depend to a great extent on the natural resource management part (which is not specific to a particular animal), because almost 90% of households use at least one NRM practice.

Outcome	N	IE
		(45.04)
Percent of households who have applied improvement practices or technologies for oxen	788	99.49
		(7.11)

Notes: Estimates from the RFSA PReSERVE Baseline Survey Sample. Standard deviations are in parentheses. 2788 households reported raising animals.

Figure 6. Share of oxen raisers using different improvement management practices[61]



4.7 Poverty Measurement

This section presents different measures of food poverty—all based on the household consumption module of the survey. The baseline survey did not include a section for non-food items, and thus, this information was not collected. To construct poverty measures, the poverty line was multiplied by the share of food consumption in total expenditure (0.85) in the Strengthen PSNP4 Institutions and Resilience I baseline survey (Alderman et Al., 2019). This section presents the information for food consumption expenditure, and the percentage of the poor and depth of poverty measures are based on the adjusted poverty line and thus, we will refer to these two variables as food poverty and depth of food poverty. The percentage of food-poor people was computed as those living on less than US$1.61

[61] Only those practices that are used by at least 1% of the farmers are plotted.

per day[62] (2011 purchasing power parity). The equivalent of US$1.61 at the current Ethiopian Birr value was determined to be 44.26.[63] [64]

Table 25 reports key indicators for poverty measurement. The average daily per capita food expenditure is 24 birr or around US$0.87 PPP. Given these low levels of consumption, unsurprisingly, around 93% of households are below the $1.61 food poverty line (depending on the consumption measure employed). The depth of poverty of the food-poor is around 46%, signifying that the average food poor person is 46% below the food poverty-line.

Table 26 reports poverty indicators by woreda. In general, there is relatively little variation across woredas, though it is observed that the percentage of households who are poor is slightly lower in Sahela.

Table 25. Poverty measurements

Outcome	N	IE
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	24.07
		(11.79)
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	29.15
		(14.45)
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	3,466	82.55
		(36.03)
Percent food poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	3,466	97.05
		(16.91)
Percent food poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,466	92.81
		(25.83)
Depth of poverty of food poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	3,258[65]	53.24
		(18.26)
Depth of poverty of food poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,042[66]	46.12
		(19.72)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

[62] 1.9 * 0.85 = 1.61.
[63] The 2011 PPP used was 5.439 Birr/dollar. To adjust the price by inflation, we used the food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price index (food CPI). The food CPI used for 2011 was 65.25 and 329 for June 2022. This gives us the food poverty line of (1.9 * 0.85) * 5.439 * 329 / 65.28 = 44.26. The food CPI information comes from IMF (2022) and CSA (2022).
[64] The expenditure module of the survey followed standard practices for expenditure calculation. Frequent items, primarily foods, used seven-day recall.
[65] This indicator uses only households with a per adult equivalent consumption expenditure below the food poverty line.
[66] This indicator uses only households with a per capita expenditure below the food poverty line.

Table 26. Poverty measurement by woreda

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	1,370	23.94	319	27.06	716	25.53	1,061	22.35
		(12.00)		(13.97)		(12.21)		(10.10)
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	1,370	28.74	319	34.07	716	31.04	1,061	26.91
		(14.61)		(18.00)		(14.72)		(12.20)
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	1,370	84.69	319	92.51	716	85.16	1,061	75.04
		(38.74)		(34.16)		(37.28)		(30.33)
Percent food poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	1,370	96.74	319	95.15	716	96.53	1,061	98.48
		(17.78)		(21.51)		(18.32)		(12.24)
Percent food poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,370	92.87	319	88.83	716	89.92	1,061	95.97
		(25.74)		(31.55)		(30.13)		(19.69)
Depth of poverty of food poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	1,283	53.81	284	51.52	665	50.51	1,026	54.84
		(19.22)		(17.23)		(18.98)		(16.44)
Depth of poverty of food poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,206	47.23	248	44.08	604	43.25	984	47.03
		(21.05)		(17.98)		(19.82)		(18.01)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.8 Gender Dynamics

Gender dynamics are captured through six indicators in this section. As men and women in a union were the focus of this survey's section, they are the only ones included.[67] These indicators explore men's and women's financial resources and access to credit within households.

4.8.1 Use of Financial Resources[68]

Table 27 reports indicators linked to earning cash for men and women. Around a quarter of men and women earn cash, but the percentage is meaningfully higher for men (28%) than women (15%). Within the sample of women who are in a union and earn cash, 80% reported that they participate in decisions around the use of the cash that they themselves earn, but only 50% reported participation in decisions around the use of the cash earned by their spouse.

[67] The questions in this section were only asked to the HH and their partner if the HH was married or in a union. Even though the questions were intended to be answered by both, there are many cases where only one of them was available. Additionally, some households did not give consent to answer the module, or the HH was not present.

[68] The sample size for this question was men and women in a union. Out of 3,468 households in the IE sample, 1,210 didn't have couples married or in a union, and 202 didn't answer the module because of an error in the CAPI. In the remaining 2,056 households, 2,384 men and women were interviewed. In 326 households, it was possible to interview both the man and the woman, while in the remaining 2,056, only one of the two spouses answered the module (1,597 men and 459 women).

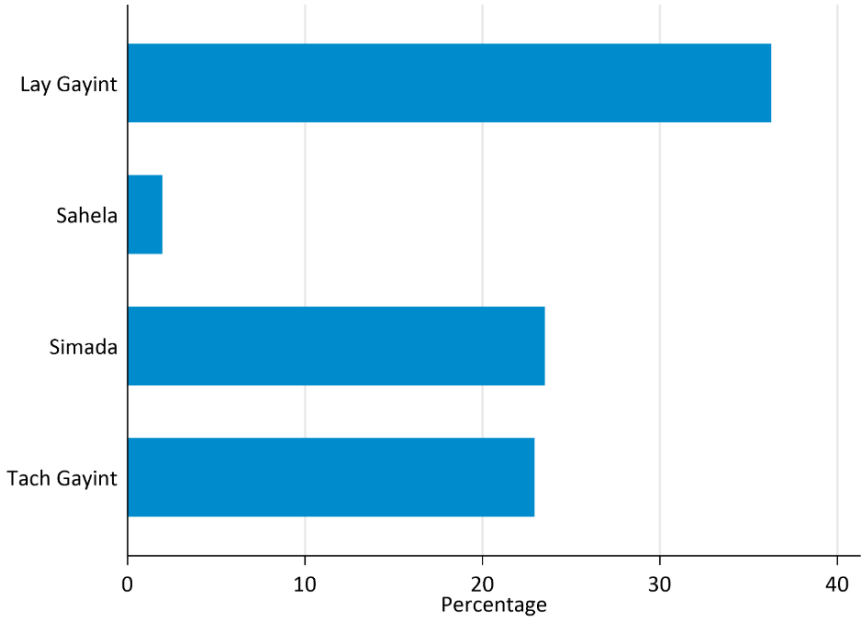
Table 27. Gender (cash) indicators

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of women and men in a union who earned cash in the past 12 months	2,384	24.92
		(43.26)
Percent of cash earning men in a union	1,769	28.32
		(45.07)
Percent of cash earning women in a union	615	15.12
		(35.86)
Percent of women in a union and earning cash who report participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash	93	80.65
		(39.72)
Percent of women in a union and earning cash who report participation in decisions about the use of spouse/partner's self-earned cash	93	50.54
		(50.27)
Percent of men in a union and earning cash who report spouse/partner participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash	501	87.43
		(33.19)

Notes: Indicators BL33 and BL34 are constructed on the population of women in a union that earned money in the last 12 months. BL35 is constructed on the population of men in a union that earned money in the last 12 months. The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Figure 8 shows high variability at the woreda level in the share of men and women in a union who earned cash in the past 12 months. While this share is highest in Lay Gayint (35%), it is less than 3% in Simada. The shares disaggregated by gender follow a similar pattern, with Simada having no women who earned cash in the past 12 months.

Figure 7. Cash earning men and women in a union



4.8.2 Credit

Table 28 reports indicators related to credit access for men and women. 92% percent of men and women in a union who took any type of credit are members of a community group,[69] with the rate of membership meaningfully higher for men (94%) than women (82%). 21% of men and women reported access to credit, with a relatively low gender gap. 63% of men and women reported making decisions linked to credit, and here the gender gap is larger (68% of men compared to 42% of women).

Table 28. Gender access to credit and group participation indicators

Outcome	N	IE
Percent of women/men in a union who are members of a community group[70]	647	91.96
		(27.21)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	524	94.27
		(23.25)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	123	82.11
		(38.48)
Percent of women/men in a union with access to credit	2,384	21.06
		(40.78)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	1,769	22.78
		(41.95)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	615	16.1
		(36.78)
Percent of women/men in a union who make decisions about credit	502	63.15
		(48.29)
Percent of men in a union who report making decisions about credit	403	68.24
		(46.61)
Percent of women in a union who report making decisions about credit	99	42.42
		(49.67)

Notes: BL43 was only asked to women/men that have taken credit. Due to a skip pattern, BL41 (membership to a community group) was also only asked to women/men that have taken credit. The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Table 29 presents some of the indicators disaggregated at the woreda level. Overall, there is a moderate level of variability in these indicators, with Sahela and Simada showing distinct behaviors. On the one hand, Tach Gayint has a lower share of people in a union who are members of a community group, while

[69] Due to a skip pattern, questions related to community membership were only asked to women/men who took credit (647 out of 2384 individuals).

[70] The most common community groups are religious groups and mutual help or insurance groups, attended by 62% and 46% of people in a union. Note that in many cases a person doesn't belong to a particular group because it is not present in the community.

Sahela has a substantially lower share of people who have access to credit compared to the other woredas.

Table 29. Gender access to credit and community group participation indicators, by woreda

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
People in a union who are members of a community group	241	98.34	18	100	161	88.82	227	86.78
		(12.80)		(0.00)		(31.61)		(33.94)
Men in a union who are members of a community group	215	98.6	13	100	116	91.38	180	90.56
		(11.76)		(0.00)		(28.19)		(29.33)
Women in a union who are members of a community group	26	96.15	5	100	45	82.22	47	72.34
		(19.61)		(0.00)		(38.66)		(45.22)
People in a union who have access to credit	881	17.14	214	3.74	495	30.3	792	24.24
		(37.71)		(19.01)		(46.00)		(42.88)
Men in a union who have access to credit	675	19.85	94	6.38	387	27.65	611	25.37
		(39.92)		(24.58)		(44.78)		(43.55)
Women in a union who have access to credit	206	8.25	120	1.67	108	39.81	181	20.44
		(27.58)		(12.86)		(49.18)		(40.44)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.9 Resilience

This section presents five different indexes that provide a picture of households' resilience. These indexes are based on subindexes. In each subsection, the main index is presented as well as the subindexes. Three of the main indexes (Absorptive, Adaptive, and Transformative Capacity) are constructed using principal components analysis.[71] Even though this method helps to capture the latent trait underlying the subindexes, it is challenging to interpret the number of the main index as it does not have a clear ordinal interpretation. In this section, the behavior of the main index will be discussed briefly, but more attention will be devoted to the individual subindexes in order to provide a better understanding of households' resilience capacities.

4.9.1 Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index

Households experienced an average of 4.41 out of 21 possible shocks in the previous year. The most commonly reported shocks are illustrated below in Figure 9., illustrating the shocks experienced by at

[71] The main steps of the calculations are as follows: in the initial step, the first principal component of all the available sub-indexes associated with the main index is computed. Thereafter, the predicted score for each household, using the weighted combination of the first component and the sub-indexes, is computed. In the final step, this score is rescaled to be between 0 and 100.

least 20% of the households. The two most important shocks, experienced by more than 70% of the households, are increases in food prices (90%) and drought conditions (76%). Other common shocks listed include increases in prices of agricultural goods, hail or frost, and unemployment.

In terms of the number and intensity of shocks experienced, households scored an average of 27.11 out of 168, which accounts for 21 shocks and four different levels of severity (regarding both the impacts on the household economic situation and household consumption). This suggests that, out of the average of 4.41 shocks experienced, households perceived those shocks to be severe.

Table 30. Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index

Outcome	N	IE
Mean ability to recover from shocks & stresses index	3,431	4.57
		(1.25)
Ability to recover subindex (2–6)	3,439	4.57
		(1.25)
Shock exposure subindex (0–168)	3,449	27.11
		(13.87)
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	3,468	4.41
		(2.36)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Figure 8. Most common shocks reported by households

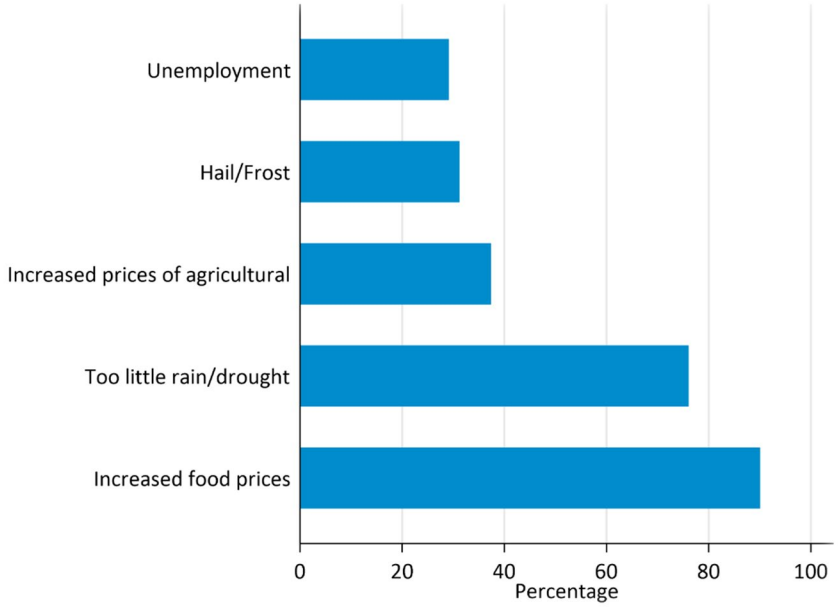


Table 31 shows the variability across woredas in households' ability to recover from shocks and stresses. Even though the mean ability to recover is very similar across woredas, households in woredas like Lay

Gayint and Tach Gayint experienced one or more additional shocks than households in Sahela or Simada.

Table 31. Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index, by woreda

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Mean ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	1,363	4.58	319	5.03	698	4.47	1,051	4.49
		(1.37)		(1.01)		(1.13)		(1.20)
Ability to recover index (2–6)	1,363	4.57	319	5.05	705	4.48	1,052	4.48
		(1.38)		(1.00)		(1.11)		(1.20)
Shock exposure index (0–168)	1,372	30.22	319	23.44	698	20.48	1,060	28.57
		(13.77)		(7.08)		(12.31)		(14.78)
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	1,372	4.79	319	3.77	716	3.3	1,061	4.87
		(2.26)		(1.11)		(2.15)		(2.60)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.9.2 Absorptive Capacity Index

The absorptive capacity index reflects households' ability to prepare for, deal with, and mitigate the impact of shocks and stressors on well-being outcomes through preventive measures and positive coping strategies. Overall, households scored around 35 out of 100 on this index, reflecting a low ability to absorb shocks.[72] The data indicates that there are few resources that households have access to that would enable them to mitigate shocks better.

Table 32. Absorptive capacity index and subindexes

Outcome	N	IE
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	2,729	42.04
		(16.59)
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	3,423	34.53
		(17.58)
Bonding Social Capital index (0–6)	3,468	2.17
		(1.84)
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	3,466	0.09
		(0.29)
Remittances index (0–1)	3,468	0

[72] For the absorptive capacity index, it was impossible to compute the sub-index "availability of informal safety nets," which was excluded from the calculations. In Table 24, two versions of the absorptive capacity index are presented: one with the sub-index "access to insurance" and another one without. This was done because the sub-index could not be calculated for more than 200 households.

Outcome	N	IE
		(0.07)
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.3
		(3.98)
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	3,468	0.63
		(0.63)
Access to insurance index (0–1)	2,731	0.01
		(0.08)
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	3,468	0.54
		(0.50)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

A key aspect of the absorptive capacity index is financial resources (e.g., cash savings, remittances) that households have access to in order to better absorb shocks. Overall, very few households have access to financial resources for absorbing shocks, lowering their ability to mitigate the impact of shocks on well-being outcomes. Specifically, only 31 households (0.09%) have cash savings, 17 (0.5%) reported receiving remittances, and 18 (0.6%) have access to insurance. Households on average own 9.3 different types of household and productive assets (out of 45), although this does not necessarily mean that households have a large asset stock.

The absorptive capacity index also captures the level of social capital that households have access to in order to help them absorb shocks. Overall, findings suggest that most households have low to medium social capital. The bonding social capital index reflects the number of individual types that households could get and give help to inside of their communities (out of three groups). On average, households feel able to get and give help from 1.08 of these types of individuals.

Another element of absorptive capacity is how well a household is prepared to mitigate shocks[73] through the availability of disaster preparedness groups in the community, as well as other household shock mitigation strategies. On average, households score 0.63 out of 3 on this index, suggesting a low ability to mitigate shocks.

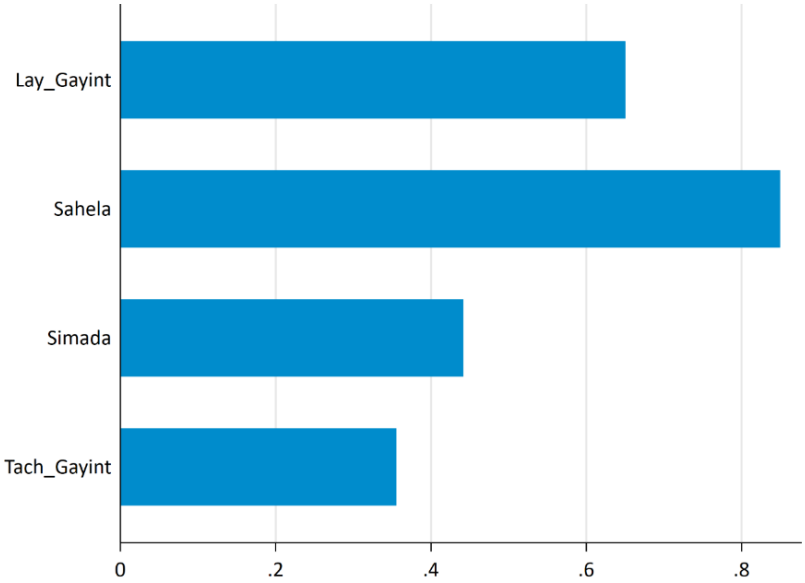
The last dimension of absorptive capacity is the availability of humanitarian assistance in the community. Around half of the households reported having used humanitarian emergency assistance[74] or its availability in the village.

[73] Following the BHA manual, one of the components of the shock preparedness and responsive index refers to households' participation in any of the following activities: soil conservation activities, flood diversion structures (e.g., protection of land/infrastructure from flooding), planting trees on communal land, or improving access to health services given available data. This information was not collected and because of that the shock preparedness and responsive index excluded that component.

[74] The survey question associated to this index is "Has your household received any kind of formal support from the government or non-governmental organizations over the past 12 months?". Households answering positively this question had to specify what type of formal help they received. A household that receives emergency food or emergency cash assistance is accounted as receiving humanitarian emergency assistance.

The four woredas included in the study have an absorptive capacity index of around 38 and 49. Looking at the subindexes, high variability is observed in the access to humanitarian assistance index (Figure 10). While Sahela scores 0.85 in a scale of zero to one, Tach Gayint scores only 0.36.

Figure 9. Access to humanitarian assistance index



4.9.3 Social Capital Indices

These indices examine households' ability to draw on social networks[75] to get support to reduce the impact of shocks and stresses on their households. They measure both the degree of bonding, defined as the social capital among households within their own communities, and the degree of bridging, defined as the social capital between households in the area and households outside their own community. Findings suggest that households are able to draw on other households within their community more (average score of 48.7) than they are able to draw on other households outside of their community (average score of 38.9).

Table 33. Social capital index and subindexes

Outcome	N	IE
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	3,468	43.8
		(34.46)
Bonding index (0–100)	3,468	48.7
		(37.05)
Bridging index (0–100)	3,468	38.91
		(36.13)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

[75] Three different groups of individuals are considered: (i) relatives, (ii) non-relatives in the same ethnic groups/clans, and (iii) non-relatives in other ethnic groups/clans. Both indexes (bridging and bonding) are based on these three groups.

Looking at the results at the woreda level, the scores for the index of social capital vary between 40.6 and 53.8 (Table 34). Both the bonding and bridging subindexes vary similarly, with the bridging subindex showing a higher variability.

Table 34. Social capital index and subindices, by woreda

Outcome	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE	N	IE
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	1,372	40.63	319	53.88	716	42	1,061	46.09
		(35.57)		(32.50)		(25.31)		(38.05)
Bonding subindex (0–100)	1,372	46.94	319	56.97	716	48.43	1,061	48.68
		(39.37)		(32.16)		(31.07)		(38.74)
Bridging subindex (0–100)	1,372	34.33	319	50.78	716	35.58	1,061	43.5
		(37.59)		(35.62)		(24.96)		(39.28)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

4.9.4 Adaptive Capacity Index

The adaptive capacity index measures households' ability to manage resources and make proactive and informed choices to better prepare for and adapt to future shocks. The index is composed of several components that reflect different resources or adaptive abilities.[76] The adaptive capacity index, excluding two problematic indices (access to financial resources and aspirations/confidence to adapt index), is on average 41.08 out of 100, which suggests households have a limited to medium ability to manage resources and adapt to future shocks.

Table 35. Adaptive capacity index and indexes

Outcome	N	IE
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	295	46.1
		(19.60)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No aspirations/confidence to adapt	600	37.3
		(18.16)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	1,155	49.38
		(15.61)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and aspirations/confidence to adapt	3,069	41.08
		(15.46)
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,112	10.45
		(2.35)

[76] In Table 27, four versions of the adaptive capacity index were presented: (i) includes all of the available sub-indexes, (ii) excludes "access to financial resources," (iii) excludes "aspirations/confidence to adapt index," and (iv) excluding the two sub-indexes previously mentioned. The aforementioned sub-indexes were removed given that their inclusion would lead to a substantial reduction of the sample size.

Outcome	N	IE
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.79
		(1.86)
Linking social capital index (0–4)	3,468	0.47
		(0.92)
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	3,466	0.7
		(1.12)
Education/training index (0–8)	3,464	1.36
		(1.17)
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	3,468	2.13
		(0.98)
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,266	0.83
		(0.38)
Access to financial resources index (0–1)	636	0.56
		(0.50)
Exposure to information index (0–19)	3,468	3.57
		(2.80)
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.3
		(3.98)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

One aspect the adaptive capacity index captures are households' social capital and networks. Households that are able to leverage these networks more effectively may better prepare for and adapt to future shocks. However, across these indicators, households score poorly, suggesting that households are not able to effectively leverage social capital and networks to adapt to shocks. In particular, the bridging social capital index reflects the number of types of individuals that households could draw on outside of their communities (out of three groups). On average, households feel able to draw on 0.9 of these types of individuals. The linking social capital index reflects how well-connected households are to government or non-governmental organization leaders and whether they can draw on them for help. Households score very low (0.47 out of 4) on this, suggesting that most of the households neither know leaders nor are they able to ask leaders for help. Finally, the social network index[77] captures households' access to and participation in various support groups. Households score a 1 out of 3, suggesting that less than half of households have access to and/or participate in these groups.

Another aspect of the adaptive capacity index captures the human resources, assets, and financial resources available to households to mitigate shocks. Overall, households have low levels of human capital and asset resources, suggesting constraints on the overall resource pool that they could draw on

[77] This sub-index was adapted to account for the lack of some village-/community-level variables. The original sub-index has three individual-level variables and three village-level variables, while the one presented here only includes the individual ones.

in the face of shocks. The education/training index reflects the level of human capital in the household, specifically adult literacy; whether any adult has surpassed primary school; and the number of trainings that household adults have participated in. Households score low (1.36 out of 8) on this indicator, reflecting that overall household human capital is low. The asset ownership index illustrates the number of different types of assets a household owns (out of 45 types). On average, a household owns 9.3 different types of assets. Overall, household asset stock is low, although this does not reflect the value of each asset. Finally, the access to financial resources index reflects the financial resources available in the village through credit and savings institutions.[78] 56% of the households reported the presence of a credit or microfinance group in their village. This contrasts with the low levels of access to financial resources discussed in section 4.9.2 and suggests that the presence of credit and savings institutions in a village is not a sufficient condition for households to actually be able to use their financial resources.

A third aspect of the adaptive capacity index reflects how diversified and improved household livelihood activities are. The livelihood diversification index reflects the number of different livelihood activities households were engaged in over the past year. Overall, households were engaged in an average of 2.13 out of 20 activities, indicating that activities are not well diversified. The two most important activities are the production and sale of own farming and cash assistance, reported as 75% and 82%, respectively. The adoption of the improved practices index[79] reflects whether households adopted improved crop or livestock practices, NRM practices, or improved storage practices. Overall, households score 0.83 out of 1, indicating that about 83% of households have adopted improved practices.[80] The exposure to information index captures the number of topics that households have received information on in the past year, which relates directly to a household's ability to make informed choices to better prepare for shocks. On average, households have received information on 3.57 out of 19 available topics, highlighting that households have had limited exposure to information to help inform shock mitigation strategies.

Finally, the aspirations/confidence to adapt index reflects the aspirations, confidence to adapt, and a sense of control over one's life of adult household members. On average, adults score 10.45 out of 16 on this index, reflecting a medium sense of confidence to adapt.

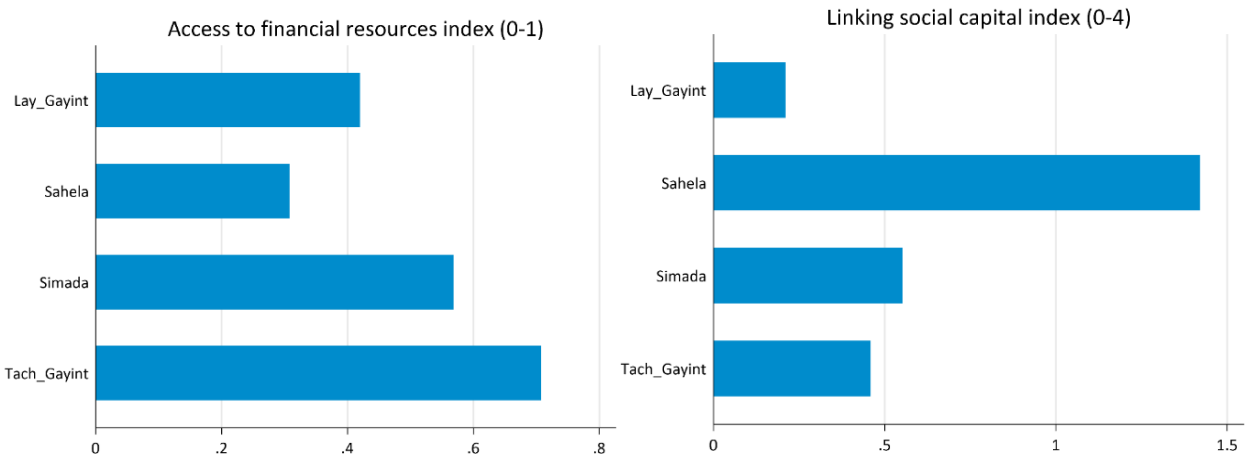
The adjusted adaptive capacity index is very similar across woredas, with a minimum score of 38.5 and a maximum of 43. Most of the individual subindexes behaved similarly, except for the access to finance and linking social capital index (Figure 11.), where a higher variability can be observed.

[78] This index differs from the one in BHA's manual because of the lack of community-level variables. Instead of using two separate questions (one for savings and another for credit institutions), CD relied on the following question in Module K: "Is there a credit or microfinance group including Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization/merry-go-rounds/Village Savings and Loan Association in your community?"

[79] This sub-index does not include the adoption of storage methods, which were not collected. Additionally, the sub-index does not include a measure of quality for each of the service types. Instead, it only captures whether the service exists. Health services reflect whether non-governmental organizations are currently conducting health activities and not whether local health institutions are available.

[80] A household obtains a value of 1 in this index if it either uses three or more livestock or crop practices, or if it uses at least one NRM practice. Almost all the households that adopted improved practices used at least one NRM practice, while less than 19% used crop or livestock improved practices.

Figure 10. Access to financial resources index and linking social capital index, by woreda



4.9.5 Transformative Capacity Index

The transformative capacity index[81] captures system-level resources, governance, and institutions that make up the enabling environment that can either promote or limit a household's capacity to respond to shocks and stressors. The transformative capacity index, excluding the two problematic indices (access to agricultural services and gender equity subindex), is, on average, 63.94 (out of 100), indicating that there are moderate to strong institutions available to enhance household capacity to respond to shocks.

Table 36. Transformative capacity index and indexes

Outcome	N	IE
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	26	77.92
		(23.91)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	3,171	63.94
		(21.67)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	3,171	63.76
		(21.57)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	26	77.92
		(23.91)
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3,180	1.74
		(0.76)
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	3,462	0.22

[81] For the transformative capacity index, it was not possible to compute the sub-indexes "access to markets," "access to infrastructure," and "collective action." In Table 28 four versions of the adaptive capacity index are presented: (i) includes all the available sub-indexes, (ii) excludes "access to agricultural services," (iii) excludes "gender equity sub-index," and (iv) excluding the two sub-indexes previously mentioned. This was done because the inclusion of the sub-indexes mentioned leads to a substantial reduction of the sample size.

Outcome	N	IE
		(0.52)
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	3465	0.79
		(0.41)
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	3,468	0.01
		(0.12)
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.79
		(1.86)
Linking social capital index (0–4)	3,468	0.47
		(0.92)
Social cohesion index (0–3)	3,466	0.7
		(1.12)
Local decision-making index (0–1)	3,462	0.94
		(0.23)
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	3,468	1.71
		(0.48)
Gender index (0–3)	3,468	2.76
		(0.49)
Gender equitable decision-making index (0–1)	26	0.92
		(0.27)

Note: The IE column contains the mean of the sample above and the standard deviation underneath in parentheses.

Social capital-related indexes are an important dimension of the transformative capacity index. As was mentioned in previous sections, scores on social capital indexes tend to be low, which suggests overall that the ability of households to draw on their networks is not very good. Households feel able to draw on 0.9 out of three types of individuals (bridging social capital index), and the low linking social capital score suggests that most households neither know leaders nor are they able to ask leaders for help. A related index is the social cohesion index,[82] which illustrates how active households have been in various support groups in the community. On average, households report engaging in 0.7 out of three support groups, reflecting that participation in support groups is low. The low values of the indexes mentioned above contrast with the high level of active participation of households in groups in their communities (94% of households report active participation).

Another dimension of the transformative capacity index is access to basic services. Because of a lack of information, the basic services index only considers the availability of police/security/force.[83] This index was 0.8, which means that around 80% of households live in places with access to government security

[82] This index ranges from 0–3 instead of 0–4 as there is not data available as to whether community members came together for social events.

[83] The basic services not included are primary school, health services, and financial services.

forces (local or national) that can reach a village within one hour. It is important to note that the recent outbreak of conflict in the region may have affected this indicator.

Another dimension of the transformative capacity index is the availability of economic institutions to support livelihoods. Access to these economic institutions is very low. Less than 1% of households report having access to agricultural extension services.[84] In a similar way, households have low access to natural communal resources. On average, households have access to only 0.22 out of four natural communal resources (communal grazing land, water source, firewood, and irrigation source). The low level for this index is explained by two factors: (i) households specifying that the given communal group is not present in their village[85] and (ii) households specifying that the given communal group does not manage or decide on the communal resource.[86]

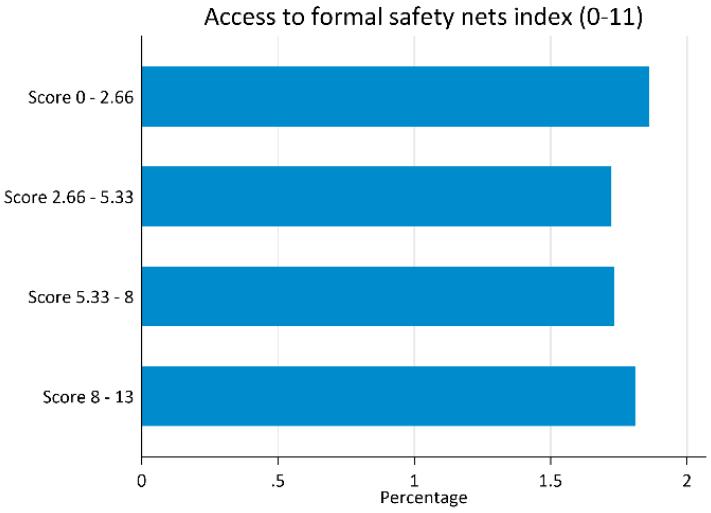
Another dimension captured by the transformative capacity index is the extent to which there are gender-related barriers in the community. Overall, there seems to be a low number of gender-related barriers in the community. The gender index reflects constraints to gender-neutral behavior at the community level. On average, communities report that 2.76 out of three gender-neutral behaviors are norms. The gender equitable decision-making index[87] reflects how equitable decision-making is across male and female adults within the same household. On average, households score 0.71 out of 1 on this index, reflecting that out of two key household decisions, more than 70% involve both male and female household members.

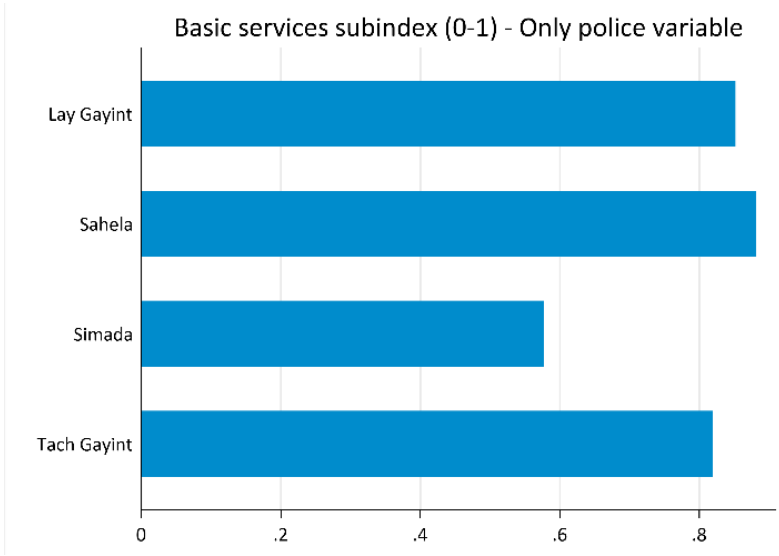
The final dimension of the transformative capacity index measures how available and reliable external sources of support are. Overall, households have access to a moderate number of these external resources. On the one hand, access to external formal safety nets (e.g., emergency food or cash assistance, agricultural inputs) is low. Overall, households have access to 1.74 out of 11 formal safety nets. This low value contrasts with the high value for the government responsiveness index. This index reflects whether households have access to a reliable police force and a peace committee. On average, households have access to 1.71 out of two of these resources.

At the woreda level, Lay Gayint, Sahela, and Tach Gayint have a very similar adjusted transformative capacity index (around 67), while the fourth woreda, Simada, has a lower score (50). There is not much variability in the subindexes that comprise the transformative capacity index. Besides differences in social capital-related indexes discussed in previous sections, it is worth mentioning that Simada has access to half the number of formal safety nets than the other three woredas, and close to 30 percentage points fewer households have access to government security forces (local or national) that can reach a village within one hour (Figure 12).

[84] Given the available data, this index was calculated based on the percentage of farming households using agricultural extension services instead of those with access to these services.
[85] 74% of households have a water group in their community, 68% have a grazing land group in their community and 70% have a communal natural resource group in their community.
[86] Note that in villages were a given group is present, we didn't consider households that were not part of the group or that didn't participate in decision-making. We did not asked these households the relevant question ("Does the [....] group manage the [..resource..] in this village?"), because those households wouldn't have enough information to accurately.
[87] This index does not include measures of equitable decision-making around nutrition and child health as well as savings. The index was constructed using information from households where both the HH and their spouse were available. The results of this index should be considered cautiously due to the low sample size.

Figure 11. Access to formal safety nets index and basic services index, by woreda





5. COMPARISON OF TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

In this section, the results of balance tests run across treatment arms are presented. The different subsections display tables[88] containing similar outcome variables as the ones discussed in Section 4. For each variable, the following equation was estimated, where i denotes the household or individual, y_i stands for the outcome variable and $Treated_i$ is equal to 1 if household i is part of the treatment group.

Equation 1. Balance Test regression across treatment arms

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot Treated_i + \epsilon_i$$

The variable of interest in this section is β_i, capturing the difference between the treatment and control groups. For each outcome variable, the mean value for the control and treatment groups is shown as well as the β_i coefficient and its associated *T*-statistic and the *p*-value. Standard errors are clustered at the kebele level and appear in parentheses.

More than 140 balance tests were run. In an experimental study using random assignment, the difference between treatment arms is expected to be equal to zero. This is more likely to happen in situations where the sample is very large. However, it is possible to obtain a significant difference in means across treatment arms by chance for some variables. In the case of this IE, 3,468 households were surveyed and allocated to the treatment or control groups. Even though the allocation was done randomly, it is possible that, by chance, some variables have a statistically significant difference across treatment arms. At a 5% significance level, it would be expected that one out of every 20 tests would reject equality of the means.

From the 141 balance tests presented in the tables of this section, there were 19 variables with a statistically significant difference across treatment arms at a 10% significance level, seven at a 5% significance level, and none at a 1% significance level. Even though the number of variables with a statistically significant difference at a 10% significance level is slightly higher than what would be expected (19 versus 14) when it is examined at a significance level of 5%, the expected number (seven) is obtained, while for a significance of 1%, less than expected (zero versus 1.4) was obtained. These results show that the randomization led to a sampling error within the expected ranges.

The sections with the highest share of significant differences were children's nutrition and feeding practices and gender dynamics. Table 37 shows that a smaller share of children between 6–23 months in the treatment group satisfied the minimum meal frequency requirement. This indicator is constructed by combining the results of breastfed and non-breastfed children. The statistically significant difference in minimum meal frequency is explained by the group of non-breastfed children; 10% of these children in the control group satisfied the minimum meal frequency requirement, while none did in the treatment group. This difference should be interpreted with caution since it is based on an extremely tiny sample of only 32 non-breastfed children (10 in the control group and 22 in the treatment one). In

[88] In each table, the mean is presented in the "Control" and "Treatment" columns with the standard deviation represented by the figure in parentheses found below. Column "N" shows the total number of each group and column "Difference" corresponds to the β_i coefficient. The stars at the end of the figure denote statistical significance, with * being significance at 10 pct., ** at 5 pct., and *** at 1 pct. The last two columns of each table present the T-statistic and p-value of the β_i coefficient.

addition, the difference in the percentage of children with minimum meal frequency is not large (less than 10% of the mean).

In addition to the minimum meal frequency, it is also observed that children in the treatment tend to consume less of all food groups, with three of those differences being statistically significant. Despite the differences in food consumption, there are no statistically significant differences in the MAD or MDD across treatment arms.

Table 37. Child nutrition and feeding practices, variables with a significant difference across livelihood status

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Infant and young children feeding practices							
Percent of children (6–23 months) with minimum meal frequency	231	78.355	246	71.138	-7.217**	-2.231	0.03
		(41.27)		(45.40)	(3.23)		
Food consumption groups							
Percent consuming breastmilk	231	95.671	246	91.057	-4.614*	-1.829	0.073
		(20.40)		(28.59)	(2.52)		
Percent consuming dairy products	231	6.494	246	2.033	-4.461**	-2.071	0.043
		(24.69)		(14.14)	(2.15)		
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	231	7.359	246	3.252	-4.107*	-1.889	0.064
		(26.17)		(17.77)	(2.17)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 38 presents the variables with statistically significant differences in the gender dynamics section. The majority of the differences are accounted for by credit-related variables. In general, more married men or men in a union in the control group belong to a community group, while more married women or women in a union in the treatment group report making borrowing decisions. In the case of financial variables, married women or in a union in the control group are more likely to participate in decisions related to the use of a spouse/partner's self-earned cash.

Table 38. Gender dynamics, variables with a significant difference across livelihood status

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Use of financial resources							
Percent of cash earning married men or in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	261	90.421	241	83.817	-6.604**	-2.073	0.044
		(29.49)		(36.91)	(3.19)		
Credit							
	1,182	27.327	1,200	22.667	-4.660**	-2.415	0.019

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Married people or in a union who are members of a community group		(44.58)		(41.88)	(1.93)		
Married men or in a union who are members of a community group	888	30.518	879	25.37	-5.148**	-2.378	0.021
		(46.07)		(43.54)	(2.16)		
Married women or in a union who report making borrowing decisions	48	35.417	51	49.02	13.603*	1.775	0.086
		(48.33)		(50.49)	(7.67)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.1 Characteristics of the Study Population

Table 39. Household-level sample characteristics

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Average household size	1,732	3.815	1,736	3.806	-0.009	-0.162	0.872
		(1.65)		(1.61)	(0.05)		
Average number of children (under age 5) in the household	1,732	0.506	1,736	0.539	0.032	1.554	0.126
		(0.64)		(0.63)	(0.02)		
Average age of HH	1,732	43.505	1,736	42.82	-0.684	-1.544	0.128
		(14.43)		(14.88)	(0.44)		
Percent of HHs in a union	1,732	62.875	1,736	63.191	0.316	0.213	0.832
		(48.33)		(48.24)	(1.49)		
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	1,732	34.18	1,736	34.562	0.382	0.271	0.787
		(47.45)		(47.57)	(1.41)		
Percent of female HHs	1,732	34.122	1,736	33.986	-0.136	-0.09	0.928
		(47.43)		(47.38)	(1.51)		
Percent of HHs with some schooling	1,731	27.73	1,736	29.378	1.648	1.122	0.267
		(44.78)		(45.56)	(1.47)		
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	591	14.213	590	16.271	2.058	1.125	0.265
		(34.95)		(36.94)	(1.83)		
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	1,140	34.737	1,146	36.126	1.389	0.712	0.479
		(47.63)		(48.06)	(1.95)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 40. Individual-level sample characteristics

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Average age	6,607	24.71	6,607	24.44	-0.269	-1.037	0.304
		(18.87)		(19.07)	(0.26)		
Percent of children (under 5 years old)	6,607	13.274	6,607	14.152	0.878*	1.738	0.088
		(33.93)		(34.86)	(0.51)		
Percent of children (5–14 years old)	6,607	22.522	6,607	22.37	-0.151	-0.223	0.824
		(41.78)		(41.68)	(0.68)		
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	6,607	64.205	6,607	63.478	-0.727	-1.131	0.263
		(47.94)		(48.15)	(0.64)		
Percent of females	6,607	53.716	6,607	54.064	0.348	0.46	0.647
		(49.87)		(49.84)	(0.76)		
Percent of WRA	6,607	31.406	6,607	30.664	-0.742	-1.449	0.153
		(46.42)		(46.11)	(0.51)		
Percent of adults in a union	4,242	53.347	4,194	54.697	1.350	1.078	0.286
		(49.89)		(49.78)	(1.25)		
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	4,241	43.622	4,194	43.681	0.060	0.057	0.955
		(49.60)		(49.61)	(1.05)		
Percent of adults who are farmers	4,244	58.954	4,196	58.532	-0.422	-0.43	0.669
		(49.20)		(49.27)	(0.98)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work and were paid in cash in the last 12 months	3,586	38.009	3,439	40.622	2.613	1.224	0.226
		(48.55)		(49.12)	(2.14)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.2 Food Security

Table 41. Food insecurity experience scale

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	1,655	4.84	1,633	4.756	-0.084	-0.508	0.613
		(1.92)		(1.97)	(0.17)		
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	1,655	99.215	1,633	98.898	-0.317	-0.823	0.414
		(8.83)		(10.44)	(0.39)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	1,655	75.77	1,633	73.362	-2.408	-0.792	0.432
		(42.86)		(44.22)	(3.04)		
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	1,655	20.725	1,633	20.208	-0.517	-0.243	0.809
		(40.55)		(40.17)	(2.13)		
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	1,655	7.613	1,633	8.267	0.654	0.459	0.648
		(26.53)		(27.55)	(1.42)		
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	1,655	0.785	1,633	1.102	0.317	0.823	0.414
		(8.83)		(10.44)	(0.39)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 42. Food consumption score

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
FCS (0–112)	1,625	35.225	1,609	35.525	0.300	0.621	0.537
		(10.58)		(9.66)	(0.48)		
Percent with poor consumption scores (<22)	1,625	16	1,609	13.611	-2.389	-1.573	0.122
		(36.67)		(34.30)	(1.52)		
Percent with borderline consumption scores (22–35)	1,625	14.523	1,609	15.848	1.325	0.877	0.385
		(35.24)		(36.53)	(1.51)		
Percent with acceptable consumption scores (>35)	1,625	69.477	1,609	70.541	1.064	0.587	0.56
		(46.06)		(45.60)	(1.81)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.3 Child Nutrition and Feeding Practices

Table 43. Infant and young children feeding practices

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children that were exclusively breastfed under 6 months	82	68.293	80	70	1.707	0.261	0.795
		(46.82)		(46.11)	(6.55)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) with MAD	230	1.739	246	0.407	-1.333	-1.219	0.228
		(13.10)		(6.38)	(1.09)		
	231	78.355	246	71.138	-7.217**	-2.231	0.03

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children (6–23 months) with minimum meal frequency		(41.27)		(45.40)	(3.23)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) with MDD	230	1.739	246	0.407	-1.333	-1.219	0.228
		(13.10)		(6.38)	(1.09)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 44. Food groups consumed by children 6–23 months in the last 24 hours

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent consuming breastmilk	231	95.671	246	91.057	-4.614*	-1.829	0.073
		(20.40)		(28.59)	(2.52)		
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	231	71.429	246	69.512	-1.916	-0.432	0.667
		(45.27)		(46.13)	(4.43)		
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	231	51.515	246	44.309	-7.206	-1.506	0.138
		(50.09)		(49.78)	(4.78)		
Percent consuming dairy products	231	6.494	246	2.033	-4.461**	-2.071	0.043
		(24.69)		(14.14)	(2.15)		
Percent consuming meats	231	0.866	246	0.813	-0.053	-0.062	0.951
		(9.28)		(9.00)	(0.85)		
Percent consuming eggs	231	3.03	246	0.813	-2.217	-1.365	0.178
		(17.18)		(9.00)	(1.62)		
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	231	10.823	246	6.911	-3.912	-1.536	0.13
		(31.13)		(25.42)	(2.55)		
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	231	7.359	246	3.252	-4.107*	-1.889	0.064
		(26.17)		(17.77)	(2.17)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 45. Young children (0–59 months) diarrhea incidence and treatment

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	716	10.615	784	10.077	-0.538	-0.34	0.735
		(30.82)		(30.12)	(1.58)		
	76	97.368	79	97.468	0.100	0.04	0.968

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT		(16.11)		(15.81)	(2.51)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.4 Women's Health, Maternal Nutrition, and Reproductive Health

Table 46. Indicators for women's health, maternal nutrition and reproductive health

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of WRA consuming a diet of MDD-W	1,698	1.178	1,696	0.649	-0.529	-1.073	0.288
		(10.79)		(8.03)	(0.49)		
CPR among non-pregnant WRA (15–49) in a union	807	45.725	835	48.623	2.898	1.058	0.295
		(49.85)		(50.01)	(2.74)		
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	719	43.672	767	48.501	4.829	1.639	0.107
		(49.63)		(50.01)	(2.95)		
Percent of WRA in a union who have knowledge of modern family planning methods that can be used to delay or avoid pregnancy	869	77.56	897	79.822	2.261	1.158	0.252
		(41.74)		(40.16)	(1.95)		
Number of contraceptive methods WRA in a union know (0–12)	869	4.211	897	4.149	-0.061	-0.436	0.664
		(2.30)		(2.17)	(0.14)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods in the past 12 months	485	69.691	511	68.689	-1.002	-0.372	0.712
		(46.01)		(46.42)	(2.70)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 47. Women of reproductive age's consumption

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent consuming grains and roots	1,698	92.108	1,696	92.099	-0.009	-0.006	0.995
		(26.97)		(26.98)	(1.64)		
Percent consuming pulses	1,698	75.972	1,696	77.771	1.799	0.818	0.417
		(42.74)		(41.59)	(2.20)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent consuming nuts and seeds	1,698	0.059	1,696	0.236	0.177	1.168	0.248
		(2.43)		(4.85)	(0.15)		
Percent consuming dairy	1,698	0.589	1,696	0.531	-0.058	-0.214	0.832
		(7.65)		(7.27)	(0.27)		
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	1,698	1.413	1,696	1.769	0.355	0.794	0.43
		(11.81)		(13.19)	(0.45)		
Percent consuming eggs	1,698	1.472	1,696	1.002	-0.470	-0.966	0.338
		(12.05)		(9.96)	(0.49)		
Percent consuming dark, leafy greens	1,698	2.768	1,696	1.769	-0.999	-1.54	0.129
		(16.41)		(13.19)	(0.65)		
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	1,698	13.486	1,696	11.733	-1.753**	-2.268	0.027
		(34.17)		(32.19)	(0.77)		
Percent consuming other vegetables	1,698	3.357	1,696	3.007	-0.350	-0.381	0.705
		(18.02)		(17.08)	(0.92)		
Percent consuming other fruits	1,698	2.65	1,696	2.123	-0.528	-0.659	0.512
		(16.07)		(14.42)	(0.80)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.5 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Practices

Table 48. Water, sanitation, and hygiene indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households with access to basic drinking water services	1,730	32.948	1,736	34.274	1.326	0.784	0.437
		(47.02)		(47.48)	(1.69)		
Percent of households with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per person	262	16.031	267	17.228	1.198	0.411	0.684
		(36.76)		(37.83)	(2.92)		
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises	803	8.842	794	8.564	-0.278	-0.135	0.893
		(28.41)		(28.00)	(2.06)		
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises – No toilet facility included	803	8.842	794	8.564	-0.278	-0.135	0.893
		(28.41)		(28.00)	(2.06)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	1,730	14.451	1,736	14.689	0.238	0.185	0.854
		(35.17)		(35.41)	(1.29)		
Percent of households practicing open defecation	1,730	53.584	1,736	54.435	0.852	0.488	0.627
		(49.89)		(49.82)	(1.74)		
Percent of households using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	1,730	18.439	1,736	16.302	-2.137*	-1.675	0.1
		(38.79)		(36.95)	(1.28)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.6 Agriculture

Table 49. Financial services, value chain activities and natural resource management practices

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households who used financial services	1,384	22.038	1,347	21.381	-0.657	-0.362	0.719
		(41.46)		(41.01)	(1.81)		
Percent of households using agricultural credit	1,384	17.413	1,345	15.985	-1.428	-0.955	0.344
		(37.94)		(36.66)	(1.50)		
Percent of households who saved	1,384	10.043	1,347	9.725	-0.318	-0.268	0.79
		(30.07)		(29.64)	(1.19)		
Percent of households using insurance	1,384	0.65	1,347	0.668	0.018	0.07	0.944
		(8.04)		(8.15)	(0.25)		
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity promoted by Food for the Hungry	633	89.258	633	93.207	3.949	1.625	0.11
		(30.99)		(25.18)	(2.43)		
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	1,384	94.075	1,347	93.17	-0.905	-0.695	0.49
		(23.62)		(25.24)	(1.30)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 50. Improved management practices or technologies in target crops[89]

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households growing haricot beans	1,203	2.494	1,174	1.959	-0.535	-1.008	0.318
		(15.60)		(13.86)	(0.53)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for haricot beans	30	96.667	23	100	3.333	0.896	0.383
		(18.26)		(0.00)	(3.72)		
Percent of households growing potatoes	1,203	22.195	1,174	22.147	-0.048	-0.032	0.975
		(41.57)		(41.54)	(1.52)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for potatoes	267	100	260	99.615	-0.385	-1.02	0.315
		(0.00)		(6.20)	(0.38)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 51. Improved management practices or technologies in target animals

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households raising goats	1,416	5.72	1,372	5.321	-0.400	-0.605	0.547
		(23.23)		(22.45)	(0.66)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for goats	81	95.062	73	97.26	2.199	0.605	0.548
		(21.80)		(16.44)	(3.64)		
Percent of households raising cows	1,416	19.35	1,372	20.845	1.495	0.806	0.424
		(39.52)		(40.64)	(1.85)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for cows	274	98.54	286	99.65	1.110	1.671	0.101
		(12.02)		(5.91)	(0.66)		
Percent of households raising oxen	1,416	27.401	1,372	29.155	1.753	0.873	0.387
		(44.62)		(45.46)	(2.01)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for oxen	388	99.227	400	99.75	0.523	1.006	0.319
		(8.77)		(5.00)	(0.52)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

[89] Mung beans were not included in this table because no household reported growing them.

5.7 Poverty Measurement

Table 52. Poverty measurement indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	24.101	1,736	24.031	-0.070	-0.117	0.907
		(11.44)		(12.13)	(0.60)		
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	29.082	1,736	29.208	0.126	0.166	0.869
		(13.99)		(14.90)	(0.76)		
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	1,730	82.832	1,736	82.274	-0.559	-0.287	0.775
		(35.98)		(36.07)	(1.95)		
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	1,730	89.827	1,736	90.207	0.381	0.272	0.787
		(30.24)		(29.73)	(1.40)		
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,730	79.884	1,736	80.242	0.358	0.197	0.845
		(40.10)		(39.83)	(1.82)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	1,554	44.132	1,566	44.759	0.626	0.743	0.46
		(20.27)		(19.96)	(0.84)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,382	37.991	1,393	38.356	0.365	0.455	0.651
		(20.49)		(20.25)	(0.80)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.8 Gender Dynamics

5.8.1 Use of Financial Resources

Table 53. Gender (cash) indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL 32: Percent of people in a union who earned cash in the past 12 months	1,182	26.058	1,200	23.917	-2.141	-0.931	0.356
		(43.91)		(42.68)	(2.30)		
BL 32: Percent of male cash earners in a union	888	29.392	879	27.418	-1.974	-0.737	0.464
		(45.58)		(44.64)	(2.68)		
BL 32: Percent of female cash earners in a union	294	15.986	321	14.33	-1.656	-0.629	0.532
		(36.71)		(35.09)	(2.63)		
	47	80.851	46	80.435	-0.416	-0.061	0.952

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL 33: Percent of female cash earners in a union who report participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash		(39.77)		(40.11)	(6.85)		
BL 34: Percent of female cash earners in a union who report participation in decisions about the use of spouse/partner's self-earned cash	47	55.319	46	45.652	-9.667	-0.958	0.348
		(50.25)		(50.36)	(10.09)		
BL 35: Percent of male cash earners in a union who report spouse/partner participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash	261	90.421	241	83.817	-6.604**	-2.073	0.044
		(29.49)		(36.91)	(3.19)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.8.2 Credit

Table 54. Gender access to credit and group participation indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL41: Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	1,182	27.327	1,200	22.667	-4.660**	-2.415	0.019
		(44.58)		(41.88)	(1.93)		
BL41: Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	888	30.518	879	25.37	-5.148**	-2.378	0.021
		(46.07)		(43.54)	(2.16)		
BL41: Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	294	17.687	321	15.265	-2.422	-0.896	0.374
		(38.22)		(36.02)	(2.70)		
BL42: Percent of people in a union with access to credit	1,182	22.335	1,200	19.75	-2.585	-1.215	0.23
		(41.67)		(39.83)	(2.13)		
BL42: Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	888	24.324	879	21.16	-3.164	-1.318	0.193
		(42.93)		(40.87)	(2.40)		
BL 42: Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	294	16.327	321	15.888	-0.439	-0.153	0.879
		(37.02)		(36.61)	(2.86)		
BL 43: Percent of people in a union who make decisions about credit	264	64.773	237	61.181	-3.591	-0.784	0.437
		(47.86)		(48.84)	(4.58)		
BL 43: Percent of men in a union who report making decisions about credit	216	71.296	186	64.516	-6.780	-1.396	0.169
		(45.34)		(47.98)	(4.86)		
	48	35.417	51	49.02	13.603*	1.775	0.086

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL 43: Percent of women in a union who report making decisions about credit		(48.33)		(50.49)	(7.67)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.9 Resilience

5.9.1 Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index

Table 55. Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL23: Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	1,712	4.62	1,719	4.521	-0.100*	-1.888	0.064
		(1.25)		(1.24)	(0.05)		
Ability to recover subindex (2–6)	1,719	4.617	1,720	4.521	-0.096*	-1.822	0.074
		(1.25)		(1.24)	(0.05)		
Shock exposure subindex (0–168)	1,724	27.186	1,725	27.043	-0.142	-0.244	0.808
		(13.69)		(14.06)	(0.58)		
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	1,732	4.421	1,736	4.409	-0.012	-0.111	0.912
		(2.32)		(2.40)	(0.11)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.9.2 Absorptive Capacity Index

Table 56. Absorptive capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL09: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	1,383	42.474	1,346	41.593	-0.881	-1.435	0.157
		(16.65)		(16.54)	(0.61)		
BL09: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	1,709	34.806	1,714	34.26	-0.546	-0.828	0.411
		(17.64)		(17.52)	(0.66)		
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	1,732	2.192	1,736	2.156	-0.037	-0.452	0.653
		(1.82)		(1.86)	(0.08)		
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	1,730	0.097	1,736	0.088	-0.009	-0.893	0.376
		(0.30)		(0.28)	(0.01)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Remittances index (0–1)	1,732	0.005	1,736	0.005	-0.001	-0.28	0.78
		(0.07)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Asset ownership index—total type (0–45)	1,710	9.275	1,714	9.318	0.043	0.335	0.739
		(3.97)		(4.00)	(0.13)		
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	1,732	0.629	1,736	0.631	0.002	0.074	0.942
		(0.64)		(0.62)	(0.03)		
Access to insurance index (0–1)	1,384	0.007	1,347	0.007	0.000	0.07	0.944
		(0.08)		(0.08)	(0.00)		
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	1,732	0.548	1,736	0.522	-0.025	-1.091	0.28
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.02)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.9.3 Social Capital Index

Table 57. Social capital index indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	1,732	43.959	1,736	43.649	-0.310	-0.197	0.845
		(33.95)		(34.97)	(1.58)		
Bonding index (0–100)	1,732	49.192	1,736	48.214	-0.977	-0.589	0.558
		(36.55)		(37.55)	(1.66)		
Bridging index (0–100)	1,732	38.727	1,736	39.084	0.357	0.219	0.828
		(35.96)		(36.31)	(1.63)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.9.4 Adaptive Capacity Index

Table 58. Adaptive capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL08: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	155	46.013	140	46.19	0.178	0.078	0.938
		(18.49)		(20.83)	(2.28)		
BL08: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No aspirations/confidence to adapt	318	37.407	282	37.182	-0.225	-0.111	0.912
		(17.72)		(18.67)	(2.02)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL08: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	568	49.342	587	49.413	0.071	0.065	0.948
		(15.45)		(15.78)	(1.09)		
BL08: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and aspirations and confidence to adapt	1,523	41.298	1,546	40.857	-0.441	-0.597	0.553
		(15.62)		(15.30)	(0.74)		
Aspirations and confidence to adapt index (0–16)	1,545	10.452	1,567	10.442	-0.010	-0.068	0.946
		(2.35)		(2.35)	(0.15)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	1,732	1.777	1,736	1.797	0.020	0.227	0.821
		(1.86)		(1.87)	(0.09)		
Linking social capital index (0–4)	1,732	0.435	1,736	0.5	0.065*	1.691	0.097
		(0.89)		(0.95)	(0.04)		
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	1,730	0.724	1,736	0.668	-0.056	-0.817	0.418
		(1.14)		(1.11)	(0.07)		
Education/training index (0–8)	1,731	1.398	1,733	1.323	-0.075*	-1.982	0.053
		(1.21)		(1.13)	(0.04)		
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	1,732	2.129	1,736	2.134	0.004	0.125	0.901
		(1.00)		(0.95)	(0.03)		
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	633	0.831	633	0.821	-0.009	-0.361	0.72
		(0.38)		(0.38)	(0.03)		
Access to financial resources index (0–1)	338	0.58	298	0.547	-0.033	-0.775	0.442
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.04)		
Exposure to information index (0–19)	1,732	3.542	1,736	3.605	0.064	0.443	0.659
		(2.72)		(2.88)	(0.14)		
Asset ownership index—total type (0–45)	1,710	9.275	1,714	9.318	0.043	0.335	0.739
		(3.97)		(4.00)	(0.13)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

5.9.5 Transformative Capacity Index

Table 59. Transformative capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
	10	83.984	16	74.137	-9.847	-1.676	0.125

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treat-ment	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
BL25: Transformative capacity index (0–100)		(6.96)		(29.73)	(5.88)		
BL25: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agriculture services and gender **e**quity	1,579	63.531	1,592	64.351	0.820	1.044	0.301
		(21.79)		(21.55)	(0.79)		
BL25: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	1,579	63.358	1,592	64.165	0.807	1.016	0.314
		(21.67)		(21.48)	(0.80)		
BL25: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agriculture services	10	83.984	16	74.137	-9.847	-1.676	0.125
		(6.96)		(29.73)	(5.88)		
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	1,584	1.732	1,596	1.738	0.006	0.157	0.876
		(0.74)		(0.77)	(0.04)		
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	1,729	0.207	1,733	0.173	-0.035**	-2.039	0.046
		(0.50)		(0.43)	(0.02)		
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	1,731	0.784	1,734	0.791	0.007	0.442	0.66
		(0.41)		(0.41)	(0.02)		
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	1,732	0.014	1,736	0.014	-0.001	-0.144	0.886
		(0.12)		(0.12)	(0.00)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	1,732	1.777	1,736	1.797	0.020	0.227	0.821
		(1.86)		(1.87)	(0.09)		
Linking social capital index (0–4)	1,732	0.435	1,736	0.5	0.065*	1.691	0.097
		(0.89)		(0.95)	(0.04)		
Social cohesion index (0–3)	1,730	0.724	1,736	0.667	-0.057	-0.833	0.408
		(1.13)		(1.11)	(0.07)		
Local decision making index (0–1)	1,729	0.949	1,733	0.94	-0.009	-1.072	0.289
		(0.22)		(0.24)	(0.01)		
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	1,732	1.705	1,736	1.725	0.020	1.113	0.271
		(0.49)		(0.47)	(0.02)		
Gender index (0–3)	1,732	2.747	1,736	2.776	0.029	1.542	0.129
		(0.52)		(0.46)	(0.02)		
Gender equitable decision-making index (0–1)	10	1	16	0.875	-0.125	-1.762	0.109
		(0.00)		(0.34)	(0.07)		

6. COMPARISON OF IMPACT EVALUATION AND NON-IMPACT EVALUATION HOUSEHOLDS

This section discusses the differences between the sample of households that are part of the IE study (3,468) and those that will not be part of the IE study (767). As was discussed in Section 3.1, all the households eligible to receive LD interventions in the area of study were assigned a capability score using the TIGER-OR tool. This score ranged from 0 to 14 and was calculated using data collected in the TIGER-OR questionnaire.[90] Households with higher scores are considered to have a higher graduation potential from the credit track. By design, the households that are a part of the IE study have capability scores in the range of 0 to 8, while households that are not part of the IE study have higher capabilities scores ranging from 8 to 14.

Because of the selection process described above, it is to be expected that the IE and the non-IE samples would be different. To have a better understanding of the differences, this section presents regressions that estimate the differences comparing across the IE and the non-IE sample. The different subsections below display tables[91] containing similar outcome variables as the ones discussed in Section 4. A similar regression as in the previous section was run. In Equation 2, $\boldsymbol{i}$ denotes the household or individual; $\boldsymbol{y_i}$ stands for the outcome variable; and $\boldsymbol{Livelihood_i}$ is equal to 1 if household $\boldsymbol{i}$ lives in a livelihood kebele.

Equation 2. Estimating differences comparing across IE and non-IE sample

$$y_i = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 \cdot Non - IE_i + \varepsilon_i$$

The variable of interest in this section is γ_i, which represents the difference between the non-IE and IE sample. For each outcome variable, the mean value for the IE and non-IE groups is shown as well as the γ_i coefficient and its associated *T*-statistic and the *p*-value. Standard errors are clustered at the kebele level.

141 regressions were run. There were 55 variables with a statistically significant difference across treatment arms at a 10% significance level, 51 at a 5% significance level and 32 at a 1% significance level. The number of significant differences is much larger than the number found in the previous section, which reflects the differences in capability scores. The rest of this section discusses the main differences.

Table 60 reports the differences in household demographic variables. Households in the IE sample tend to be smaller, have older household heads (by 2 years), and have a lower share of household heads that are married or in a union (63% compared to 75%). Household heads in the IE sample are more likely to be female (34% against 24.8%), and female household heads are less likely to have some schooling.

[90] R4D, the developer of TIGER-OR, scoped the literature to define the qualities that were more strongly associated with graduation from poverty. Some of those qualities are "age and sex of household head", "education level of household head," "community-based health insurance," etc.

[91] In each table, the mean is presented in the "IE" and "Non-IE" columns with the standard deviation represented by the figure in parentheses found below. Column "N" shows the total number of each group and column "Difference" corresponds to the γ_i coefficient. The stars at the end of the figure denote statistical significance, with * being significance at 10 pct., ** at 5 pct., and *** at 1 pct. The last two columns of each table present the T-statistic and p-value of the γ_i coefficient.

Table 61 looks at individual-level characteristics. The share of children (under 5 years old), adults, females, and WRA is higher in the IE sample. In terms of economic activity, both samples have a similar share of adults who are farmers and people who work for cash.

In terms of food security variables, mixed results are observed. There are no significant differences in terms of the FIES score or food security indicators derived from it (Table 62). If anything, households in the IE sample are more likely to have answered all eight questions positively. Table 63 presents the differences in the FCS and related indicators. Households in the IE sample are more likely to have poor consumption scores and less likely to have an acceptable consumption score, suggesting a slightly weaker position with respect to food security. These differences are most likely driven by households closer to the thresholds (FCS of 22 and 35), given that the difference in the average FCS is relatively small (one unit).

No significant differences in the indicators related to children's food consumption are seen (Table 64). Even though non-IE households tend to have slightly better indicators (e.g., MAD, minimum meal frequency, and MDD), none of the differences are statistically significant. In terms of food consumption patterns (Table 65), a child aged 6–23 months in non-IE households is two or more times more likely to consume vegetables and fruits (both vitamin A-rich and others).

As with children, the food consumption indicators (Table 67), and the consumption patterns (Table 68) of WRA are similar in both samples. A similar trend is seen with the variables associated with women's health and reproductive health; the indicators are slightly better for WRA in non-IE households, but the differences are not statistically significant. In the two balance tables in this subsection, the only statistically significant difference is in the consumption of vitamin-A rich vegetables and fruits—WRA in non-IE households are more likely to consume these goods.

Table 69 shows that households in non-IE households are 6.7 percentage points less likely to practice open defecation, and 4.5 percentage points more likely to use improved sanitation facilities, suggesting somewhat improved sanitation practices. There are no statistically significant differences in any other variables in this subsection. Some non-IE households fare slightly better, while in others, IE households do.

The balance tests for the agriculture module show that households in the non-IE sample are more likely to use financial related services and NRM practices (Table 70). The magnitude of the differences in the financial related services is significant, e.g., while almost 10% of IE farming households save, more than 22% of non-IE farming households do. In terms of target crops, there are no significant differences between the two samples (Table 71). In the case of target livestock, farming households in the non-IE samples raise more cows and oxen (Table 72).

Table 74 and Table 75 report differences around gender dynamics. Most of the differences are accounted for by credit-related variables. In general, more men and women in a union in non-IE households belong to a community group and to a union with access to credit. In the case of financial resources, women in a union in non-IE households are more likely to have earned cash during the past year and to belong to a union. The magnitude of the differences in this section are not negligible and suggest significantly higher levels of financial inclusion for non-IE households. For example, women in a

union in non-IE households are close to 13 percentage points more likely to be members of a community group, as well as to have access to credit.

Section 6.9 shows the balance tests for the Resilience module. The adaptive capacity index (Table 79) and the absorptive capacity index (Table 77) show the highest number of subindexes with differences between non-IE and IE households. In the first case, non-IE households are more exposed to information, own more assets, use more improved practices, are engaged in more livelihood activities, and are slightly more confident to be able to adapt. In relation to shock preparedness (Table 76), non-IE households experienced slightly more shocks but also feel better prepared to mitigate shocks through the availability of disaster preparedness groups in the community, as well as other household shock mitigation strategies.

To sum up, in general, this evidence suggests that the higher capability score of the non-IE households is reflected in somewhat better socioeconomic status: household report higher levels of education and higher rates of marriage, somewhat higher food security, higher use of NRM and agricultural services, and higher rates of credit and community group access and participation. This is consistent with the hypothesis that the capability score is correlated with household socioeconomic status.

6.1 Characteristics of the Study Population

Table 60. Household-level sample characteristics

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Average household size	3,468	3.81	767	4.408	0.598***	7.112	0
		(1.63)		(1.72)	(0.08)		
Average number of children (under age 5) in the household	3,468	0.522	767	0.545	0.022	0.889	0.378
		(0.63)		(0.63)	(0.03)		
Average age of HH	3,468	43.162	767	41.231	-1.931***	-2.992	0.004
		(14.66)		(11.68)	(0.65)		
Percent of HHs married or in a union	3,468	63.033	767	74.837	11.804***	6.664	0
		(48.28)		(43.42)	(1.77)		
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	3,468	34.371	767	23.077	-11.294***	-6.477	0
		(47.50)		(42.16)	(1.74)		
Percent of female HHs	3,468	34.054	767	24.772	-9.282***	-5.232	0
		(47.40)		(43.20)	(1.77)		
Percent of HHs with some schooling	3,467	28.555	767	32.334	3.779*	1.761	0.084
		(45.17)		(46.81)	(2.15)		
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	1,181	15.241	190	22.105	6.864**	2.451	0.018
		(35.96)		(41.61)	(2.80)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	2,286	35.433	577	35.702	0.269	0.101	0.92
		(47.84)		(47.95)	(2.66)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 61. Individual-level sample characteristics

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Average age	13,214	24.575	3,381	22.598	-1.977***	-5.519	0
		(18.97)		(16.60)	(0.36)		
Percent of children (under 5 years old)	13,214	13.713	3,381	12.363	-1.350**	-2.41	0.019
		(34.40)		(32.92)	(0.56)		
Percent of children (5–14 years old)	13,214	22.446	3,381	25.555	3.109***	3.803	0
		(41.72)		(43.62)	(0.82)		
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	13,214	63.841	3,381	62.082	-1.759**	-2.137	0.037
		(48.05)		(48.53)	(0.82)		
Percent of females	13,214	53.89	3,381	50.784	-3.106***	-3.624	0.001
		(49.85)		(50.00)	(0.86)		
Percent of WRA	13,214	31.035	3,381	30.819	-0.216	-0.398	0.692
		(46.27)		(46.18)	(0.54)		
Percent of adults in a union	8,436	54.018	2,099	56.598	2.580*	1.708	0.093
		(49.84)		(49.57)	(1.51)		
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	8,435	43.651	2,099	51.548	7.897***	6.511	0
		(49.60)		(49.99)	(1.21)		
Percent of adults who are farmers	8,440	58.744	2,100	60.095	1.351	0.995	0.324
		(49.23)		(48.98)	(1.36)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work and were paid in cash in the last 12 months	9,380	54.531	2,427	55.542	1.011	0.5	0.619
		(49.80)		(49.70)	(2.02)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.2 Food Security

Table 62. Food insecurity experience scale

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	3,288	4.799	720	4.71	-0.089	-0.829	0.411
		(1.94)		(1.81)	(0.11)		
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	3,288	99.057	720	98.75	-0.307	-0.662	0.511
		(9.67)		(11.12)	(0.46)		
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	3,288	74.574	720	74.583	0.009	0.004	0.997
		(43.55)		(43.57)	(2.38)		
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	3,288	20.468	720	17.778	-2.691	-1.153	0.254
		(40.35)		(38.26)	(2.33)		
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	3,288	7.938	720	5.417	-2.521**	-2.135	0.037
		(27.04)		(22.65)	(1.18)		
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	3,288	0.943	720	1.25	0.307	0.662	0.511
		(9.67)		(11.12)	(0.46)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 63. Food consumption score

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
FCS (0–112)	3,234	35.374	707	36.304	0.930**	2.365	0.022
		(10.13)		(9.53)	(0.39)		
Percent with poor consumption scores (<22)	3,234	14.811	707	10.467	-4.345***	-3.837	0
		(35.53)		(30.63)	(1.13)		
Percent with borderline consumption scores (22–35)	3,234	15.182	707	14.427	-0.755	-0.532	0.597
		(35.89)		(35.16)	(1.42)		
Percent with acceptable consumption scores (>35)	3,234	70.006	707	75.106	5.100***	2.833	0.006
		(45.83)		(43.27)	(1.80)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.3 Child Nutrition and Feeding Practices

Table 64. Infant and young children feeding practices

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children that were exclusively breastfed under 6 months	162	69.136	31	70.968	1.832	0.187	0.853
		(46.34)		(46.14)	(9.81)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) with MAD	476	1.05	103	3.883	2.833	1.164	0.249
		(10.21)		(19.41)	(2.43)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) with minimum meal frequency	477	74.633	103	77.67	3.037	0.672	0.505
		(43.56)		(41.85)	(4.52)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) with MDD	476	1.05	103	4.854	3.804	1.535	0.131
		(10.21)		(21.60)	(2.48)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 65. Food groups consumed by children 6–23 months in the last 24 hours

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent consuming breastmilk	477	93.291	103	92.233	-1.058	-0.279	0.782
		(25.04)		(26.90)	(3.80)		
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	477	70.44	103	74.757	4.317	0.921	0.361
		(45.68)		(43.65)	(4.69)		
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	477	47.799	103	54.369	6.570	1.243	0.219
		(50.00)		(50.05)	(5.28)		
Percent consuming dairy products	477	4.193	103	3.883	-0.309	-0.159	0.874
		(20.06)		(19.41)	(1.94)		
Percent consuming meats	477	0.839	103	0.971	0.132	0.122	0.904
		(9.13)		(9.85)	(1.09)		
Percent consuming eggs	477	1.887	103	3.883	1.997	1.18	0.243
		(13.62)		(19.41)	(1.69)		
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	477	8.805	103	20.388	11.583***	2.789	0.007
		(28.37)		(40.49)	(4.15)		
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	477	5.241	103	10.68	5.439*	1.745	0.087
		(22.31)		(31.04)	(3.12)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 66. Young children (0–59 months) diarrhea incidence and treatment

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	716	10.615	784	10.077	-0.538	-0.34	0.735
		(30.82)		(30.12)	(1.58)		
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	76	97.368	79	97.468	0.100	0.04	0.968
		(16.11)		(15.81)	(2.51)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.4 Women's Health, Maternal Nutrition, and Reproductive Health

Table 67. Indicators for women's health, maternal nutrition, and reproductive health

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of WRA consuming a diet of MDD-W	3,394	0.913	753	2.125	1.211	1.188	0.24
		(9.51)		(14.43)	(1.02)		
CPR among non-pregnant WRA (15–49) in a union	1,642	47.199	418	50.718	3.519	1.4	0.167
		(49.94)		(50.05)	(2.51)		
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	1,486	46.164	342	51.17	5.005	1.452	0.152
		(49.87)		(50.06)	(3.45)		
Percent of WRA in a union who have knowledge of modern family planning methods that can be used to delay or avoid pregnancy	1,766	78.709	463	81.857	3.149	1.494	0.141
		(40.95)		(38.58)	(2.11)		
Number of contraceptive methods WRA in a union know (0–12)	1,766	4.18	463	4.199	0.019	0.17	0.866
		(2.23)		(2.16)	(0.11)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods in the past 12 months	996	69.177	278	67.266	-1.911	-0.543	0.589
		(46.20)		(47.01)	(3.52)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 68. Women of reproductive age's consumption

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent consuming grains and roots	3,394	92.104	753	93.36	1.256	1.057	0.295

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
		(26.97)		(24.91)	(1.19)		
Percent consuming pulses	3,394	76.871	753	77.955	1.084	0.513	0.61
		(42.17)		(41.48)	(2.11)		
Percent consuming nuts and seeds	3,394	0.147	753	0.133	-0.015	-0.094	0.926
		(3.84)		(3.64)	(0.15)		
Percent consuming dairy	3,394	0.56	753	0.531	-0.029	-0.109	0.914
		(7.46)		(7.27)	(0.26)		
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	3,394	1.591	753	2.125	0.534	0.901	0.372
		(12.51)		(14.43)	(0.59)		
Percent consuming eggs	3,394	1.237	753	1.992	0.755	1.125	0.266
		(11.06)		(13.98)	(0.67)		
Percent consuming dark, leafy greens	3,394	2.269	753	3.586	1.317	1.245	0.218
		(14.89)		(18.61)	(1.06)		
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	3,394	12.61	753	15.936	3.326**	2.59	0.012
		(33.20)		(36.63)	(1.28)		
Percent consuming other vegetables	3,394	3.182	753	5.578	2.396	1.657	0.103
		(17.55)		(22.96)	(1.45)		
Percent consuming other fruits	3,394	2.387	753	2.125	-0.262	-1.069	0.29
		(15.27)		(14.43)	(0.24)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.5 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Practices

Table 69. Water, sanitation, and hygiene indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households with access to basic drinking water services	3,466	33.612	766	36.031	2.419	1.309	0.196
		(47.24)		(48.04)	(1.85)		
Percent of households with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per person	529	16.635	100	12	-4.635	-1.036	0.307
		(37.27)		(32.66)	(4.47)		
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises	1597	8.704	405	9.383	0.679	0.361	0.72
		(28.20)		(29.19)	(1.88)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households with soap and water at a handwashing station on the premises – No toilet facility included	1,597	8.704	405	9.383	0.679	0.361	0.72
		(28.20)		(29.19)	(1.88)		
Percent of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	3,466	14.57	766	12.402	-2.168	-1.072	0.288
		(35.29)		(32.98)	(2.02)		
Percent of households practicing open defecation	3,466	54.01	766	47.258	-6.752***	-3.631	0.001
		(49.85)		(49.96)	(1.86)		
Percent of households using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	3,466	21.956	766	26.501	4.545**	2.404	0.02
		(41.40)		(44.16)	(1.89)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.6 Agriculture

Table 70. Financial services, value chain activities and natural resource management practices

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households who used financial services	2,731	21.714	657	34.855	13.142***	5.914	0
		(41.24)		(47.69)	(2.22)		
Percent of households using agricultural credit	2,729	16.709	657	25.419	8.709***	5.786	0
		(37.31)		(43.57)	(1.51)		
Percent of households who saved	2,731	9.886	657	22.07	12.184***	7.23	0
		(29.85)		(41.50)	(1.69)		
Percent of households using insurance	2,731	0.659	657	0.457	-0.202	-0.659	0.513
		(8.09)		(6.75)	(0.31)		
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity promoted by Food for the Hungry	1,266	91.232	330	95.152	3.919	1.656	0.103
		(28.29)		(21.51)	(2.37)		
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	2,731	93.629	657	95.89	2.262***	2.75	0.008
		(24.43)		(19.87)	(0.82)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 71. Improved management practices or technologies in target crops[92]

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households growing haricot beans	2,377	2.23	593	2.698	0.468	0.958	0.342
		(14.77)		(16.22)	(0.49)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for haricot beans	53	98.113	16	100	1.887	0.901	0.379
		(13.74)		(0.00)	(2.09)		
Percent of households growing potatoes	2,377	22.171	593	25.632	3.462	1.66	0.103
		(41.55)		(43.70)	(2.08)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for potatoes	527	99.81	152	100	0.190	1.026	0.312
		(4.36)		(0.00)	(0.18)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

Table 72. Improved management practices or technologies in target animals

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of households raising goats	2,788	5.524	665	7.82	2.296	1.387	0.171
		(22.85)		(26.87)	(1.66)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for goats	154	96.104	52	100	3.896**	2.201	0.033
		(19.41)		(0.00)	(1.77)		
Percent of households raising cows	2,788	20.086	665	27.068	6.982***	3.976	0
		(40.07)		(44.46)	(1.76)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for cows	560	99.107	180	99.444	0.337	0.462	0.646
		(9.42)		(7.45)	(0.73)		
Percent of households raising oxen	2,788	28.264	665	34.286	6.022**	2.504	0.015
		(45.04)		(47.50)	(2.41)		
Percent of households using improved management practices for oxen	788	99.492	228	99.561	0.069	0.133	0.894
		(7.11)		(6.62)	(0.52)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

[92] No information for mung beans is displayed because no one grows that crop.

6.7 Poverty Measurement

Table 73. Poverty measurement indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	24.101	1,736	24.031	-0.070	-0.117	0.907
		(11.44)		(12.13)	(0.60)		
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	29.082	1,736	29.208	0.126	0.166	0.869
		(13.99)		(14.90)	(0.76)		
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	1,730	82.832	1,736	82.274	-0.559	-0.287	0.775
		(35.98)		(36.07)	(1.95)		
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	1,730	89.827	1,736	90.207	0.381	0.272	0.787
		(30.24)		(29.73)	(1.40)		
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,730	79.884	1,736	80.242	0.358	0.197	0.845
		(40.10)		(39.83)	(1.82)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	1,554	44.132	1,566	44.759	0.626	0.743	0.46
		(20.27)		(19.96)	(0.84)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,382	37.991	1,393	38.356	0.365	0.455	0.651
		(20.49)		(20.25)	(0.80)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.8 Gender Dynamics

6.8.1 Use of Financial Resources

Table 74. Gender (cash) indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of people in a union who earned cash in the past 12 months	2,382	24.979	627	31.1	6.121**	2.287	0.026
		(43.30)		(46.33)	(2.68)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union	1,767	28.41	460	32.826	4.416	1.651	0.105
		(45.11)		(47.01)	(2.68)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union	615	15.122	167	26.347	11.225**	2.454	0.017
		(35.86)		(44.18)	(4.57)		
	93	80.645	44	77.273	-3.372	-0.388	0.701

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of female cash earners in a union who report participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash		(39.72)		(42.39)	(8.68)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union who report participation in decisions about the use of spouse/partner's self-earned cash	93	50.538	44	61.364	10.826	1.258	0.22
		(50.27)		(49.25)	(8.60)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union who report spouse/partner participation in decisions about the use of self-earned cash	502	87.251	151	86.755	-0.496	-0.153	0.879
		(33.39)		(34.01)	(3.24)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.8.2 Credit

Table 75. Gender access to credit and group participation indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	2,382	24.979	627	34.45	9.471***	3.469	0.001
		(43.30)		(47.56)	(2.73)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	1,767	27.957	460	36.304	8.347**	2.439	0.018
		(44.89)		(48.14)	(3.42)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	615	16.423	167	29.341	12.919***	3.47	0.001
		(37.08)		(45.67)	(3.72)		
Percent of people in a union with access to credit	2382	21.033	627	30.144	9.111***	3.791	0
		(40.76)		(45.92)	(2.40)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	1,767	22.75	460	30.652	7.902**	2.508	0.015
		(41.93)		(46.16)	(3.15)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	615	16.098	167	28.743	12.645***	4.181	0
		(36.78)		(45.39)	(3.02)		
Percent of people in a union who make decisions about credit	501	63.074	189	65.079	2.006	0.542	0.59
		(48.31)		(47.80)	(3.70)		
Percent of men in a union who report making decisions about credit	402	68.159	141	70.922	2.763	0.717	0.477
		(46.64)		(45.57)	(3.85)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Percent of women in a union who report making decisions about credit	99	42.424	48	47.917	5.492	0.635	0.529
		(49.67)		(50.49)	(8.65)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.9 Resilience

6.9.1 Ability to Recover from Shocks and Stresses Index

Table 76. Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	3,431	4.57	761	4.643	0.073	0.948	0.347
		(1.25)		(1.30)	(0.08)		
Ability to recover sub-index (2–6)	3,439	4.569	763	4.64	0.071	0.93	0.356
		(1.25)		(1.31)	(0.08)		
Shock exposure sub-index (0–168)	3,449	27.115	764	29.334	2.219**	2.486	0.016
		(13.87)		(15.63)	(0.89)		
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	3,468	4.415	767	4.737	0.322**	2.407	0.02
		(2.36)		(2.54)	(0.13)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.9.2 Absorptive Capacity Index

Table 77. Absorptive capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	2,729	42.039	657	45.315	3.276***	3.885	0
		(16.59)		(18.25)	(0.84)		
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	3,423	34.533	765	38.895	4.362***	5.358	0
		(17.58)		(19.41)	(0.81)		
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	3,468	2.174	767	2.253	0.079	0.848	0.4
		(1.84)		(1.90)	(0.09)		
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	3,466	0.092	767	0.201	0.109***	6.623	0
		(0.29)		(0.40)	(0.02)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Remittances index (0–1)	3,468	0.005	767	0.001	-0.004*	-1.914	0.061
		(0.07)		(0.04)	(0.00)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.296	765	10.754	1.458***	7.149	0
		(3.98)		(4.02)	(0.20)		
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	3,468	0.63	767	0.712	0.082***	2.857	0.006
		(0.63)		(0.65)	(0.03)		
Access to insurance index (0–1)	2,731	0.007	657	0.005	-0.002	-0.659	0.513
		(0.08)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	3,468	0.535	767	0.511	-0.024	-0.958	0.342
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.03)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.9.3 Social Capital Index

Table 78. Social capital index indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Index of social capital at the household level (0–100)	3,468	43.804	767	44.997	1.193	0.74	0.463
		(34.46)		(35.16)	(1.61)		
Bonding index (0–100)	3,468	48.702	767	49.413	0.711	0.433	0.666
		(37.05)		(37.26)	(1.64)		
Bridging index (0–100)	3,468	38.906	767	40.58	1.674	0.992	0.326
		(36.13)		(36.80)	(1.69)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.9.4 Adaptive Capacity Index

Table 79. Adaptive capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	295	46.097	104	46.333	0.236	0.104	0.917
		(19.60)		(17.60)	(2.26)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No aspirations/confidence to adapt	600	37.301	205	38.923	1.622	1.189	0.24
		(18.16)		(16.04)	(1.36)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	1,155	49.378	308	53.452	4.074***	3.433	0.001
		(15.61)		(14.96)	(1.19)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and aspirations and confidence to adapt	3,069	41.076	699	45.769	4.693***	5.82	0
		(15.46)		(14.98)	(0.81)		
Aspirations and confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,112	10.447	700	10.73	0.283**	2.436	0.018
		(2.35)		(2.08)	(0.12)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.787	767	1.888	0.101	1.048	0.299
		(1.86)		(1.92)	(0.10)		
Linking social capital index (0–4)	3,468	0.468	767	0.434	-0.034	-0.712	0.48
		(0.92)		(0.92)	(0.05)		
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	3,466	0.696	767	0.844	0.147**	2.02	0.048
		(1.12)		(1.19)	(0.07)		
Education/training index (0–8)	3,464	1.361	767	1.703	0.342***	5.836	0
		(1.17)		(1.21)	(0.06)		
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	3,468	2.131	767	2.297	0.166***	3.818	0
		(0.98)		(1.00)	(0.04)		
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,266	0.826	330	0.87	0.043**	2.043	0.046
		(0.38)		(0.34)	(0.02)		
Access to financial resources index (0–1)	636	0.564	221	0.557	-0.008	-0.165	0.869
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.05)		
Exposure to information index (0–19)	3,468	3.574	767	4.155	0.582***	2.835	0.006
		(2.80)		(3.09)	(0.21)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.296	765	10.754	1.458***	7.149	0
		(3.98)		(4.02)	(0.20)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

6.9.5 Transformative Capacity Index

Table 80. Transformative capacity index indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
	26	77.924	15	78.114	0.189	0.051	0.96

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-Stat Diff	P-value Diff
Transformative capacity index (0–100)		(23.91)		(5.40)	(3.75)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agriculture services and gender **e**quity	3171	63.943	703	64.302	0.359	0.384	0.703
		(21.67)		(21.18)	(0.93)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	3171	63.763	703	64.157	0.393	0.421	0.675
		(21.57)		(21.10)	(0.93)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agriculture services	26	77.924	15	78.114	0.189	0.051	0.96
		(23.91)		(5.40)	(3.75)		
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3180	1.735	703	1.782	0.047	1.083	0.284
		(0.76)		(0.80)	(0.04)		
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	3462	0.19	767	0.19	0.001	0.036	0.971
		(0.47)		(0.47)	(0.02)		
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	3465	0.788	767	0.797	0.009	0.623	0.536
		(0.41)		(0.40)	(0.01)		
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	3468	0.014	767	0.017	0.003	0.439	0.662
		(0.12)		(0.13)	(0.01)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3468	1.787	767	1.888	0.101	1.048	0.299
		(1.86)		(1.92)	(0.10)		
Linking social capital index (0–4)	3468	0.468	767	0.434	-0.034	-0.712	0.48
		(0.92)		(0.92)	(0.05)		
Social cohesion index (0–3)	3466	0.696	767	0.842	0.147*	1.977	0.053
		(1.12)		(1.19)	(0.07)		
Local decision making index (0–1)	3462	0.944	767	0.961	0.017**	2.286	0.026
		(0.23)		(0.19)	(0.01)		
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	3468	1.715	767	1.728	0.013	0.513	0.61
		(0.48)		(0.46)	(0.02)		
Gender index (0–3)	3468	2.762	767	2.807	0.045	1.624	0.11
		(0.49)		(0.43)	(0.03)		
Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	26	0.923	16	1	0.077	1.65	0.121
		(0.27)		(0.00)	(0.05)		

Note: Standard deviations are underneath the mean in parentheses.

7. CONCLUSION

The PReSERVE baseline survey was conducted in four woredas in Amhara, Ethiopia. It was administered to 4,235 households, of which 3,468 are part of the IE study and are the focus of this report. The data collected shows an area with low levels of education, high food poverty rates, and moderate to high levels of food insecurity. Around 59% of adults in the area are farmers, and 39% of people older than 10 worked and were paid in cash in the past 12 months. Around 95% of farming households have access to a plot of land, and more than 89% of these households plant at least one crop, most commonly wheat and teff. It is important to highlight that of the three target crops, very few households grow haricot beans, and no household grows mung beans, while around 22% grow potatoes (the third most common crop).

The baseline survey was administered to PSNP beneficiaries, some of the poorest households in Ethiopia. The region' extremely high food poverty rates and high levels of food insecurity reflect this sample restriction. The percentage of people spending less than $1.61 per day[93] (2011 PPP) on food is more than 92%. Using the FIES to measure food insecurity, the survey found that nearly 75% of households experience moderate to severe food insecurity, while more than 20% face severe food insecurity. The survey modules examining children's and women's nutrition provide a similar picture. Around 1% of children 6 to 23 months old met MDD criteria or MAD standards, while less than 1% of women consumed a diet that met the MDD criteria. These low percentages are associated with consuming a low-quality diet: few food groups are consumed, and in cases of severe food insecurity, people are sometimes forced to reduce the quantity of food consumed or spend days without eating.

The resilience module of the survey showed that households have a medium capacity to face negative shocks. The two most common shocks reported by households were increases in food prices and too little rain/drought. On average, shocks are perceived to be severe, and households report not having many resources to cope with the impact. Access to cash savings, insurance, or formal safety nets is very low, and households have few assets available to mitigate the impact of shocks. Furthermore, institutions in the area that could improve households' response capacity are weak.

Two sets of regression analyses were performed on subsamples. In the first, treatment and control households were compared to assess the balance generated by the randomization procedure. In the second analysis, IE and non-IE households were compared to identify differences comparing across households characterized by different levels of the capability score. The baseline data shows balance across treatment and control kebeles as expected, with only seven (out of 141) variables showing statistically significant[94] differences across treatment arms. In the case of IE and non-IE households, a larger number of statistically significant differences (51 variables) were found, reflecting that non-IE and IE households have different capabilities scores.

Looking ahead to the endline survey in 2025, the most pressing challenge is the possibility of attrition. The gap of 3 years between the baseline and the endline implies that households might migrate to

[93] This value reflects an adjustment to the poverty line of $1.90 per day (2011 PPP). See section 4.7 for more details.
[94] This number corresponds to a 5% significance level.

different communities, making it challenging to interview the same households at the endline. However, data from previous evaluations of PSNP populations suggests migration rates at the household level are very low, as households do not wish to migrate and lose access to benefits. Displacement related to the ongoing conflict in the Amhara region may also be a risk in the current context. The main strategy to address the possibility of attrition was to include an inflation factor of 10% in the number of households surveyed.

Additionally, the provision of PReSERVE interventions follows a graduation model in which households that graduate stop receiving interventions; Causal Design is still actively communicating with Food for the Hungry to understand the criteria through which households may graduate. Households interviewed for the baseline might graduate and, thus, would stop receiving PReSERVE interventions. However, these households would still be included in the evaluation and surveyed at the endline to identify the causal effect of the programming they received.

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ANNEX A: INTERVENTION PACKAGES

Table 81. Intervention packages[95]

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
Purpose 1: Vulnerable households and individuals have sufficient quantity, quality and diversity of food at all times					
Commodity	Distribute full package food commodities to PSNP	Supportive service		X	
Irrigation	Construct family hand dug well for irrigation	LD intervention		X	
	Train farmers on irrigation based improved agronomic practices	LD intervention		X	
	Link irrigation user households with seed suppliers (agro-dealers/others) to buy seed for planting	LD intervention		X	
	Construct water harvesting structures	LD intervention		X	
	Provision of fruit and fodder seedlings from central nurseries	LD intervention		X	
	Provision of package of pumpkin, watermelon, kale, etc.	LD intervention		X	
Conservation Agriculture	Organize training and exposure visit to DAs and promoters on conservation agriculture techniques and improved agronomic practice	LD intervention			X
	Organize training and exposure visit to selected households on conservation agriculture	LD intervention		X	
	Support farmers to practice conservation agriculture techniques on their farm fields on selected crops (haricot bean, potato, vegetables, fruits)	LD intervention		X	
	Integrate natural resources conservation with no-tillage agriculture (high-value perennial crops, Apiary)	LD intervention		X	
	Train Food for the Hungry promoters and DAs on forage/fodder production strategies, utilization and marketing	LD intervention			X
	Form and train group members on fodder seed and feed production, utilization and marketing	LD intervention		X	
	Support farmers to practice improved forage production and utilization technologies (improved variety seeds and techniques)	LD intervention		x	

[95] The interventions that are targeted for individuals or households are indicated as LD interventions. There are some of these interventions whose level of implementation is the kebele level. Those interventions can be provided to treatment or control group, or neither of the two (i.e., provided to non-PSNP households) and will not be evaluated as part of the IE study.

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Support farmers practice improved poultry management technologies (poultry housing, feed,etc. for local poultry breeds) to increase ASF production	LD intervention		X	
	Establish poultry production groups to provide for their members	LD intervention	X		X
	Train farmers on HH level poultry farming and feed preparation	LD intervention	X		X
	Train DAs and promoters on general animal care, improved livestock housing, medical conditions, and treatments				X
	Train farmers on general animal care, improved livestock housing (for poultry and ruminants), medical conditions, and treatments		X		
Nutrition	Train WHDAs on preparation, preservation and use of local foods	Supportive service			X
	Conduct regular NCG sessions	Supportive service	X		
	Conduct home visits for tailored counseling and identification of SAM/MAM cases	Supportive service	X		
	Conduct referral of SAM/MAM cases	Supportive service	X		
Gender	Facilitate discussion sessions on HTP using gender club's comic book for schoolboys and girls		X		X
	Promote positive social norm development through GOG discussion session for community members	Supportive service		X	
	Transitioning of GOG to GMF	Supportive service		X	
	Train male advocates from GMF to promote gender equality	Supportive service			X
	Conduct gender club discussion session using comic book	Supportive service			X
	Cascade male involvement training for male advocates	Supportive service			X
	Broadcast gender equality audio, video messages and public demonstration community members	Supportive service			X
WASH	Train volunteers on production of age-appropriate play objects	Supportive service			X
	Establish community-based playground	Supportive service			X
	Train WHDAs on baby WASH module	Supportive service			X

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Conduct community conversation on Baby WASH module	Supportive service		X	
	Facilitate construction and use of handwashing stations at model households	Supportive service		X	
	Facilitate construction and use of improved latrine with handwashing facilities for all LD households	Supportive service		X	
	Train members of traditional groups (CBOs) on latrine quality improvements	Supportive service			X
	Construct and rehabilitate drinking water sources for rural communities (springs and wells)	Supportive service	X		X
	Establish rural piping system for human consumption	Supportive service	X		X
Purpose 2: Vulnerable Community Members' Livelihoods Transformed					
GRANT	Facilitate livelihood transfer to ultra-poor PSNP clients	LD intervention	X		
	Train LH transfer recipients on business management	LD intervention	X		
FRUIT	Handover nurseries to youth entrepreneurs	LD intervention	X		
	Link PSNP HHS with High value tree (fruit & others) nurseries to access fruit seedlings	LD intervention	X		
Credit & Saving	Organize VESA groups	LD intervention	X		
	Link VESAs with MFIs and Unions for Informal Apprenticeship and credit access	LD intervention	X		
	Support initial materials for VESAs	LD intervention	X		
	Train VESA leaders on saving and financial management	LD intervention	X		
	Facilitate regular VESA discussion	LD intervention	X		
RuSACCOs	Channel guarantee loan fund to RuSACCOs	LD intervention			X
	Link individuals in the VESA groups with RuSACCOs	LD intervention	X		
	Link RuSACCOs with MFI to access additional lending capital	LD intervention			X
Youth	Establish Youth Economic Strengthening (YES) Centers	LD intervention			X
	Provide loan fund for grantees selected male and female youth	LD intervention	X		

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
Wage-based Employment	Provide Behavioral (soft) Skills Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Vocational Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Mentor and graduate for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Off-Farm	Provide Behavioral (Soft) Skill Trainings for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Technical Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Business Development Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Non-Farm	Provide Behavioral (Soft) Skill Trainings for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Vocational Skill Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Provide Business Development Training for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
	Facilitate' Work Based Learning" (WBL) for male and female youth (OJT, On Job Training (OJT), Job Shadowing, Apprenticeship, etc.)	LD intervention	X		
	Provide coaching and mentoring services for male and female youth	LD intervention	X		
Value chain	Facilitate improved access to market information	LD intervention		X	
	Train producers' associations on improved marketing system	Supportive service			X
	Form marketing groups of producers	LD intervention			x
	Facilitate engagement in selected value chains	LD intervention	X		
	Potato value chain	LD intervention	X		
	Haricot bean value chain	LD intervention	X		
	Fish value chain	LD intervention	X		
	Sheep value chain	LD intervention	X		
	Goat value chain	LD intervention	X		

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Organize localized trade events to connect producers and buyers	LD intervention			X
	Provide information to producers (quality requirements, pricing, timing, location, payment terms, etc.)	LD intervention	X		
	Facilitate the establishment of one stop shopping center a main woreda town	LD intervention			X
	Facilitate business linkages with output buyers	LD intervention			X
	Facilitate business linkages with input suppliers	LD intervention			X
	Identify local service providers (such as AWEA,Chamber of Commerce, Coops, etc.) for market linkage activities	LD intervention			X
	Co-create market linkage services with local providers (that respond to gaps identified in VCAs)	LD intervention			X
	Market actors supported to align quality of production to market needs	LD intervention			X
	Train individuals in institutions on gender and value chain	LD intervention			X
	Train producers' associations on improved marketing system	LD intervention	X		X
	Upgrade local market centers	LD intervention			X
	Assess the capacity of local groups, or local service providers, to implement the farmer group market development strategy	LD intervention			X
	Design warehouse receipt pilots and train stakeholders on management of the various roles in a warehouse receipt activity	LD intervention			X
Other IGAs	Facilitate engagement of LG HHs into various on-farm, non-farm and off-farm	LD intervention	X		
	Fattening	LD intervention	X		
	Haney production	LD intervention	X		
	Production of wheat, teff, chickpea, etc	LD intervention	X		
Demonstration	Demonstrate appropriate technologies in the FTCs	LD intervention			X
	Demonstrate appropriate technologies in schools	LD intervention			X

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Create a model ecosystem in watersheds with integrated technologies (crop, NRM and livelihood technologies)	LD intervention			X
Extension Service	Train educated youth female as extension promoter to provide extension service for women	LD intervention			X
	Support farmers with technologies adoption	LD intervention	X		
Marketing	Form marketing groups of producers	LD intervention	X		
	Train producers and marketing groups in group marketing, financial management, bookkeeping, etc.	LD intervention	X		
	Train women producers on assertiveness and negotiation skill	LD intervention	X		
	Link marketing groups with markets	LD intervention	X		
Post-Harvest	Train producers on improved post-harvest handling	LD intervention	X		
	Train youths on sorting, grading, packaging and storage	LD intervention	X		
	Link youths with national and international markets	LD intervention	X		
Purpose 3: PSNP Systems Deliver Accountable, Effective, and Shock-Responsive Service					
	Train youths and women on nursery management	LD activity	X	X	
Watershed	Treat degraded areas with physical SWC measures	Supportive services	X	X	X
	Treat degraded areas with biological SWC measures	Supportive services	X	X	X
	Facilitate livelihood development in potential watersheds	LD intervention			X
	Train user groups on technical areas and supportive skills (financial, saving and credit and life skills)	LD intervention	X		
	Link mature watersheds for livelihoods activities by user groups	LD intervention	X		X
	Develop integrated, climate-smart, gender and nutrition sensitive annual public works plans that contribute to livelihood productivity	LD intervention			X
	Construct small-scale reservoirs such as community ponds for perennial horticultural production	LD intervention			X
Private Nursery	Establish/Strengthen private nurseries	LD intervention	X	X	

Purpose/ Intervention	List of LD Interventions or Supportive Services	Types of Service	Level of Implementation		
			Ind	HH	Kebele
	Seedlings produced by private individuals	LD intervention	X		
	Train youths and women on nursery management	LD intervention	X		
	Establish youth groups as suppliers of SWC tools and seeds	LD intervention	X		
	Train youths on constructing SWC tools and seeds	LD intervention	X		
Linkage	Conduct BCC sessions during PW activities	Supportive services	X		
	Train model PSNP clients to work as nutrition champions	Supportive services	X		
	Facilitate awareness creation sessions on existing essential services	Supportive services	X		
DRR	Train DRR committees and CBO leaders on linkages, information exchange and timely response	Supportive services			X
	Update/develop community DRR plans	Supportive services			X
	Conduct soft skill trainings to selected CBOs leaders on their roles in Development and DRR responses	Supportive services			X
	Establish Community Food Contingency Reserves (CFCR) to respond to localized shocks	Supportive services			X
Participatory Monitoring	Market Information Analysis	Supportive services			X
	Resilience monitoring	Supportive services			X

ANNEX B: LIST OF KEBELES

Table 82. List of 55 kebeles

Woreda	Kebele
Lay Gayint	Addis Alem
Lay Gayint	Addis Amba
Lay Gayint	Akabit
Lay Gayint	Amba Mariam
Lay Gayint	Barziba
Lay Gayint	Checheho
Lay Gayint	Ganga
Lay Gayint	Gob Gob
Lay Gayint	Guna Gedeba
Lay Gayint	Hagere Genet
Lay Gayint	Mekuabia
Lay Gayint	Menchwuha
Lay Gayint	Shedo Guza
Lay Gayint	Titira
Lay Gayint	Welela Bahir
Lay Gayint	Yedero
Lay Gayint	Yesero
Lay Gayint	Zagoch
Lay Gayint	Zuramba
Sahela	Aqign
Sahela	Atilam
Sahela	Bariwa
Sahela	Bilaza
Sahela	Debre Selam
Sahela	Guwaroch
Sahela	Meharit
Sahela	Mendere Cherikos
Sahela	Mesheha
Sahela	Selazegie
Sahela	Trishiman
Simada	Ajj
Simada	Asfa Meda
Simada	Bisach

Woreda	Kebele
Simada	Embatamie
Simada	Engudadar
Simada	Grarya
Simada	Gujign
Simada	Gult
Simada	Kindo Meda
Simada	Mekdese mariam
Simada	Mindiqhana
Simada	Qachena
Simada	Sergawit
Simada	Warkaye
Simada	Yekuasa
Tach Gayint	Agat
Tach Gayint	Anbesamaseria
Tach Gayint	Anseta
Tach Gayint	Beteyohannes
Tach Gayint	Dajat
Tach Gayint	Efrata
Tach Gayint	Enjhet
Tach Gayint	Eskinderawit
Tach Gayint	Fenta
Tach Gayint	Zhazh

ANNEX C: SUMMARY TABLES

Table 83. Module B indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Household-level sample characteristics										
Average household size	4,235	3.92	1,736	3.81	1,732	3.81	3,468	3.81	767	4.41
		(1.66)		(1.61)		(1.65)		(1.63)		(1.72)
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	4,235	0.53	1,736	0.54	1,732	0.51	3,468	0.52	767	0.54
		(0.63)		(0.63)		(0.64)		(0.63)		(0.63)
Average age of HH	4,235	42.81	1,736	42.82	1,732	43.5	3,468	43.16	767	41.23
		(14.19)		(14.88)		(14.43)		(14.66)		(11.68)
Percent of HHs who are in a union	4,235	65.17	1,736	63.19	1,732	62.88	3,468	63.03	767	74.84
		(47.65)		(48.24)		(48.33)		(48.28)		(43.42)
Percent of HHs who are not in a union, divorced, widowed, or separated	4,235	34.83	1,736	36.81	1,732	37.12	3,468	36.97	767	25.16
		(47.65)		(48.24)		(48.33)		(48.28)		(43.42)
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	4,235	32.33	1,736	34.56	1,732	34.18	3,468	34.37	767	23.08
		(46.78)		(47.57)		(47.45)		(47.50)		(42.16)
Percent of HHs with some schooling	4,234	29.24	1,736	29.38	1,731	27.73	3,467	28.55	767	32.33
		(45.49)		(45.56)		(44.78)		(45.17)		(46.81)
Percent of HHs that are female	4,235	32.37	1,736	33.99	1,732	34.12	3,468	34.05	767	24.77
		(46.80)		(47.38)		(47.43)		(47.40)		(43.20)
Average age of female HH	1,371	44.93	590	45.12	591	45.82	1,181	45.47	190	41.56
		(13.96)		(14.47)		(13.94)		(14.20)		(11.80)
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	1,371	16.19	590	16.27	591	14.21	1,181	15.24	190	22.11
		(36.85)		(36.94)		(34.95)		(35.96)		(41.61)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of HHs that are male	4,235	67.63	1,736	66.01	1,732	65.88	3,468	65.95	767	75.23
		(46.80)		(47.38)		(47.43)		(47.40)		(43.20)
Average of male HH	2,864	41.8	1,146	41.64	1,141	42.3	2,287	41.97	577	41.12
		(14.18)		(14.96)		(14.54)		(14.75)		(11.65)
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	2,863	35.49	1,146	36.13	1,140	34.74	2,286	35.43	577	35.7
		(47.86)		(48.06)		(47.63)		(47.84)		(47.95)
Percent of households with one HH	4,235	1	1,736	1	1,732	1	3,468	1	767	1
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Individual-level sample characteristics										
Average age	16,595	24.17	6,607	24.44	6,607	24.71	13,214	24.58	3,381	22.6
		(18.53)		(19.07)		(18.87)		(18.97)		(16.60)
Percent of children under 5 years old	16,595	13.44	6,607	14.15	6,607	13.27	13,214	13.71	3,381	12.36
		(34.11)		(34.86)		(33.93)		(34.40)		(32.92)
Percent of children 5–14 years old	16,595	23.08	6,607	22.37	6,607	22.52	13,214	22.45	3,381	25.55
		(42.14)		(41.68)		(41.78)		(41.72)		(43.62)
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	16,595	63.48	6,607	63.48	6,607	64.2	13,214	63.84	3,381	62.08
		(48.15)		(48.15)		(47.94)		(48.05)		(48.53)
Percent of females	16,595	53.26	6,607	54.06	6,607	53.72	13,214	53.89	3,381	50.78
		(49.90)		(49.84)		(49.87)		(49.85)		(50.00)
Percent of WRA	16,595	30.99	6,607	30.66	6,607	31.41	13,214	31.04	3,381	30.82
		(46.25)		(46.11)		(46.42)		(46.27)		(46.18)
Percent of adults who are in a union	10,535	54.53	4,194	54.7	4,242	53.35	8,436	54.02	2,099	56.6
		(49.80)		(49.78)		(49.89)		(49.84)		(49.57)
	5,990	48.26	2,416	47.81	2,458	46.5	4,874	47.15	1,116	53.14

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of adult women who are in a union		(49.97)		(49.96)		(49.89)		(49.92)		(49.92)
Percent of adult men who are in a union	4,545	62.79	1,778	64.06	1,784	62.78	3,562	63.42	983	60.53
		(48.34)		(48.00)		(48.35)		(48.17)		(48.90)
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	10,534	45.22	4,194	43.68	4,241	43.62	8,435	43.65	2,099	51.55
		(49.77)		(49.61)		(49.60)		(49.60)		(49.99)
Percent of population older than 5 years with at least some schooling	14,364	46.65	5,672	45.22	5,729	45.26	11,401	45.24	2,963	52.08
		(49.89)		(49.78)		(49.78)		(49.78)		(49.97)
Percent of children (aged 8-20) that attended school in 2020	4,836	77.85	1,796	76.73	1,897	76.81	3,693	76.77	1,143	81.36
		(41.53)		(42.27)		(42.22)		(42.24)		(38.96)
Percent of adults who are farmers	10,540	59.01	4,196	58.53	4,244	58.95	8,440	58.74	2,100	60.1
		(49.18)		(49.27)		(49.20)		(49.23)		(48.98)
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work in the last 12 months	11,807	54.74	4,642	56.01	4,738	53.08	9,380	54.53	2,427	55.54
		(49.78)		(49.64)		(49.91)		(49.80)		(49.70)
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work and were paid in cash	8,810	39.34	3,439	40.62	3,586	38.01	7,025	39.29	1,785	39.55
		(48.85)		(49.12)		(48.55)		(48.84)		(48.91)

Table 84. Module C indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL06										
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	4,008	4.78	1,633	4.76	1,655	4.84	3,288	4.8	720	4.71
		(1.92)		(1.97)		(1.92)		(1.94)		(1.81)
F&M: Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	3,252	4.74	1,293	4.73	1,312	4.79	2,605	4.76	647	4.66
		(1.89)		(1.92)		(1.91)		(1.92)		(1.80)
FNM: Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	748	4.95	337	4.85	339	5.01	676	4.93	72	5.11

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
		(2.02)		(2.14)		(1.94)		(2.04)		(1.84)
MNF: Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	8	6.13	3	5.33	4	7	7	6.29	1	5
		(1.73)		(2.52)		(0.82)		(1.80)		(0.00)
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	4,008	99	1,633	98.9	1,655	99.21	3,288	99.06	720	98.75
		(9.94)		(10.44)		(8.83)		(9.67)		(11.12)
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	4,008	74.58	1,633	73.36	1,655	75.77	3,288	74.57	720	74.58
		(43.55)		(44.22)		(42.86)		(43.55)		(43.57)
F&M: Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	3,252	74.63	1,293	74.01	1,312	75.46	2,605	74.74	647	74.19
		(43.52)		(43.87)		(43.05)		(43.46)		(43.79)
FNM: Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	748	74.2	337	70.92	339	76.7	676	73.82	72	77.78
		(43.78)		(45.48)		(42.34)		(44.00)		(41.87)
MNF: Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	8	87.5	3	66.67	4	100	7	85.71	1	100
		(35.36)		(57.74)		(0.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	4,008	19.99	1,633	20.21	1,655	20.73	3,288	20.47	720	17.78
		(39.99)		(40.17)		(40.55)		(40.35)		(38.26)
F&M: Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	3,252	18.54	1,293	18.56	1,312	19.28	2,605	18.93	647	17
		(38.87)		(38.89)		(39.47)		(39.18)		(37.59)
FNM: Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	748	25.94	337	26.41	339	25.66	676	26.04	72	25
		(43.86)		(44.15)		(43.74)		(43.92)		(43.61)
MNF: Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	8	50	3	33.33	4	75	7	57.14	1	0
		(53.45)		(57.74)		(50.00)		(53.45)		(0.00)
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	4,008	7.49	1,633	8.27	1,655	7.61	3,288	7.94	720	5.42
		(26.32)		(27.55)		(26.53)		(27.04)		(22.65)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M: Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	3,252	6.67	1,293	7.12	1,312	7.16	2,605	7.14	647	4.79
		(24.96)		(25.72)		(25.80)		(25.75)		(21.37)
FNM: Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	748	10.83	337	12.46	339	9.14	676	10.8	72	11.11
		(31.10)		(33.08)		(28.87)		(31.06)		(31.65)
MNF: Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	8	25	3	33.33	4	25	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(57.74)		(50.00)		(48.80)		(0.00)
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	4,008	1	1,633	1.1	1,655	0.79	3,288	0.94	720	1.25
		(9.94)		(10.44)		(8.83)		(9.67)		(11.12)
F&M: Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	3,252	1.14	1,293	1.31	1,312	0.84	2,605	1.07	647	1.39
		(10.61)		(11.40)		(9.12)		(10.31)		(11.72)
FNM: Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	748	0.4	337	0.3	339	0.59	676	0.44	72	0
		(6.32)		(5.45)		(7.67)		(6.65)		(0.00)
MNF: Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	91.87	1,633	90.94	1,655	91.96	3,288	91.45	720	93.75
		(27.34)		(28.72)		(27.19)		(27.96)		(24.22)
F&M worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	91.88	1,293	91.26	1,312	91.69	2,605	91.48	647	93.51
		(27.32)		(28.25)		(27.61)		(27.93)		(24.66)
FNM worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	748	91.71	337	89.61	339	92.92	676	91.27	72	95.83
		(27.59)		(30.55)		(25.69)		(28.25)		(20.12)
	8	100	3	100	4	100	7	100	1	100

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	91.24	1,633	91	1,655	92.45	3,288	91.73	720	89.03
		(28.27)		(28.63)		(26.43)		(27.55)		(31.28)
F&M healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	91.11	1,293	90.8	1,312	92.68	2,605	91.75	647	88.56
		(28.46)		(28.92)		(26.05)		(27.52)		(31.85)
FNM healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	748	91.71	337	91.69	339	91.45	676	91.57	72	93.06
		(27.59)		(27.64)		(28.01)		(27.81)		(25.60)
MNF healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	8	100	3	100	4	100	7	100	1	100
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	86.98	1,633	86.77	1,655	86.4	3,288	86.59	720	88.75
		(33.66)		(33.89)		(34.28)		(34.08)		(31.62)
F&M ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	87.21	1,293	87.47	1,312	86.2	2,605	86.83	647	88.72
		(33.41)		(33.12)		(34.50)		(33.82)		(31.66)
FNM ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	748	85.83	337	83.98	339	87.02	676	85.5	72	88.89
		(34.90)		(36.74)		(33.66)		(35.23)		(31.65)
MNF ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	8	100	3	100	4	100	7	100	1	100
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	4,008	73.1	1,633	71.71	1,655	74.14	3,288	72.93	720	73.89
		(44.35)		(45.06)		(43.80)		(44.44)		(43.95)
F&M skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	3,252	72.66	1,293	71.54	1,312	73.55	2,605	72.55	647	73.11
		(44.58)		(45.14)		(44.12)		(44.63)		(44.37)
FNM skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	748	74.87	337	72.4	339	76.11	676	74.26	72	80.56
		(43.41)		(44.77)		(42.71)		(43.75)		(39.85)
MNF skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	8	87.5	3	66.67	4	100	7	85.71	1	100
		(35.36)		(57.74)		(0.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)
Ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	71.06	1,633	69.87	1,655	72.15	3,288	71.02	720	71.25
		(45.36)		(45.90)		(44.84)		(45.38)		(45.29)
F&M ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	70.97	1,293	70.15	1,312	71.95	2,605	71.06	647	70.63
		(45.40)		(45.78)		(44.94)		(45.36)		(45.58)
FNM ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	748	71.26	337	68.84	339	72.57	676	70.71	72	76.39
		(45.29)		(46.38)		(44.68)		(45.54)		(42.77)
MNF ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	8	87.5	3	66.67	4	100	7	85.71	1	100
		(35.36)		(57.74)		(0.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	32.98	1,633	32.64	1,655	35.29	3,288	33.97	720	28.47
		(47.02)		(46.90)		(47.80)		(47.37)		(45.16)
F&M runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	31.73	1,293	32.02	1,312	33.46	2,605	32.74	647	27.67
		(46.55)		(46.67)		(47.20)		(46.94)		(44.77)
FNM runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	748	38.1	337	35.01	339	41.59	676	38.31	72	36.11
		(48.60)		(47.77)		(49.36)		(48.65)		(48.37)
MNF runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	8	62.5	3	33.33	4	100	7	71.43	1	0
		(51.75)		(57.74)		(0.00)		(48.80)		(0.00)
Hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	4,008	22.33	1,633	23.09	1,655	22.78	3,288	22.93	720	19.58
		(41.65)		(42.15)		(41.95)		(42.05)		(39.71)
F&M hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	3,252	20.82	1,293	21.5	1,312	21.27	2,605	21.38	647	18.55
		(40.61)		(41.10)		(40.93)		(41.01)		(38.90)
FNM hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	748	28.61	337	29.08	339	28.02	676	28.55	72	29.17
		(45.22)		(45.48)		(44.98)		(45.20)		(45.77)
MNF hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	8	50	3	33.33	4	75	7	57.14	1	0
		(53.45)		(57.74)		(50.00)		(53.45)		(0.00)
No food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	4,008	8.71	1,633	9.61	1,655	8.88	3,288	9.25	720	6.25
		(28.20)		(29.49)		(28.46)		(28.97)		(24.22)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M no food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	3,252	7.75	1,293	8.43	1,312	8.08	2,605	8.25	647	5.72
		(26.74)		(27.79)		(27.26)		(27.52)		(23.24)
FNM no food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	748	12.7	337	13.95	339	11.8	676	12.87	72	11.11
		(33.32)		(34.69)		(32.31)		(33.51)		(31.65)
MNF no food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	8	25	3	33.33	4	25	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(57.74)		(50.00)		(48.80)		(0.00)
Indicator BL10										
Food consumption score (0–112)	3,941	35.54	1,609	35.52	1,625	35.23	3,234	35.37	707	36.3
		(10.03)		(9.66)		(10.58)		(10.13)		(9.53)
F&M: Food consumption score (0–112)	3,199	35.66	1,274	35.78	1,291	35.23	2,565	35.5	634	36.3
		(9.95)		(9.55)		(10.46)		(10.02)		(9.62)
FNM: Food consumption score (0–112)	734	35.1	332	34.6	330	35.3	662	34.95	72	36.49
		(10.35)		(9.98)		(11.02)		(10.51)		(8.73)
MNF: Food consumption score (0–112)	8	28	3	30.33	4	27.13	7	28.5	1	24.5
		(11.68)		(14.15)		(13.21)		(12.53)		(0.00)
Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	3,941	14.03	1,609	13.61	1,625	16	3,234	14.81	707	10.47
		(34.74)		(34.30)		(36.67)		(35.53)		(30.63)
F&M: Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	3,199	13.6	1,274	12.95	1,291	15.8	2,565	14.39	634	10.41
		(34.28)		(33.59)		(36.49)		(35.10)		(30.56)
FNM: Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	734	15.67	332	15.96	330	16.36	662	16.16	72	11.11
		(36.37)		(36.68)		(37.05)		(36.84)		(31.65)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	8	37.5	3	33.33	4	50	7	42.86	1	0
		(51.75)		(57.74)		(57.74)		(53.45)		(0.00)
Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	3,941	15.05	1,609	15.85	1,625	14.52	3,234	15.18	707	14.43
		(35.76)		(36.53)		(35.24)		(35.89)		(35.16)
F&M: Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	3,199	14.94	1,274	15.46	1,291	14.25	2,565	14.85	634	15.3
		(35.66)		(36.17)		(34.97)		(35.57)		(36.03)
FNM: Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	734	15.53	332	17.47	330	15.76	662	16.62	72	5.56
		(36.25)		(38.03)		(36.49)		(37.25)		(23.07)
MNF: Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	8	12.5	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	100
		(35.36)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	3,941	70.92	1,609	70.54	1,625	69.48	3,234	70.01	707	75.11
		(45.42)		(45.60)		(46.06)		(45.83)		(43.27)
F&M: Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	3,199	71.46	1,274	71.59	1,291	69.95	2,565	70.76	634	74.29
		(45.17)		(45.12)		(45.87)		(45.50)		(43.74)
FNM: Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	734	68.8	332	66.57	330	67.88	662	67.22	72	83.33
		(46.36)		(47.25)		(46.77)		(46.98)		(37.53)
MNF: Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	8	50	3	66.67	4	50	7	57.14	1	0
		(53.45)		(57.74)		(57.74)		(53.45)		(0.00)
Percent consuming staples	3,941	6.86	1,609	6.86	1,625	6.86	3,234	6.86	707	6.84
		(0.88)		(0.90)		(0.85)		(0.87)		(0.92)
F&M: Percent consuming staples	3,199	6.85	1,274	6.85	1,291	6.86	2,565	6.85	634	6.84
		(0.91)		(0.94)		(0.87)		(0.91)		(0.93)
FNM: Percent consuming staples	734	6.89	332	6.88	330	6.88	662	6.88	72	6.94
		(0.71)		(0.72)		(0.75)		(0.74)		(0.29)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent consuming staples	8	6.13	3	7	4	7	7	7	1	0
		(2.47)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming pulses	3,941	5.77	1,609	5.83	1,625	5.66	3,234	5.74	707	5.9
		(2.50)		(2.45)		(2.62)		(2.54)		(2.35)
F&M: Percent consuming pulses	3,199	5.79	1,274	5.89	1,291	5.66	2,565	5.77	634	5.88
		(2.49)		(2.41)		(2.61)		(2.52)		(2.36)
FNM: Percent consuming pulses	734	5.69	332	5.62	330	5.69	662	5.66	72	6.03
		(2.57)		(2.60)		(2.60)		(2.60)		(2.24)
MNF: Percent consuming pulses	8	4.38	3	4.67	4	3.5	7	4	1	7
		(3.62)		(4.04)		(4.04)		(3.74)		(0.00)
Percent consuming vegetables	3,941	0.39	1,609	0.35	1,625	0.39	3,234	0.37	707	0.48
		(1.35)		(1.29)		(1.33)		(1.31)		(1.52)
F&M: Percent consuming vegetables	3,199	0.41	1,274	0.38	1,291	0.41	2,565	0.39	634	0.48
		(1.37)		(1.35)		(1.33)		(1.34)		(1.49)
FNM: Percent consuming vegetables	734	0.29	332	0.23	330	0.32	662	0.27	72	0.5
		(1.25)		(1.04)		(1.32)		(1.19)		(1.72)
MNF: Percent consuming vegetables	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming fruit	3,941	0.18	1,609	0.16	1,625	0.17	3,234	0.16	707	0.24
		(0.88)		(0.81)		(0.83)		(0.82)		(1.10)
F&M: Percent consuming fruit	3,199	0.19	1,274	0.17	1,291	0.18	2,565	0.18	634	0.26
		(0.91)		(0.82)		(0.87)		(0.84)		(1.15)
FNM: Percent consuming fruit	734	0.1	332	0.12	330	0.1	662	0.11	72	0.08
		(0.69)		(0.76)		(0.65)		(0.71)		(0.50)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent consuming fruit	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming meat and fish	3,941	0.17	1,609	0.13	1,625	0.19	3,234	0.16	707	0.21
		(0.91)		(0.78)		(1.00)		(0.90)		(0.97)
F&M: Percent consuming meat and fish	3,199	0.18	1,274	0.13	1,291	0.2	2,565	0.16	634	0.22
		(0.92)		(0.76)		(1.01)		(0.89)		(1.01)
FNM: Percent consuming meat and fish	734	0.15	332	0.14	330	0.17	662	0.15	72	0.08
		(0.88)		(0.85)		(0.98)		(0.92)		(0.50)
MNF: Percent consuming meat and fish	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming milk and dairy	3,941	0.07	1,609	0.07	1,625	0.08	3,234	0.07	707	0.04
		(0.65)		(0.64)		(0.72)		(0.68)		(0.53)
F&M: Percent consuming milk and dairy	3,199	0.06	1,274	0.07	1,291	0.07	2,565	0.07	634	0.04
		(0.63)		(0.66)		(0.63)		(0.64)		(0.55)
FNM: Percent consuming milk and dairy	734	0.09	332	0.06	330	0.15	662	0.1	72	0
		(0.76)		(0.58)		(0.98)		(0.80)		(0.00)
MNF: Percent consuming milk and dairy	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming sugar	3,941	0.6	1,609	0.61	1,625	0.51	3,234	0.56	707	0.78
		(1.73)		(1.76)		(1.59)		(1.67)		(1.97)
F&M: Percent consuming sugar	3,199	0.59	1,274	0.62	1,291	0.5	2,565	0.56	634	0.71
		(1.72)		(1.77)		(1.57)		(1.67)		(1.88)
FNM: Percent consuming sugar	734	0.66	332	0.59	330	0.55	662	0.57	72	1.43
		(1.81)		(1.71)		(1.67)		(1.69)		(2.56)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent consuming sugar	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent consuming oil	3,941	5.39	1,609	5.44	1,625	5.25	3,234	5.34	707	5.64
		(2.68)		(2.64)		(2.78)		(2.71)		(2.52)
F&M: Percent consuming oil	3,199	5.45	1,274	5.52	1,291	5.3	2,565	5.41	634	5.62
		(2.63)		(2.57)		(2.74)		(2.66)		(2.53)
FNM: Percent consuming oil	734	5.14	332	5.12	330	5.02	662	5.07	72	5.76
		(2.87)		(2.89)		(2.94)		(2.91)		(2.43)
MNF: Percent consuming oil	8	5.25	3	4.67	4	5.25	7	5	1	7
		(3.24)		(4.04)		(3.50)		(3.42)		(0.00)
Percent consuming condiments	3,941	6.66	1,609	6.71	1,625	6.6	3,234	6.65	707	6.68
		(1.40)		(1.31)		(1.50)		(1.41)		(1.37)
F&M: Percent consuming condiments	3,199	6.68	1,274	6.72	1,291	6.64	2,565	6.68	634	6.69
		(1.36)		(1.27)		(1.43)		(1.36)		(1.37)
FNM: Percent consuming condiments	734	6.56	332	6.66	330	6.44	662	6.55	72	6.61
		(1.55)		(1.39)		(1.73)		(1.57)		(1.35)
MNF: Percent consuming condiments	8	6.13	3	4.67	4	7	7	6	1	7
		(2.47)		(4.04)		(0.00)		(2.65)		(0.00)
Indicator BL13										
Percent of children (under 6 months) who exclusively breastfed	193	69.43	80	70	82	68.29	162	69.14	31	70.97
		(46.19)		(46.11)		(46.82)		(46.34)		(46.14)
Percent of male children (under 6 months) who exclusively breastfeed	96	72.92	35	74.29	45	66.67	80	70	16	87.5
		(44.67)		(44.34)		(47.67)		(46.11)		(34.16)
	97	65.98	45	66.67	37	70.27	82	68.29	15	53.33

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of female children (under 6 months) who exclusively breastfeed		(47.62)		(47.67)		(46.34)		(46.82)		(51.64)
Percent of children (under 6 months) exclusively breastfed—Including not interviewed	217	61.75	88	63.64	95	58.95	183	61.2	34	64.71
		(48.71)		(48.38)		(49.45)		(48.86)		(48.51)

Table 85. Module D indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL12										
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with MAD	579	1.55	246	0.41	230	1.74	476	1.05	103	3.88
		(12.38)		(6.38)		(13.10)		(10.21)		(19.41)
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with MAD	294	2.38	126	0.79	111	2.7	237	1.69	57	5.26
		(15.27)		(8.91)		(16.29)		(12.91)		(22.53)
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with MAD	285	0.7	120	0	119	0.84	239	0.42	46	2.17
		(8.36)		(0.00)		(9.17)		(6.47)		(14.74)
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with minimum meal frequency	580	75.17	246	71.14	231	78.35	477	74.63	103	77.67
		(43.24)		(45.40)		(41.27)		(43.56)		(41.85)
Percent of breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with minimum meal frequency	539	80.71	224	78.13	220	81.82	444	79.95	95	84.21
		(39.50)		(41.43)		(38.66)		(40.08)		(36.66)
Percent of non-breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet with minimum meal frequency	40	2.5	22	0	10	10	32	3.13	8	0
		(15.81)		(0.00)		(31.62)		(17.68)		(0.00)
Percent consuming breastmilk	580	93.1	246	91.06	231	95.67	477	93.29	103	92.23
		(25.36)		(28.59)		(20.40)		(25.04)		(26.90)
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	580	71.21	246	69.51	231	71.43	477	70.44	103	74.76

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
		(45.32)		(46.13)		(45.27)		(45.68)		(43.65)
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	580	48.97	246	44.31	231	51.52	477	47.8	103	54.37
		(50.03)		(49.78)		(50.09)		(50.00)		(50.05)
Percent consuming dairy products	580	4.14	246	2.03	231	6.49	477	4.19	103	3.88
		(19.93)		(14.14)		(24.69)		(20.06)		(19.41)
Percent consuming meats	580	0.86	246	0.81	231	0.87	477	0.84	103	0.97
		(9.25)		(9.00)		(9.28)		(9.13)		(9.85)
Percent consuming eggs	580	2.24	246	0.81	231	3.03	477	1.89	103	3.88
		(14.82)		(9.00)		(17.18)		(13.62)		(19.41)
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	580	10.86	246	6.91	231	10.82	477	8.81	103	20.39
		(31.14)		(25.42)		(31.13)		(28.37)		(40.49)
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	580	6.21	246	3.25	231	7.36	477	5.24	103	10.68
		(24.15)		(17.77)		(26.17)		(22.31)		(31.04)
Indicator BL13										
Percent of children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	193	69.43	80	70	82	68.29	162	69.14	31	70.97
		(46.19)		(46.11)		(46.82)		(46.34)		(46.14)
Percent of male children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	96	72.92	35	74.29	45	66.67	80	70	16	87.5
		(44.67)		(44.34)		(47.67)		(46.11)		(34.16)
Percent of female children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	97	65.98	45	66.67	37	70.27	82	68.29	15	53.33
		(47.62)		(47.67)		(46.34)		(46.82)		(51.64)
Indicator BL14										
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	1,849	10.71	784	10.08	716	10.61	1,500	10.33	349	12.32
		(30.93)		(30.12)		(30.82)		(30.45)		(32.91)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	935	10.05	393	8.65	366	9.56	759	9.09	176	14.2
		(30.09)		(28.15)		(29.45)		(28.77)		(35.01)
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	914	11.38	391	11.51	350	11.71	741	11.61	173	10.4
		(31.77)		(31.95)		(32.21)		(32.05)		(30.62)
Indicator BL15										
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	198	97.47	79	97.47	76	97.37	155	97.42	43	97.67
		(15.73)		(15.81)		(16.11)		(15.91)		(15.25)
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	94	98.94	34	100	35	100	69	100	25	96
		(10.31)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(20.00)
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	104	96.15	45	95.56	41	95.12	86	95.35	18	100
		(19.32)		(20.84)		(21.81)		(21.18)		(0.00)
Indicator BL39										
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	579	1.73	246	0.41	230	1.74	476	1.05	103	4.85
		(13.04)		(6.38)		(13.10)		(10.21)		(21.60)
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	294	2.72	126	0.79	111	2.7	237	1.69	57	7.02
		(16.30)		(8.91)		(16.29)		(12.91)		(25.77)
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	285	0.7	120	0	119	0.84	239	0.42	46	2.17
		(8.36)		(0.00)		(9.17)		(6.47)		(14.74)

Table 86. Module E indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL11										
MDD score	4,147	1.95	1,696	1.92	1,698	1.94	3,394	1.93	753	2.03
		(0.81)		(0.75)		(0.83)		(0.79)		(0.89)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD	4,147	1.13	1,696	0.65	1,698	1.18	3,394	0.91	753	2.12
		(10.59)		(8.03)		(10.79)		(9.51)		(14.43)
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (15-18)	572	1.05	234	0	237	2.53	471	1.27	101	0
		(10.20)		(0.00)		(15.74)		(11.23)		(0.00)
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (19+)	3,575	1.15	1,462	0.75	1,461	0.96	2,923	0.86	652	2.45
		(10.65)		(8.64)		(9.75)		(9.21)		(15.48)
Percent consuming grains and roots	4,147	92.33	1,696	92.1	1,698	92.11	3,394	92.1	753	93.36
		(26.61)		(26.98)		(26.97)		(26.97)		(24.91)
Percent consuming pulses	4,147	77.07	1,696	77.77	1,698	75.97	3,394	76.87	753	77.95
		(42.04)		(41.59)		(42.74)		(42.17)		(41.48)
Percent consuming nuts and seeds (including groundnuts)	4,147	0.14	1,696	0.24	1,698	0.06	3,394	0.15	753	0.13
		(3.80)		(4.85)		(2.43)		(3.84)		(3.64)
Percent consuming dairy	4,147	0.55	1,696	0.53	1,698	0.59	3,394	0.56	753	0.53
		(7.43)		(7.27)		(7.65)		(7.46)		(7.27)
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	4,147	1.69	1,696	1.77	1,698	1.41	3,394	1.59	753	2.12
		(12.88)		(13.19)		(11.81)		(12.51)		(14.43)
Percent consuming eggs	4,147	1.37	1,696	1	1,698	1.47	3,394	1.24	753	1.99
		(11.64)		(9.96)		(12.05)		(11.06)		(13.98)
Percent consuming dark green leafy vegetables	4,147	2.51	1,696	1.77	1,698	2.77	3,394	2.27	753	3.59
		(15.64)		(13.19)		(16.41)		(14.89)		(18.61)
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	4,147	13.21	1,696	11.73	1,698	13.49	3,394	12.61	753	15.94
		(33.87)		(32.19)		(34.17)		(33.20)		(36.63)
Percent consuming other vegetables	4,147	3.62	1,696	3.01	1,698	3.36	3,394	3.18	753	5.58
		(18.67)		(17.08)		(18.02)		(17.55)		(22.96)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent consuming other fruit	4,147	2.34	1,696	2.12	1,698	2.65	3,394	2.39	753	2.12
		(15.12)		(14.42)		(16.07)		(15.27)		(14.43)
Indicator BL20										
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union	2,060	47.91	835	48.62	807	45.72	1,642	47.2	418	50.72
		(49.97)		(50.01)		(49.85)		(49.94)		(50.05)
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, traditional birth control	2,060	0	835	0	807	0	1,642	0	418	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, modern birth control	2,060	47.82	835	48.62	807	45.72	1,642	47.2	418	50.24
		(49.96)		(50.01)		(49.85)		(49.94)		(50.06)
Percent of WRA who take at least one method of birth control	3,789	27.76	1,565	27.09	1,558	25.48	3,123	26.29	666	34.68
		(44.79)		(44.46)		(43.59)		(44.03)		(47.63)
Percent of adolescent girls (15–19) who take at least one method of birth control	617	14.1	255	11.76	265	13.21	520	12.5	97	22.68
		(34.83)		(32.28)		(33.92)		(33.10)		(42.09)
Percent of women (20–49) who take at least one method of birth control	3,170	30.44	1,310	30.08	1,291	28.04	2,601	29.07	569	36.73
		(46.02)		(45.88)		(44.94)		(45.42)		(48.25)
Indicator BL26										
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	1,828	47.1	767	48.5	719	43.67	1,486	46.16	342	51.17
		(49.93)		(50.01)		(49.63)		(49.87)		(50.06)
Indicator BL36										
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control	2,229	79.36	897	79.82	869	77.56	1,766	78.71	463	81.86
		(40.48)		(40.16)		(41.74)		(40.95)		(38.58)
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (15–19)	101	88.12	41	87.8	42	85.71	83	86.75	18	94.44
		(32.52)		(33.13)		(35.42)		(34.11)		(23.57)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (20–29)	1,023	80.35	447	78.75	388	78.87	835	78.8	188	87.23
		(39.75)		(40.96)		(40.88)		(40.90)		(33.46)
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (30–49)	1,105	77.65	409	80.2	439	75.63	848	77.83	257	77.04
		(41.68)		(39.90)		(42.98)		(41.56)		(42.14)
Number of contraceptive methods women in a union know (0–12)	2,229	4.18	897	4.15	869	4.21	1,766	4.18	463	4.2
		(2.22)		(2.17)		(2.30)		(2.23)		(2.16)
Indicator BL37										
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	1,274	68.76	511	68.69	485	69.69	996	69.18	278	67.27
		(46.37)		(46.42)		(46.01)		(46.20)		(47.01)
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (15–19)	62	80.65	27	74.07	24	87.5	51	80.39	11	81.82
		(39.83)		(44.66)		(33.78)		(40.10)		(40.45)
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (20–29)	653	71.98	285	70.88	246	72.36	531	71.56	122	73.77
		(44.95)		(45.51)		(44.81)		(45.15)		(44.17)
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (30–49)	559	63.69	199	64.82	215	64.65	414	64.73	145	60.69
		(48.13)		(47.87)		(47.92)		(47.84)		(49.01)

Table 87. Module F indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL16										
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria	4,232	34.05	1,736	34.27	1,730	32.95	3,466	33.61	766	36.03
		(47.39)		(47.48)		(47.02)		(47.24)		(48.04)
	3,340	33.53	1,330	33.76	1,339	31.96	2,669	32.86	671	36.21

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M Percent with access to basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria		(47.22)		(47.31)		(46.65)		(46.98)		(48.10)
FNM Percent with access to basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria	884	36.09	403	36.23	387	36.18	790	36.2	94	35.11
		(48.05)		(48.13)		(48.11)		(48.09)		(47.99)
MNF Percent with access to basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria	8	25	3	0	4	50	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(0.00)		(57.74)		(48.80)		(0.00)
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five of the criteria	4,232	30.55	1,736	30.76	1,730	29.65	3,466	30.21	766	32.11
		(46.07)		(46.16)		(45.69)		(45.92)		(46.72)
F&M Percent of households using basic drinking water services	492	13.62	197	14.72	204	13.73	401	14.21	91	10.99
		(34.33)		(35.52)		(34.50)		(34.96)		(31.45)
FNM Percent of households using basic drinking water services	135	14.81	70	14.29	56	17.86	126	15.87	9	0
		(35.66)		(35.25)		(38.65)		(36.69)		(0.00)
MNF Percent of households using basic drinking water services	2	0			2	0	2	0		
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)		
Percent of households with water available year-round	4,232	84.95	1,736	85.14	1,730	85.2	3,466	85.17	766	83.94
		(35.76)		(35.58)		(35.52)		(35.54)		(36.74)
Percent of households with water available every day in the past 2 weeks	4,232	84.92	1,736	85.66	1,730	84.39	3,466	85.03	766	84.46
		(35.79)		(35.06)		(36.30)		(35.69)		(36.25)
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	4,232	63.73	1,736	64.52	1,730	61.97	3,466	63.24	766	65.93
		(48.08)		(47.86)		(48.56)		(48.22)		(47.43)
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	4,232	58.81	1,736	58.99	1,730	57.92	3,466	58.45	766	60.44
		(49.22)		(49.20)		(49.38)		(49.29)		(48.93)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	629	15.9	267	17.23	262	16.03	529	16.64	100	12
		(36.60)		(37.83)		(36.76)		(37.27)		(32.66)
F&M Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	492	15.24	197	16.24	204	15.2	401	15.71	91	13.19
		(35.98)		(36.98)		(35.99)		(36.44)		(34.02)
FNM Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	135	18.52	70	20	56	19.64	126	19.84	9	0
		(38.99)		(40.29)		(40.09)		(40.04)		(0.00)
MNF Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	2	0			2	0	2	0		
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)		
Percent of households using basic drinking water services	629	13.83	267	14.61	262	14.5	529	14.56	100	10
		(34.55)		(35.38)		(35.28)		(35.30)		(30.15)
F&M Percent with access to basic drinking water services	3,340	33.53	1,330	33.76	1,339	31.96	2,669	32.86	671	36.21
		(47.22)		(47.31)		(46.65)		(46.98)		(48.10)
FNM Percent with access to basic drinking water services	884	36.09	403	36.23	387	36.18	790	36.2	94	35.11
		(48.05)		(48.13)		(48.11)		(48.09)		(47.99)
MNF Percent with access to basic drinking water services	8	25	3	0	4	50	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(0.00)		(57.74)		(48.80)		(0.00)
F&M Percent of households using basic drinking water services	3,340	30.45	1,330	30.6	1,339	29.2	2,669	29.9	671	32.64
		(46.03)		(46.10)		(45.49)		(45.79)		(46.92)
FNM Percent of households using basic drinking water services	884	31	403	31.51	387	31.01	790	31.27	94	28.72
		(46.27)		(46.51)		(46.31)		(46.39)		(45.49)
MNF Percent of households using basic drinking water services	8	25	3	0	4	50	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(0.00)		(57.74)		(48.80)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	629	20.61	267	18.41	262	23.27	529	20.82	100	19.51
		(40.49)		(28.82)		(51.53)		(41.67)		(33.67)
F&M Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	492	19.54	197	16.31	204	23.37	401	19.9	91	17.94
		(41.13)		(27.06)		(53.97)		(43.01)		(31.71)
FNM Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	135	24.69	70	24.33	56	23.41	126	23.92	9	35.46
		(38.21)		(32.74)		(42.91)		(37.44)		(49.04)
MNF Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	2	8.33			2	8.33	2	8.33		
		(2.36)				(2.36)		(2.36)		
Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	555	20	229	20.09	237	21.1	466	20.6	89	16.85
		(40.04)		(40.15)		(40.89)		(40.49)		(37.65)
F&M Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	440	17.27	171	16.37	187	19.25	358	17.88	82	14.63
		(37.84)		(37.11)		(39.53)		(38.37)		(35.56)
FNM Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	113	30.97	58	31.03	48	29.17	106	30.19	7	42.86
		(46.44)		(46.67)		(45.93)		(46.13)		(53.45)
MNF Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	2	0			2	0	2	0		
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)		
Indicator BL17										
Percent with handwashing available	1,998	8.86	791	8.6	803	8.84	1,594	8.72	404	9.41
		(28.42)		(28.05)		(28.41)		(28.22)		(29.23)
F&M: Percent with handwashing available	1,672	8.37	651	7.83	660	8.48	1,311	8.16	361	9.14
		(27.71)		(26.89)		(27.89)		(27.39)		(28.86)
FNM: Percent with handwashing available	321	11.53	138	12.32	140	10.71	278	11.51	43	11.63
		(31.98)		(32.99)		(31.04)		(31.97)		(32.44)
	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	0		

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent with handwashing available		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		
Percent with handwashing available—Permission to see	1,631	10.85	638	10.66	670	10.6	1,308	10.63	323	11.76
		(31.11)		(30.88)		(30.80)		(30.83)		(32.27)
Percent with handwashing available—No toilet facility	4,232	4.18	1,736	3.92	1,730	4.1	3,466	4.01	766	4.96
		(20.02)		(19.41)		(19.84)		(19.62)		(21.73)
Indicator BL18										
Percent treating water	4,232	14.18	1,736	14.69	1,730	14.45	3,466	14.57	766	12.4
		(34.89)		(35.41)		(35.17)		(35.29)		(32.98)
F&M: Percent treating water	3,340	14.01	1,330	14.14	1,339	14.49	2,669	14.31	671	12.82
		(34.72)		(34.85)		(35.21)		(35.03)		(33.45)
FNM: Percent treating water	884	14.71	403	16.63	387	13.95	790	15.32	94	9.57
		(35.44)		(37.28)		(34.70)		(36.04)		(29.58)
MNF: Percent treating water	8	25	3	0	4	50	7	28.57	1	0
		(46.29)		(0.00)		(57.74)		(48.80)		(0.00)
Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	4,232	0.31	1,736	0.46	1,730	0.17	3,466	0.32	766	0.26
		(5.53)		(6.77)		(4.16)		(5.63)		(5.11)
F&M: Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	3,340	0.33	1,330	0.6	1,339	0.15	2,669	0.37	671	0.15
		(5.73)		(7.74)		(3.86)		(6.11)		(3.86)
FNM: Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	884	0.23	403	0	387	0.26	790	0.13	94	1.06
		(4.75)		(0.00)		(5.08)		(3.56)		(10.31)
MNF: Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
	4,232	13.19	1,736	13.54	1,730	13.53	3,466	13.53	766	11.62

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking		(33.84)		(34.22)		(34.21)		(34.21)		(32.07)
F&M: Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking	3,340	13.05	1,330	12.86	1,339	13.74	2,669	13.3	671	12.07
		(33.69)		(33.49)		(34.44)		(33.96)		(32.60)
FNM: Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking	884	13.69	403	15.88	387	12.66	790	14.3	94	8.51
		(34.39)		(36.60)		(33.30)		(35.03)		(28.05)
MNF: Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking	8	12.5	3	0	4	25	7	14.29	1	0
		(35.36)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)
Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	4,232	0.14	1,736	0.23	1,730	0.12	3,466	0.17	766	0
		(3.76)		(4.80)		(3.40)		(4.16)		(0.00)
F&M: Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	3,340	0.18	1,330	0.3	1,339	0.15	2,669	0.22	671	0
		(4.24)		(5.48)		(3.86)		(4.74)		(0.00)
FNM: Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	884	0	403	0	387	0	790	0	94	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
MNF: Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	4,232	1.23	1,736	1.38	1,730	0.98	3,466	1.18	766	1.44
		(11.02)		(11.68)		(9.87)		(10.81)		(11.90)
F&M: Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	3,340	1.11	1,330	1.35	1,339	0.75	2,669	1.05	671	1.34
		(10.47)		(11.56)		(8.61)		(10.19)		(11.51)
FNM: Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	884	1.7	403	1.49	387	1.81	790	1.65	94	2.13
		(12.92)		(12.13)		(13.34)		(12.73)		(14.51)
MNF: Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	4,232	0.24	1,736	0.17	1,730	0.29	3,466	0.23	766	0.26
		(4.86)		(4.15)		(5.37)		(4.80)		(5.11)
F&M: Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	3,340	0.24	1,330	0.23	1,339	0.3	2,669	0.26	671	0.15
		(4.89)		(4.75)		(5.46)		(5.12)		(3.86)
FNM: Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	884	0.11	403	0	387	0	790	0	94	1.06
		(3.36)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(10.31)
MNF: Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	8	12.5	3	0	4	25	7	14.29	1	0
		(35.36)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)
Indicator BL19										
Percent practicing open defecation	4,232	52.79	1,736	54.44	1,730	53.58	3,466	54.01	766	47.26
		(49.93)		(49.82)		(49.89)		(49.85)		(49.96)
F&M: Percent practicing open defecation	3,340	49.88	1,330	50.98	1,339	50.63	2,669	50.81	671	46.2
		(50.01)		(50.01)		(50.01)		(50.00)		(49.89)
FNM: Percent practicing open defecation	884	63.69	403	65.76	387	63.82	790	64.81	94	54.26
		(48.12)		(47.51)		(48.11)		(47.79)		(50.09)
MNF: Percent practicing open defecation	8	62.5	3	66.67	4	50	7	57.14	1	100
		(51.75)		(57.74)		(57.74)		(53.45)		(0.00)
Indicator BL27										
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	4,232	18.27	1,736	16.3	1,730	18.44	3,466	17.37	766	22.32
		(38.64)		(36.95)		(38.79)		(37.89)		(41.67)
F&M: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	3,340	20.09	1,330	18.57	1,339	20.31	2,669	19.45	671	22.65
		(40.07)		(38.90)		(40.25)		(39.59)		(41.89)
FNM: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	884	11.43	403	8.93	387	11.89	790	10.38	94	20.21
		(31.83)		(28.56)		(32.40)		(30.52)		(40.37)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	8	12.5	3	0	4	25	7	14.29	1	0
		(35.36)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	4,232	22.78	1,736	21.6	1,730	22.31	3,466	21.96	766	26.5
		(41.95)		(41.16)		(41.65)		(41.40)		(44.16)
F&M: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	3,340	24.28	1,330	23.31	1,339	23.97	2,669	23.64	671	26.83
		(42.88)		(42.30)		(42.71)		(42.50)		(44.34)
FNM: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	884	17.19	403	16.13	387	16.54	790	16.33	94	24.47
		(37.75)		(36.83)		(37.20)		(36.99)		(43.22)
MNF: Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	8	12.5	3	0	4	25	7	14.29	1	0
		(35.36)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(37.80)		(0.00)

Table 88. Module G indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL21										
Percent using at least one NRM practice	6,074	94.32	2,399	93.29	2,436	94.46	4,835	93.88	1,239	96.05
		(23.15)		(25.03)		(22.88)		(23.98)		(19.50)
Percent of men using at least one NRM practice	2,634	94.91	1,025	94.15	1,056	94.79	2,081	94.47	553	96.56
		(21.98)		(23.49)		(22.23)		(22.85)		(18.23)
Percent of women using at least one NRM practice	1,299	92.69	518	92.28	547	92.14	1,065	92.21	234	94.87
		(26.05)		(26.72)		(26.94)		(26.82)		(22.10)
Percent growing haricot beans	2,970	2.32	1,174	1.96	1,203	2.49	2,377	2.23	593	2.7
		(15.07)		(13.86)		(15.60)		(14.77)		(16.22)
Percent using at least one practice for haricot beans	69	98.55	23	100	30	96.67	53	98.11	16	100
		(12.04)		(0.00)		(18.26)		(13.74)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of men using at least one practice for haricot beans	54	98.15	17	100	24	95.83	41	97.56	13	100
		(13.61)		(0.00)		(20.41)		(15.62)		(0.00)
Percent of women using at least one practice for haricot beans	33	100	12	100	14	100	26	100	7	100
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent growing mung beans	0				0		0		0	
Percent growing groundnuts	2,970	0	1,174	0	1,203	0	2,377	0	593	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent growing potatoes	2,970	22.86	1,174	22.15	1,203	22.19	2,377	22.17	593	25.63
		(42.00)		(41.54)		(41.57)		(41.55)		(43.70)
Percent using at least one practice for potatoes	679	99.85	260	99.62	267	100	527	99.81	152	100
		(3.84)		(6.20)		(0.00)		(4.36)		(0.00)
Percent of men using at least one practice for potatoes	531	99.81	200	99.5	200	100	400	99.75	131	100
		(4.34)		(7.07)		(0.00)		(5.00)		(0.00)
Percent of women using at least one practice for potatoes	367	100	145	100	139	100	284	100	83	100
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent using at least one practice for goats	206	97.09	73	97.26	81	95.06	154	96.1	52	100
		(16.86)		(16.44)		(21.80)		(19.41)		(0.00)
Percent of men using at least one practice for goats	183	97.81	68	98.53	70	95.71	138	97.1	45	100
		(14.66)		(12.13)		(20.40)		(16.84)		(0.00)
Percent of women using at least one practice for goats	108	95.37	35	94.29	45	93.33	80	93.75	28	100
		(21.11)		(23.55)		(25.23)		(24.36)		(0.00)
Percent of households using at least one practice for oxen	1,016	99.51	400	99.75	388	99.23	788	99.49	228	99.56
		(7.00)		(5.00)		(8.77)		(7.11)		(6.62)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of men using at least one practice for oxen	937	99.47	372	99.73	356	99.16	728	99.45	209	99.52
		(7.29)		(5.18)		(9.15)		(7.40)		(6.92)
Percent of women using at least one practice for oxen	433	99.31	166	99.4	162	98.77	328	99.09	105	100
		(8.30)		(7.76)		(11.08)		(9.53)		(0.00)
Percent using at least one practice for cows	740	99.19	286	99.65	274	98.54	560	99.11	180	99.44
		(8.97)		(5.91)		(12.02)		(9.42)		(7.45)
Percent using at least one NRM practice	3,388	94.07	1,347	93.17	1,384	94.08	2,731	93.63	657	95.89
		(23.63)		(25.24)		(23.62)		(24.43)		(19.87)
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for goats	206	0.42	73	0.38	81	0.43	154	0.41	52	0.44
		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.50)		(0.49)		(0.50)
Percent using vaccination practices for goats	206	0.52	73	0.47	81	0.58	154	0.53	52	0.5
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
Percent using deworming practices for goats	206	0.05	73	0.03	81	0.07	154	0.05	52	0.06
		(0.23)		(0.16)		(0.26)		(0.22)		(0.24)
Percent using castration practices for goats	206	0.02	73	0.03	81	0.02	154	0.03	52	0
		(0.14)		(0.16)		(0.16)		(0.16)		(0.00)
Percent using dehorning practices for goats	206	0	73	0	81	0	154	0	52	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial and local production) for goats	206	0.06	73	0.07	81	0.05	154	0.06	52	0.06
		(0.23)		(0.25)		(0.22)		(0.24)		(0.24)
Percent using artificial insemination for goats	206	0	73	0	81	0	154	0	52	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
	206	0.25	73	0.21	81	0.31	154	0.26	52	0.23

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent using pen feeding practices for goats		(0.44)		(0.41)		(0.46)		(0.44)		(0.43)
Percent using fodder production for goats	206	0.01	73	0.01	81	0.01	154	0.01	52	0
		(0.10)		(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.11)		(0.00)
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for goats	206	0.01	73	0	81	0.04	154	0.02	52	0
		(0.12)		(0.00)		(0.19)		(0.14)		(0.00)
Percent using the cut and carry system for goats	206	0	73	0	81	0	154	0	52	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent using controlled grazing for goats	206	0.09	73	0.14	81	0.09	154	0.11	52	0.04
		(0.29)		(0.35)		(0.28)		(0.31)		(0.19)
Percent not using any listed practices for goats	206	0.15	73	0.18	81	0.11	154	0.14	52	0.17
		(0.36)		(0.39)		(0.32)		(0.35)		(0.38)
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for oxen	1,016	0.44	400	0.43	388	0.41	788	0.42	228	0.5
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.50)
Percent using vaccination practices for oxen	1,016	0.68	400	0.68	388	0.67	788	0.68	228	0.68
		(0.47)		(0.47)		(0.47)		(0.47)		(0.47)
Percent using deworming practices for oxen	1,016	0.07	400	0.07	388	0.09	788	0.08	228	0.04
		(0.26)		(0.26)		(0.29)		(0.27)		(0.21)
Percent using castration practices for oxen	1,016	0.1	400	0.08	388	0.13	788	0.1	228	0.09
		(0.30)		(0.28)		(0.33)		(0.31)		(0.29)
Percent using dehorning practices for oxen	1,016	0	400	0	388	0.01	788	0	228	0.01
		(0.07)		(0.00)		(0.09)		(0.06)		(0.09)
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial and local production) for oxen	1,016	0.07	400	0.07	388	0.05	788	0.06	228	0.09
		(0.25)		(0.25)		(0.23)		(0.24)		(0.28)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent using artificial insemination for oxen	1,016	0	400	0.01	388	0	788	0	228	0.01
		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.05)		(0.06)		(0.09)
Percent using pen feeding practices for oxen	1,016	0.31	400	0.32	388	0.29	788	0.31	228	0.3
		(0.46)		(0.47)		(0.45)		(0.46)		(0.46)
Percent using fodder production for oxen	1,016	0.02	400	0.01	388	0.03	788	0.02	228	0.03
		(0.15)		(0.09)		(0.18)		(0.14)		(0.16)
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for oxen	1,016	0.01	400	0.01	388	0.01	788	0.01	228	0.01
		(0.11)		(0.11)		(0.11)		(0.11)		(0.09)
Percent using the cut and carry system for oxen	1,016	0	400	0	388	0	788	0	228	0
		(0.04)		(0.05)		(0.05)		(0.05)		(0.00)
Percent using controlled grazing for oxen	1,016	0.07	400	0.06	388	0.07	788	0.07	228	0.1
		(0.26)		(0.24)		(0.26)		(0.25)		(0.30)
Percent using improved animal shelters for cows	740	0.45	286	0.46	274	0.42	560	0.44	180	0.47
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.49)		(0.50)		(0.50)
Percent using vaccinations for cows	740	0.56	286	0.54	274	0.57	560	0.55	180	0.61
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.49)
Percent using deworming practices for cows	740	0.05	286	0.05	274	0.05	560	0.05	180	0.04
		(0.22)		(0.22)		(0.22)		(0.22)		(0.21)
Percent using castration practices for cows	740	0	286	0.01	274	0	560	0	180	0.01
		(0.06)		(0.08)		(0.00)		(0.06)		(0.07)
Percent using dehorning practices for cows	740	0	286	0	274	0	560	0	180	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
	740	0.07	286	0.05	274	0.08	560	0.06	180	0.08

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial, local production)		(0.25)		(0.22)		(0.27)		(0.25)		(0.28)
Percent using artificial insemination practices with cows	740	0.01	286	0	274	0.01	560	0.01	180	0.01
		(0.07)		(0.06)		(0.09)		(0.07)		(0.07)
Percent using pen feeding for cows	740	0.4	286	0.4	274	0.38	560	0.39	180	0.43
		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.50)
Percent using fodder production practices for cows	740	0.01	286	0.01	274	0.01	560	0.01	180	0.02
		(0.12)		(0.10)		(0.12)		(0.11)		(0.15)
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for cows	740	0.02	286	0.01	274	0.04	560	0.03	180	0.02
		(0.15)		(0.12)		(0.19)		(0.16)		(0.13)
Percent using cut and carry systems for cows	740	0	286	0	274	0	560	0	180	0
		(0.04)		(0.06)		(0.00)		(0.04)		(0.00)
Percent using controlled grazing for cows	740	0.07	286	0.08	274	0.06	560	0.07	180	0.07
		(0.26)		(0.27)		(0.23)		(0.25)		(0.26)
Indicator BL22										
Percent of households raising goats	3,453	5.97	1,372	5.32	1,416	5.72	2,788	5.52	665	7.82
		(23.69)		(22.45)		(23.23)		(22.85)		(26.87)
Total number of goats	206	3.77	73	3.53	81	3.79	154	3.67	52	4.06
		(2.27)		(2.30)		(2.29)		(2.29)		(2.19)
Births per doe	186	0.49	67	0.44	71	0.49	138	0.47	48	0.54
		(0.48)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.45)
Adult male goats	118	1.86	40	1.85	47	1.96	87	1.91	31	1.71
		(1.11)		(1.29)		(1.14)		(1.21)		(0.78)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Adult female goats	186	1.98	67	1.99	71	1.96	138	1.97	48	2
		(0.99)		(1.09)		(1.03)		(1.06)		(0.74)
Young male goats	69	1.3	18	1.17	25	1.4	43	1.3	26	1.31
		(0.49)		(0.51)		(0.50)		(0.51)		(0.47)
Young female goats	74	1.34	23	1.3	30	1.37	53	1.34	21	1.33
		(0.50)		(0.47)		(0.49)		(0.48)		(0.58)
Percent of households who perceive their adult male goats to be in good or moderate condition	118	20.34	40	10	47	23.4	87	17.24	31	29.03
		(40.42)		(30.38)		(42.80)		(37.99)		(46.14)
Percent of households who perceive their adult female goats to be in good or moderate condition	186	16.67	67	11.94	71	21.13	138	16.67	48	16.67
		(37.37)		(32.67)		(41.11)		(37.40)		(37.66)
Percent of households who perceive their young male goats to be in good or moderate condition	69	20.29	18	27.78	25	20	43	23.26	26	15.38
		(40.51)		(46.09)		(40.82)		(42.75)		(36.79)
Percent of households who perceive their young female goats to be in good or moderate condition	74	16.22	23	13.04	30	16.67	53	15.09	21	19.05
		(37.11)		(34.44)		(37.90)		(36.14)		(40.24)
Average condition for adult male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	118	2.55	40	2.2	47	2.6	87	2.41	31	2.94
		(1.30)		(1.16)		(1.31)		(1.25)		(1.36)
Average condition for adult female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	186	2.37	67	2.24	71	2.41	138	2.33	48	2.48
		(1.24)		(1.09)		(1.35)		(1.23)		(1.27)
Average condition for young male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	69	2.32	18	2.33	25	2.28	43	2.3	26	2.35
		(1.27)		(1.24)		(1.28)		(1.24)		(1.32)
Average condition for young female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	74	2.43	23	2.3	30	2.43	53	2.38	21	2.57
		(1.18)		(1.06)		(1.17)		(1.11)		(1.36)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of households raising cows	3,453	21.43	1,372	20.85	1,416	19.35	2,788	20.09	665	27.07
		(41.04)		(40.64)		(39.52)		(40.07)		(44.46)
Average number of cows raised by households in the past 12 months	740	1.05	286	1.05	274	1.06	560	1.05	180	1.03
		(0.43)		(0.41)		(0.48)		(0.45)		(0.36)
Average number of cows gifted or loaned by households in the past 12 months	740	0	286	0	274	0	560	0	180	0.02
		(0.08)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.17)
Adult male cows	285	1.19	118	1.19	93	1.2	211	1.19	74	1.19
		(0.43)		(0.39)		(0.43)		(0.41)		(0.49)
Adult female cows	687	1.1	265	1.11	252	1.08	517	1.09	170	1.12
		(0.62)		(0.72)		(0.28)		(0.55)		(0.80)
Young male cows	169	1.09	67	1.19	61	1.03	128	1.12	41	1
		(0.58)		(0.89)		(0.18)		(0.66)		(0.00)
Young female cows	171	1.13	63	1.14	65	1.18	128	1.16	43	1.05
		(0.62)		(0.43)		(0.90)		(0.71)		(0.21)
Percent of households who perceive their adult male cows to be in good or moderate condition	285	17.89	118	16.1	93	16.13	211	16.11	74	22.97
		(38.40)		(36.91)		(36.98)		(36.85)		(42.35)
Percent of households who perceive their adult female cows to be in good or moderate condition	687	12.81	265	12.45	252	10.71	517	11.61	170	16.47
		(33.44)		(33.08)		(30.99)		(32.06)		(37.20)
Percent of households who perceive their young male cows to be in good or moderate condition	169	17.75	67	11.94	61	24.59	128	17.97	41	17.07
		(38.32)		(32.67)		(43.42)		(38.54)		(38.09)
Percent of households who perceive their young female cows to be in good or moderate condition	171	19.3	63	14.29	65	23.08	128	18.75	43	20.93
		(39.58)		(35.27)		(42.46)		(39.18)		(41.16)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Average condition for adult male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	285	2.45	118	2.31	93	2.47	211	2.38	74	2.64
		(1.14)		(1.13)		(1.13)		(1.13)		(1.14)
Average condition for adult female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	687	2.17	265	2.13	252	2.13	517	2.13	170	2.3
		(1.14)		(1.14)		(1.09)		(1.11)		(1.21)
Average condition for young male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	169	2.4	67	2.27	61	2.57	128	2.41	41	2.37
		(1.20)		(1.05)		(1.30)		(1.18)		(1.28)
Average condition for young female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	171	2.47	63	2.33	65	2.62	128	2.48	43	2.44
		(1.23)		(1.09)		(1.31)		(1.21)		(1.30)
Percent of households raising oxen	3,453	29.42	1,372	29.15	1,416	27.4	2,788	28.26	665	34.29
		(45.58)		(45.46)		(44.62)		(45.04)		(47.50)
Percent of households who perceive their oxen to be in good or moderate condition	1,016	15.85	400	14.75	388	14.69	788	14.72	228	19.74
		(36.54)		(35.50)		(35.45)		(35.45)		(39.89)
Average number of oxen gifted or loaned out to others	1,016	0.02	400	0.02	388	0.03	788	0.02	228	0.03
		(0.17)		(0.16)		(0.18)		(0.17)		(0.19)
Indicator BL29										
Percent of households who used financial services	3,388	24.26	1,347	21.38	1,384	22.04	2,731	21.71	657	34.86
		(42.87)		(41.01)		(41.46)		(41.24)		(47.69)
Percent of farmers who used financial services[96]	6,074	26.24	2,399	23.26	2,436	24.22	4,835	23.74	1,239	36
		(44.00)		(42.26)		(42.85)		(42.56)		(48.02)
Percent of male farmers who used financial services	3,117	22.1	1,231	19.82	1,222	21.19	2,453	20.51	664	28.01
		(41.50)		(39.88)		(40.89)		(40.38)		(44.94)
	2,957	12.92	1,168	10.7	1,214	11.2	2,382	10.96	575	21.04

[96] This statistic differs from the statistic above in the unit of measurement. The unit in the statistic above is per household while the unit in this statistic is per individual farmer.

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of female farmers households who used financial services		(33.55)		(30.93)		(31.55)		(31.24)		(40.80)
Percent of households using agricultural credit	3,386	18.4	1,345	15.99	1,384	17.41	2,729	16.71	657	25.42
		(38.75)		(36.66)		(37.94)		(37.31)		(43.57)
Percent of farmers using agricultural credit	6,071	20.39	2,396	18.07	2,436	19.29	4,832	18.69	1,239	27.04
		(40.29)		(38.49)		(39.47)		(38.99)		(44.43)
Percent of male farmers using agricultural credit	3,116	17.33	1,230	15.37	1,222	17.18	2,452	16.27	664	21.23
		(37.86)		(36.08)		(37.74)		(36.92)		(40.93)
Percent of female farmers using agricultural credit	2,955	9.64	1,166	7.98	1,214	9.06	2,380	8.53	575	14.26
		(29.53)		(27.10)		(28.72)		(27.94)		(35.00)
Percent of households who saved	3,388	12.25	1,347	9.73	1,384	10.04	2,731	9.89	657	22.07
		(32.79)		(29.64)		(30.07)		(29.85)		(41.50)
Percent of farmers who saved	6,074	13.52	2,399	10.67	2,436	11.37	4,835	11.02	1,239	23.24
		(34.19)		(30.88)		(31.75)		(31.32)		(42.26)
Percent of male farmers who saved	3,117	10.56	1,231	8.53	1,222	9.41	2,453	8.97	664	16.42
		(30.73)		(27.94)		(29.21)		(28.58)		(37.07)
Percent of female farmers who saved	2,957	6.46	1,168	4.71	1,214	4.7	2,382	4.7	575	13.74
		(24.58)		(21.19)		(21.16)		(21.17)		(34.46)
Percent of households using agricultural insurance	3,388	0.62	1,347	0.67	1,384	0.65	2,731	0.66	657	0.46
		(7.85)		(8.15)		(8.04)		(8.09)		(6.75)
Percent of farmers using agricultural insurance	6,074	0.53	2,399	0.58	2,436	0.53	4,835	0.56	1,239	0.4
		(7.24)		(7.62)		(7.29)		(7.45)		(6.34)
Percent of male farmers using insurance	3,117	0.48	1,231	0.49	1,222	0.49	2,453	0.49	664	0.45
		(6.92)		(6.97)		(6.99)		(6.98)		(6.71)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of female farmers using insurance	2,957	0.27	1,168	0.43	1,214	0.25	2,382	0.34	575	0
		(5.20)		(6.53)		(4.97)		(5.79)		(0.00)
Indicator BL30										
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity	1,596	92.04	633	93.21	633	89.26	1266	91.23	330	95.15
		(27.07)		(25.18)		(30.99)		(28.29)		(21.51)
Percent of farmers reporting at least one value chain activity	2,944	92.39	1,168	93.24	1,149	89.73	2317	91.5	627	95.69
		(26.52)		(25.12)		(30.37)		(27.90)		(20.32)
Percent of male farmers reporting at least one value chain activity	1,489	81.46	592	82.26	564	80.85	1,156	81.57	333	81.08
		(38.87)		(38.23)		(39.38)		(38.79)		(39.22)
Percent of female farmers reporting at least one value chain activity	1,455	42.61	576	43.4	585	40.68	1,161	42.03	294	44.9
		(49.47)		(49.61)		(49.17)		(49.38)		(49.82)
Percent that purchased inputs for crops	1,596	74.5	633	74.88	633	73.14	1,266	74.01	330	76.36
		(43.60)		(43.40)		(44.36)		(43.87)		(42.55)
Percent that purchased inputs for livestock	1,596	16.04	633	14.22	633	15.64	1,266	14.93	330	20.3
		(36.71)		(34.95)		(36.35)		(35.65)		(40.29)
Percent using training and extension services	1,596	3.88	633	3.79	633	3.95	1,266	3.87	330	3.94
		(19.33)		(19.11)		(19.49)		(19.30)		(19.48)
Percent using contract farming	1,596	8.77	633	8.21	633	10.11	1,266	9.16	330	7.27
		(28.30)		(27.48)		(30.17)		(28.86)		(26.01)
Percent drying produce	1,596	14.04	633	13.43	633	14.06	1,266	13.74	330	15.15
		(34.75)		(34.12)		(34.79)		(34.44)		(35.91)
Percent processing produce	1,596	12.91	633	13.11	633	12.8	1,266	12.95	330	12.73
		(33.54)		(33.78)		(33.43)		(33.59)		(33.38)
	1,596	6.45	633	6	633	7.27	1,266	6.64	330	5.76

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent trading or marketing produce through agricultural dealers and/or community associations		(24.58)		(23.77)		(25.98)		(24.90)		(23.33)
Percent using formal marketing systems for livestock	1,596	3.63	633	4.58	633	2.84	1,266	3.71	330	3.33
		(18.72)		(20.92)		(16.63)		(18.91)		(17.98)
Percent using improved storage for crops	1,596	24.87	633	25.28	633	24.8	1,266	25.04	330	24.24
		(43.24)		(43.49)		(43.22)		(43.34)		(42.92)
Percent using pre- and post-harvest management	1,596	3.07	633	2.69	633	3	1,266	2.84	330	3.94
		(17.26)		(16.18)		(17.08)		(16.63)		(19.48)
Percent using formal marketing systems for crops	1,596	1.75	633	1.11	633	2.37	1,266	1.74	330	1.82
		(13.13)		(10.47)		(15.22)		(13.07)		(13.38)

Table 89. Module H indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL1										
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	4,232	93.44	1,736	93	1,730	92.63	3,466	92.81	766	95.84
		(24.77)		(25.52)		(26.14)		(25.83)		(19.98)
F&M Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,340	95.44	1,330	95.41	1,339	94.79	2,669	95.1	671	96.66
		(20.86)		(20.94)		(22.23)		(21.59)		(17.97)
FNM Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	884	79.45	403	78.2	387	79.12	790	78.65	94	85.31
		(40.43)		(41.34)		(40.70)		(41.00)		(35.59)
MNF Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	8	94.16	3	100	4	86.46	7	92.33	1	100
		(25.07)		(0.00)		(39.51)		(28.74)		(0.00)
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	4,232	97.32	1,736	96.96	1,730	97.15	3,466	97.05	766	98.34
		(16.16)		(17.18)		(16.65)		(16.91)		(12.78)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	3,340	98.46	1,330	98.22	1,339	98.35	2,669	98.29	671	99.1
		(12.31)		(13.22)		(12.75)		(12.98)		(9.45)
FNM Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	884	89.83	403	89.69	387	90.13	790	89.91	94	89.27
		(30.24)		(30.44)		(29.87)		(30.14)		(31.11)
MNF Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	8	94.74	3	100	4	88.89	7	93.33	1	100
		(23.87)		(0.00)		(36.29)		(26.94)		(0.00)
Indicator BL2										
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,749	46.35	1,528	46.22	1,514	46.02	3,042	46.12	707	47.19
		(19.62)		(19.81)		(19.63)		(19.72)		(19.23)
F&M Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure	3,110	47.3	1,238	47.34	1,238	46.87	2,476	47.11	634	48
		(19.38)		(19.54)		(19.36)		(19.45)		(19.12)
FNM Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure	632	38.35	287	37.87	273	39.7	560	38.78	72	35.42
		(19.85)		(19.89)		(20.47)		(20.18)		(17.27)
MNF Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure	7	43.87	3	38.04	3	43.85	6	41.12	1	51.98
		(18.06)		(21.17)		(23.51)		(20.33)		(0.00)
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	3,993	53.46	1,629	53.53	1,629	52.95	3,258	53.24	735	54.31
		(18.01)		(18.13)		(18.39)		(18.26)		(17.00)
F&M Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	3,245	54.39	1,287	54.69	1,301	53.81	2,588	54.25	657	54.89
		(17.67)		(17.71)		(18.00)		(17.86)		(16.99)
FNM Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	741	46.85	339	46.32	325	47.41	664	46.86	77	46.8
		(19.05)		(19.09)		(19.86)		(19.47)		(15.63)
MNF Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	7	47.73	3	39.28	3	53.4	6	47.35	1	49.09
		(16.79)		(16.33)		(22.05)		(19.29)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL40										
Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	4,232	1	1,736	1	1,730	1.01	3,466	1	766	0.96
		(0.49)		(0.51)		(0.48)		(0.49)		(0.47)
F&M: Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,340	0.93	1,330	0.92	1,339	0.94	2,669	0.93	671	0.91
		(0.41)		(0.42)		(0.40)		(0.41)		(0.39)
FNM: Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	884	1.26	403	1.26	387	1.24	790	1.25	94	1.31
		(0.65)		(0.66)		(0.62)		(0.64)		(0.74)
MNF: Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	8	1.14	3	1.12	4	1.2	7	1.16	1	0.94
		(0.52)		(0.30)		(0.75)		(0.56)		(0.00)
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	4,232	1.2	1,736	1.22	1,730	1.21	3,466	1.22	766	1.15
		(0.60)		(0.62)		(0.58)		(0.60)		(0.57)
F&M: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,340	1.1	1,330	1.1	1,339	1.11	2,669	1.11	671	1.08
		(0.47)		(0.49)		(0.47)		(0.48)		(0.46)
FNM: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	884	1.59	403	1.61	387	1.56	790	1.59	94	1.65
		(0.82)		(0.83)		(0.78)		(0.80)		(0.95)
MNF: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	8	1.2	3	1.17	4	1.31	7	1.25	1	0.89
		(0.49)		(0.38)		(0.64)		(0.51)		(0.00)
Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	4,232	3.52	1,736	3.43	1,730	3.46	3,466	3.45	766	3.84
		(1.51)		(1.51)		(1.50)		(1.50)		(1.50)
F&M: Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	3,340	3.71	1,330	3.64	1,339	3.68	2,669	3.66	671	3.93
		(1.52)		(1.52)		(1.53)		(1.53)		(1.50)
FNM: Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	884	2.78	403	2.75	387	2.71	790	2.73	94	3.18
		(1.20)		(1.23)		(1.10)		(1.17)		(1.39)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	8	2.45	3	2.24	4	2.28	7	2.26	1	3.76
		(0.93)		(0.60)		(1.06)		(0.82)		(0.00)
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	4,232	23.88	1,736	24.03	1,730	24.1	3,466	24.07	766	23.04
		(11.68)		(12.13)		(11.44)		(11.79)		(11.15)
F&M: Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	3,340	22.23	1,330	22.16	1,339	22.46	2,669	22.31	671	21.89
		(9.75)		(10.06)		(9.61)		(9.84)		(9.38)
FNM: Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	884	30.1	403	30.19	387	29.72	790	29.96	94	31.3
		(15.62)		(15.83)		(14.89)		(15.37)		(17.62)
MNF: Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	8	27.22	3	26.88	4	28.65	7	27.89	1	22.54
		(12.56)		(7.23)		(17.98)		(13.41)		(0.00)
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	4,232	28.86	1,736	29.21	1,730	29.08	3,466	29.15	766	27.55
		(14.34)		(14.90)		(13.99)		(14.45)		(13.74)
F&M: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	3,340	26.4	1,330	26.4	1,339	26.66	2,669	26.53	671	25.9
		(11.37)		(11.66)		(11.26)		(11.46)		(10.98)
FNM: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	884	38.13	403	38.5	387	37.43	790	37.98	94	39.43
		(19.66)		(19.89)		(18.59)		(19.26)		(22.83)
MNF: Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	8	28.78	3	27.92	4	31.3	7	29.85	1	21.26
		(11.73)		(9.19)		(15.39)		(12.24)		(0.00)
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	4,232	84.25	1,736	82.27	1,730	82.83	3,466	82.55	766	91.91
		(36.19)		(36.07)		(35.98)		(36.03)		(35.99)
F&M: Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	3,340	88.99	1,330	87.27	1,339	88.12	2,669	87.7	671	94.12
		(36.52)		(36.44)		(36.73)		(36.58)		(35.85)
FNM: Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	884	66.57	403	66	387	64.83	790	65.42	94	76.18
		(28.74)		(29.51)		(26.24)		(27.94)		(33.33)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	8	58.7	3	53.76	4	54.55	7	54.21	1	90.14
		(22.25)		(14.46)		(25.28)		(19.74)		(0.00)

Table 90. Module J indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL32										
Percent of cash earners in a union	3,009	26.25	1,200	23.92	1,182	26.06	2,382	24.98	627	31.1
		(44.01)		(42.68)		(43.91)		(43.30)		(46.33)
Percent of male cash earners in a union	2,227	29.32	879	27.42	888	29.39	1,767	28.41	460	32.83
		(45.53)		(44.64)		(45.58)		(45.11)		(47.01)
Percent of male cash earners in a union (15–19)	2	0	1	0			1	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of male cash earners in a union (20–29)	386	33.42	170	33.53	152	32.24	322	32.92	64	35.94
		(47.23)		(47.35)		(46.89)		(47.07)		(48.36)
Percent of male cash earners in a union (30+)	1,839	28.49	708	25.99	736	28.8	1,444	27.42	395	32.41
		(45.15)		(43.89)		(45.32)		(44.63)		(46.86)
Percent of female cash earners in a union	782	17.52	321	14.33	294	15.99	615	15.12	167	26.35
		(38.04)		(35.09)		(36.71)		(35.86)		(44.18)
Percent of female cash earners in a union (15–19)	20	25	6	16.67	12	33.33	18	27.78	2	0
		(44.43)		(40.82)		(49.24)		(46.09)		(0.00)
Percent of female cash earners in a union (20–29)	302	16.56	134	14.18	112	15.18	246	14.63	56	25
		(37.23)		(35.01)		(36.04)		(35.42)		(43.69)
Percent of female cash earners in a union (30–49)	391	18.16	152	13.82	138	14.49	290	14.14	101	29.7
		(38.60)		(34.62)		(35.33)		(34.90)		(45.92)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of cash earners in a union, HH present	3,009	26.25	1,200	23.92	1,182	26.06	2,382	24.98	627	31.1
		(44.01)		(42.68)		(43.91)		(43.30)		(46.33)
Percent of male cash earners in a union, HH present	2,227	29.32	879	27.42	888	29.39	1,767	28.41	460	32.83
		(45.53)		(44.64)		(45.58)		(45.11)		(47.01)
Percent of female cash earners in a union, HH present	782	17.52	321	14.33	294	15.99	615	15.12	167	26.35
		(38.04)		(35.09)		(36.71)		(35.86)		(44.18)
Indicator BL33										
Percent of female decision makers in a union	137	79.56	46	80.43	47	80.85	93	80.65	44	77.27
		(40.47)		(40.11)		(39.77)		(39.72)		(42.39)
Percent of female decision makers in a union (15–19)	5	80	1	100	4	75	5	80	n/a	
		(44.72)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(44.72)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (20–29)	50	72	19	78.95	17	76.47	36	77.78	14	57.14
		(45.36)		(41.89)		(43.72)		(42.16)		(51.36)
Percent of female decision makers in a union (30–49)	71	85.92	21	85.71	20	85	41	85.37	30	86.67
		(35.03)		(35.86)		(36.63)		(35.78)		(34.57)
Indicator BL34										
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner	137	54.01	46	45.65	47	55.32	93	50.54	44	61.36
		(50.02)		(50.36)		(50.25)		(50.27)		(49.25)
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (15–19)	5	60	1	100	4	50	5	60	n/a	
		(54.77)		(0.00)		(57.74)		(54.77)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (20–29)	50	46	19	47.37	17	47.06	36	47.22	14	42.86
		(50.35)		(51.30)		(51.45)		(50.63)		(51.36)
	71	63.38	21	52.38	20	65	41	58.54	30	70

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (30–49)		(48.52)		(51.18)		(48.94)		(49.88)		(46.61)
Indicator BL35										
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	653	87.14	241	83.82	261	90.42	502	87.25	151	86.75
		(33.51)		(36.91)		(29.49)		(33.39)		(34.01)
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (20–29)	129	82.95	57	82.46	49	83.67	106	83.02	23	82.61
		(37.76)		(38.37)		(37.34)		(37.73)		(38.76)
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (30+)	524	88.17	184	84.24	212	91.98	396	88.38	128	87.5
		(32.33)		(36.54)		(27.22)		(32.08)		(33.20)

Table 91. Module K indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL41										
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	3,009	26.95	1,200	22.67	1,182	27.33	2,382	24.98	627	34.45
		(44.38)		(41.88)		(44.58)		(43.30)		(47.56)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	2,227	29.68	879	25.37	888	30.52	1,767	27.96	460	36.3
		(45.70)		(43.54)		(46.07)		(44.89)		(48.14)
Percent of boys in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	2	0	1	0	n/a		1	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	386	25.39	170	24.12	152	25	322	24.53	64	29.69
		(43.58)		(42.91)		(43.44)		(43.10)		(46.05)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (30–49)	442	93.67	149	93.96	176	95.45	325	94.77	117	90.6
		(24.39)		(23.90)		(20.89)		(22.30)		(29.31)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (50+)	159	93.71	45	93.33	69	94.2	114	93.86	45	93.33
		(24.35)		(25.23)		(23.54)		(24.11)		(25.23)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	782	19.18	321	15.26	294	17.69	615	16.42	167	29.34
		(39.40)		(36.02)		(38.22)		(37.08)		(45.67)
Percent of girls in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	20	0	6	0	12	0	18	0	2	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	302	23.18	134	19.4	112	25	246	21.95	56	28.57
		(42.27)		(39.69)		(43.50)		(41.48)		(45.58)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (30–49)	391	19.18	152	13.82	138	16.67	290	15.17	101	30.69
		(39.42)		(34.62)		(37.40)		(35.94)		(46.35)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (50+)	6	83.33	3	66.67	1	100	4	75	2	100
		(40.82)		(57.74)		(0.00)		(50.00)		(0.00)
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	3,009	26.95	1,200	22.67	1,182	27.33	2,382	24.98	627	34.45
		(44.38)		(41.88)		(44.58)		(43.30)		(47.56)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	2,227	29.68	879	25.37	888	30.52	1,767	27.96	460	36.3
		(45.70)		(43.54)		(46.07)		(44.89)		(48.14)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	782	19.18	321	15.26	294	17.69	615	16.42	167	29.34
		(39.40)		(36.02)		(38.22)		(37.08)		(45.67)
Percent of households with an agricultural/livestock/ fisheries producer's group in their communities	890	0.18	302	0.15	345	0.21	647	0.18	243	0.17
		(0.38)		(0.36)		(0.40)		(0.38)		(0.38)
Percent of households with a water users' group in their community	890	0.59	302	0.61	345	0.6	647	0.61	243	0.54
		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.50)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of households with a forest users' group in their community	890	0.39	302	0.4	345	0.4	647	0.4	243	0.36
		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.48)
Percent of households with credit or microfinance group including Savings and Credit Cooperatives in their community	890	0.5	302	0.47	345	0.54	647	0.51	243	0.49
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
Percent of households with a mutual help or insurance group (including burial societies) in their community	890	0.5	302	0.52	345	0.52	647	0.52	243	0.44
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
Percent of households with a trade and business association in their community	890	0.11	302	0.08	345	0.12	647	0.1	243	0.13
		(0.31)		(0.28)		(0.32)		(0.30)		(0.34)
Percent of households with a civic group in their community	890	0.17	302	0.16	345	0.19	647	0.17	243	0.16
		(0.38)		(0.37)		(0.39)		(0.38)		(0.37)
Percent of households with a local government in their community	890	0.8	302	0.81	345	0.82	647	0.81	243	0.77
		(0.40)		(0.39)		(0.39)		(0.39)		(0.42)
Percent of households with a religious group in their community	890	0.72	302	0.71	345	0.73	647	0.72	243	0.72
		(0.45)		(0.45)		(0.44)		(0.45)		(0.45)
Percent of households with an other group in their community	890	0.04	302	0.05	345	0.05	647	0.05	243	0.03
		(0.20)		(0.21)		(0.22)		(0.21)		(0.17)
Percent of households with any other formal or informal organizations in their community	890	0.09	302	0.1	345	0.08	647	0.09	243	0.11
		(0.29)		(0.30)		(0.28)		(0.29)		(0.31)
Percent of households with a member in an agricultural/livestock/fisheries producer's group	890	11.46	302	11.59	345	13.04	647	12.36	243	9.05
		(31.87)		(32.06)		(33.73)		(32.94)		(28.75)
Percent of households with a member in a water users' group	890	34.27	302	35.43	345	35.65	647	35.55	243	30.86
		(47.49)		(47.91)		(47.97)		(47.90)		(46.29)
	890	10.11	302	10.6	345	10.14	647	10.36	243	9.47

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of households with a member in a forest users' group		(30.17)		(30.83)		(30.24)		(30.49)		(29.33)
Percent of households with a member in a credit or microfinance group	890	33.37	302	30.46	345	34.2	647	32.46	243	35.8
		(47.18)		(46.10)		(47.51)		(46.86)		(48.04)
Percent of households with a member in a mutual help or insurance group	890	46.18	302	48.34	345	47.25	647	47.76	243	41.98
		(49.88)		(50.06)		(50.00)		(49.99)		(49.45)
Percent of households with a member in a trade and business association	890	1.69	302	0.99	345	1.16	647	1.08	243	3.29
		(12.88)		(9.93)		(10.72)		(10.35)		(17.88)
Percent of households with a member in a civic group	890	9.55	302	10.6	345	9.28	647	9.89	243	8.64
		(29.41)		(30.83)		(29.05)		(29.88)		(28.16)
Percent of households with a member in local government	890	27.08	302	26.82	345	28.99	647	27.98	243	24.69
		(44.46)		(44.38)		(45.44)		(44.92)		(43.21)
Percent of households with a member in a religious group	890	61.91	302	61.92	345	61.45	647	61.67	243	62.55
		(48.59)		(48.64)		(48.74)		(48.66)		(48.50)
Percent of households with a member in an other group	890	0.45	302	0.33	345	0.29	647	0.31	243	0.82
		(6.69)		(5.75)		(5.38)		(5.56)		(9.05)
Percent of households with a member in any other formal or informal organization	890	8.54	302	8.94	345	7.54	647	8.19	243	9.47
		(27.96)		(28.58)		(26.44)		(27.44)		(29.33)
Indicator BL42										
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit	3,009	22.93	1,200	19.75	1,182	22.34	2,382	21.03	627	30.14
		(42.05)		(39.83)		(41.67)		(40.76)		(45.92)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	2,227	24.38	879	21.16	888	24.32	1,767	22.75	460	30.65
		(42.95)		(40.87)		(42.93)		(41.93)		(46.16)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (15–19)	2	0	1	0	n/a		1	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (20–29)	386	24.61	170	22.94	152	23.03	322	22.98	64	32.81
		(43.13)		(42.17)		(42.24)		(42.14)		(47.32)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (30–49)	1,252	26.44	489	23.72	467	26.77	956	25.21	296	30.41
		(44.12)		(42.58)		(44.32)		(43.44)		(46.08)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (50+)	587	19.93	219	14.16	269	20.82	488	17.83	99	30.3
		(39.98)		(34.94)		(40.68)		(38.31)		(46.19)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	782	18.8	321	15.89	294	16.33	615	16.1	167	28.74
		(39.09)		(36.61)		(37.02)		(36.78)		(45.39)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (15–19)	20	5	6	0	12	0	18	0	2	50
		(22.36)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(70.71)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (20–29)	302	25.17	134	21.64	112	25	246	23.17	56	33.93
		(43.47)		(41.33)		(43.50)		(42.28)		(47.78)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (30–49)	391	16.88	152	12.5	138	14.49	290	13.45	101	26.73
		(37.51)		(33.18)		(35.33)		(34.18)		(44.48)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (50+)	69	5.8	29	10.34	32	0	61	4.92	8	12.5
		(23.54)		(30.99)		(0.00)		(21.80)		(35.36)
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit, HH present	2,888	19.7	1,170	17.69	1,126	18.47	2,296	18.07	592	26.01
		(39.78)		(38.18)		(38.82)		(38.49)		(43.91)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit, HH present	2,227	24.38	879	21.16	888	24.32	1,767	22.75	460	30.65
		(42.95)		(40.87)		(42.93)		(41.93)		(46.16)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit, HH present	782	18.8	321	15.89	294	16.33	615	16.1	167	28.74
		(39.09)		(36.61)		(37.02)		(36.78)		(45.39)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL43										
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions	690	63.62	237	61.18	264	64.77	501	63.07	189	65.08
		(48.14)		(48.84)		(47.86)		(48.31)		(47.80)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions	543	68.88	186	64.52	216	71.3	402	68.16	141	70.92
		(46.34)		(47.98)		(45.34)		(46.64)		(45.57)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	0		0		0		0		0	
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)	95	85.26	39	87.18	35	80	74	83.78	21	90.48
		(35.64)		(33.87)		(40.58)		(37.11)		(30.08)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30–49)	331	66.47	116	56.03	125	75.2	241	65.98	90	67.78
		(47.28)		(49.85)		(43.36)		(47.48)		(46.99)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (50+)	117	62.39	31	67.74	56	57.14	87	60.92	30	66.67
		(48.65)		(47.52)		(49.94)		(49.08)		(47.95)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions	147	44.22	51	49.02	48	35.42	99	42.42	48	47.92
		(49.83)		(50.49)		(48.33)		(49.67)		(50.49)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	1	100	n/a		n/a		n/a		1	100
		(0.00)								(0.00)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)	76	32.89	29	41.38	28	32.14	57	36.84	19	21.05
		(47.30)		(50.12)		(47.56)		(48.67)		(41.89)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30–49)	66	54.55	19	52.63	20	40	39	46.15	27	66.67
		(50.17)		(51.30)		(50.26)		(50.50)		(48.04)
BL 43: Married Women Who Report Making Borrowing Decisions (50+)	4	75	3	100			3	100	1	0
		(50.00)		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	690	63.62	237	61.18	264	64.77	501	63.07	189	65.08
		(48.14)		(48.84)		(47.86)		(48.31)		(47.80)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	543	68.88	186	64.52	216	71.3	402	68.16	141	70.92
		(46.34)		(47.98)		(45.34)		(46.64)		(45.57)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	147	44.22	51	49.02	48	35.42	99	42.42	48	47.92
		(49.83)		(50.49)		(48.33)		(49.67)		(50.49)

Table 92. Module R indicators

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Indicator BL08										
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	399	46.16	140	46.19	155	46.01	295	46.1	104	46.33
		(19.08)		(20.83)		(18.49)		(19.60)		(17.60)
F&M: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	397	46.24	139	46.28	154	46.15	293	46.21	104	46.33
		(19.09)		(20.89)		(18.47)		(19.62)		(17.60)
FNM: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	2	29.28	1	34.33	1	24.24	2	29.28		
		(7.13)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(7.13)		
MNF: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	805	37.71	282	37.18	318	37.41	600	37.3	205	38.92
		(17.65)		(18.67)		(17.72)		(18.16)		(16.04)
F&M: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	795	37.9	277	37.41	314	37.66	591	37.54	204	38.95
		(17.64)		(18.68)		(17.69)		(18.14)		(16.07)
FNM: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	9	22.75	5	24.66	3	16.22	8	21.49	1	32.83
		(12.06)		(14.71)		(5.06)		(12.25)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	1	21.62	n/a		1	21.62	1	21.62	n/a	
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No Access to finance S. practices	1,463	50.24	587	49.41	568	49.34	1,155	49.38	308	53.45
		(15.56)		(15.78)		(15.45)		(15.61)		(14.96)
F&M: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	1,305	51.04	519	50.3	499	50.17	1,018	50.23	287	53.9
		(15.44)		(15.70)		(15.32)		(15.51)		(14.89)
FNM: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	155	43.63	67	42.77	68	43.26	135	43.02	20	47.76
		(15.12)		(14.93)		(15.29)		(15.06)		(15.28)
MNF: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	3	42.28	1	36.67	1	50.85	2	43.76	1	39.31
		(7.54)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(10.03)		(0.00)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	3,768	41.95	1546	40.86	1,523	41.3	3,069	41.08	699	45.77
		(15.48)		(15.30)		(15.62)		(15.46)		(14.98)
F&M: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	3,035	44.09	1210	43.36	1,208	43.46	2,418	43.41	617	46.75
		(15.14)		(14.98)		(15.35)		(15.17)		(14.77)
FNM: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	725	33.08	333	31.85	311	33	644	32.4	81	38.47
		(13.64)		(12.90)		(13.84)		(13.36)		(14.63)
MNF: Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	8	33.3	3	32.54	4	34.16	7	33.46	1	32.13
		(7.65)		(10.19)		(8.08)		(8.25)		(0.00)
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,812	10.5	1,567	10.44	1,545	10.45	3,112	10.45	700	10.73
		(2.31)		(2.35)		(2.35)		(2.35)		(2.08)
F&M: Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,051	10.64	1,217	10.61	1,216	10.6	2,433	10.6	618	10.81
		(2.27)		(2.31)		(2.32)		(2.32)		(2.10)
FNM: Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	753	9.92	347	9.88	325	9.9	672	9.89	81	10.17
		(2.34)		(2.38)		(2.39)		(2.39)		(1.93)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	8	9.38	3	9.33	4	9.5	7	9.43	1	9
		(1.69)		(1.15)		(2.38)		(1.81)		(0.00)
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	4,235	1.8	1,736	1.8	1,732	1.78	3,468	1.79	767	1.89
		(1.87)		(1.87)		(1.86)		(1.86)		(1.92)
F&M: Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,343	1.82	1,330	1.82	1,341	1.79	2,671	1.81	672	1.87
		(1.89)		(1.88)		(1.88)		(1.88)		(1.90)
FNM: Bridging social capital index (0–6)	884	1.76	403	1.71	387	1.74	790	1.73	94	2.06
		(1.83)		(1.82)		(1.79)		(1.80)		(2.04)
MNF: Bridging social capital index (0–6)	8	0.63	3	0.67	4	0.75	7	0.71	1	0
		(0.92)		(1.15)		(0.96)		(0.95)		(0.00)
Linking social capital (0–4)	4,235	0.46	1,736	0.5	1,732	0.44	3,468	0.47	767	0.43
		(0.92)		(0.95)		(0.89)		(0.92)		(0.92)
F&M: Linking social capital (0–4)	3,343	0.46	1,330	0.49	1,341	0.45	2,671	0.47	672	0.42
		(0.93)		(0.96)		(0.90)		(0.93)		(0.91)
FNM: Linking social capital (0–4)	884	0.46	403	0.52	387	0.37	790	0.45	94	0.54
		(0.91)		(0.94)		(0.86)		(0.90)		(0.99)
MNF: Linking social capital (0–4)	8	0.13	3	0	4	0.25	7	0.14	1	0
		(0.35)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(0.38)		(0.00)
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	4,233	0.72	1,736	0.67	1,730	0.72	3,466	0.7	767	0.84
		(1.14)		(1.11)		(1.14)		(1.12)		(1.19)
F&M: Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	3,342	0.79	1,330	0.76	1,340	0.78	2,670	0.77	672	0.85
		(1.16)		(1.15)		(1.16)		(1.15)		(1.19)
FNM: Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	883	0.49	403	0.38	386	0.53	789	0.46	94	0.79
		(1.01)		(0.92)		(1.04)		(0.98)		(1.23)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	8	0.38	3	0	4	0.75	7	0.43	1	0
		(1.06)		(0.00)		(1.50)		(1.13)		(0.00)
Education/training index (0–8)	4,231	1.42	1,733	1.32	1,731	1.4	3,464	1.36	767	1.7
		(1.19)		(1.13)		(1.21)		(1.17)		(1.21)
F&M: Education/training index (0–8)	3,339	1.52	1,327	1.43	1,340	1.5	2,667	1.47	672	1.74
		(1.19)		(1.14)		(1.23)		(1.19)		(1.19)
FNM: Education/training index (0–8)	884	1.05	403	0.98	387	1.03	790	1.01	94	1.44
		(1.09)		(1.04)		(1.08)		(1.06)		(1.31)
MNF: Education/training index (0–8)	8	1	3	0	4	1.75	7	1	1	1
		(0.93)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(1.00)		(0.00)
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	4,235	2.16	1,736	2.13	1,732	2.13	3,468	2.13	767	2.3
		(0.98)		(0.95)		(1.00)		(0.98)		(1.00)
F&M: Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	3,343	2.26	1,330	2.24	1,341	2.25	2,671	2.24	672	2.34
		(1.02)		(0.98)		(1.05)		(1.02)		(1.01)
FNM: Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	884	1.78	403	1.78	387	1.73	790	1.75	94	2.02
		(0.73)		(0.72)		(0.68)		(0.70)		(0.92)
MNF: Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	8	1.88	3	2	4	1.75	7	1.86	1	2
		(0.64)		(1.00)		(0.50)		(0.69)		(0.00)
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,596	0.84	633	0.82	633	0.83	1,266	0.83	330	0.87
		(0.37)		(0.38)		(0.38)		(0.38)		(0.34)
F&M: Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,419	0.84	558	0.82	552	0.84	1,110	0.83	309	0.87
		(0.37)		(0.39)		(0.37)		(0.38)		(0.33)
FNM: Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	174	0.82	74	0.85	80	0.8	154	0.82	20	0.8
		(0.38)		(0.36)		(0.40)		(0.38)		(0.41)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Access to financial resources (0–1)	857	0.56	298	0.55	338	0.58	636	0.56	221	0.56
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.49)		(0.50)		(0.50)
F&M: Access to financial resources (0–1)	846	0.56	293	0.54	333	0.57	626	0.56	220	0.55
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
FNM: Access to financial resources (0–1)	10	0.9	5	0.8	4	1	9	0.89	1	1
		(0.32)		(0.45)		(0.00)		(0.33)		(0.00)
MNF: Access to financial resources (0–1)	1	1			1	1	1	1		
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.00)		
Exposure to information index (0–19)	4,235	3.68	1,736	3.61	1,732	3.54	3,468	3.57	767	4.16
		(2.86)		(2.88)		(2.72)		(2.80)		(3.09)
F&M: Exposure to information index (0–19)	3,343	3.92	1,330	3.88	1,341	3.75	2,671	3.82	672	4.32
		(2.93)		(2.94)		(2.79)		(2.87)		(3.15)
FNM: Exposure to information index (0–19)	884	2.77	403	2.67	387	2.82	790	2.74	94	2.99
		(2.34)		(2.33)		(2.34)		(2.33)		(2.39)
MNF: Exposure to information index (0–19)	8	4.63	3	8	4	2.5	7	4.86	1	3
		(5.83)		(9.54)		(0.58)		(6.26)		(0.00)
Asset ownership index—total type (0–45)	4,189	9.56	1,714	9.32	1,710	9.27	3,424	9.3	765	10.75
		(4.03)		(4.00)		(3.97)		(3.98)		(4.02)
F&M: Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,332	10.47	1,326	10.34	1,335	10.16	2,661	10.25	671	11.31
		(3.65)		(3.58)		(3.63)		(3.61)		(3.71)
FNM: Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	849	6.02	385	5.8	371	6.07	756	5.93	93	6.74
		(3.45)		(3.32)		(3.43)		(3.38)		(3.91)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	8	9.38	3	8	4	9.25	7	8.71	1	14
		(4.50)		(1.73)		(6.02)		(4.42)		(0.00)
Indicator BL09										
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	3,386	42.68	1,346	41.59	1,383	42.47	2,729	42.04	657	45.32
		(16.97)		(16.54)		(16.65)		(16.59)		(18.25)
F&M: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	2,973	43.32	1,172	42.41	1,188	43.24	2,360	42.83	613	45.24
		(16.85)		(16.41)		(16.53)		(16.47)		(18.14)
FNM: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	406	38.06	171	36.1	192	37.88	363	37.04	43	46.63
		(17.22)		(16.47)		(16.73)		(16.61)		(19.97)
MNF: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	7	34.73	3	35.25	3	34.93	6	35.09	1	32.59
		(10.31)		(13.14)		(11.98)		(11.25)		(0.00)
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	4,188	35.33	1,714	34.26	1,709	34.81	3,423	34.53	765	38.89
		(18.00)		(17.52)		(17.64)		(17.58)		(19.41)
F&M: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	3,331	37.01	1,326	36.12	1,334	36.65	2,660	36.39	671	39.46
		(17.99)		(17.52)		(17.65)		(17.58)		(19.35)
FNM: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	849	28.83	385	27.89	371	28.26	756	28.07	93	34.96
		(16.57)		(16.01)		(16.03)		(16.01)		(19.61)
MNF: Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	8	27.3	3	28.5	4	26.22	7	27.2	1	27.97
		(10.17)		(13.97)		(10.40)		(10.98)		(0.00)
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	4,235	2.19	1,736	2.16	1,732	2.19	3468	2.17	767	2.25
		(1.85)		(1.86)		(1.82)		(1.84)		(1.90)
F&M: Bonding social capital index (0–6)	3,343	2.23	1,330	2.21	1,341	2.24	2,671	2.23	672	2.24
		(1.85)		(1.87)		(1.83)		(1.85)		(1.87)
FNM: Bonding social capital index (0–6)	884	2.04	403	1.97	387	2.04	790	2.01	94	2.35

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
		(1.84)		(1.82)		(1.79)		(1.80)		(2.11)
MNF: Bonding social capital index (0–6)	8	1	3	1	4	1.25	7	1.14	1	0
		(1.20)		(1.73)		(0.96)		(1.21)		(0.00)
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	4,233	0.11	1,736	0.09	1,730	0.1	3,466	0.09	767	0.2
		(0.32)		(0.28)		(0.30)		(0.29)		(0.40)
F&M: Access to cash savings index (0–1)	3,341	0.12	1,330	0.1	1,339	0.11	2,669	0.1	672	0.2
		(0.33)		(0.30)		(0.31)		(0.31)		(0.40)
FNM: Access to cash savings index (0–1)	884	0.07	403	0.05	387	0.05	790	0.05	94	0.19
		(0.25)		(0.23)		(0.22)		(0.22)		(0.40)
MNF: Access to cash savings index (0–1)	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Remittances index (0–1)	4,235	0	1,736	0	1,732	0.01	3,468	0	767	0
		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.04)
F&M: Remittances index (0–1)	3,343	0	1,330	0.01	1,341	0.01	2,671	0.01	672	0
		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.04)
FNM: Remittances index (0–1)	884	0	403	0	387	0.01	790	0	94	0
		(0.06)		(0.05)		(0.07)		(0.06)		(0.00)
MNF: Remittances index (0–1)	8	0	3	0	4	0	7	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	4,189	9.56	1,714	9.32	1,710	9.27	3,424	9.3	765	10.75
		(4.03)		(4.00)		(3.97)		(3.98)		(4.02)
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	4,235	0.65	1,736	0.63	1,732	0.63	3,468	0.63	767	0.71
		(0.63)		(0.62)		(0.64)		(0.63)		(0.65)
	3,343	0.68	1,330	0.67	1,341	0.67	2,671	0.67	672	0.73

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M: Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)		(0.64)		(0.62)		(0.65)		(0.63)		(0.65)
FNM: Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	884	0.51	403	0.51	387	0.5	790	0.5	94	0.6
		(0.60)		(0.60)		(0.61)		(0.60)		(0.61)
MNF: Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	8	0.5	3	0.67	4	0.25	7	0.43	1	1
		(0.53)		(0.58)		(0.50)		(0.53)		(0.00)
Access to insurance index (0–1)	3,388	0.01	1,347	0.01	1,384	0.01	2,731	0.01	657	0
		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.07)
F&M: Access to insurance index (0–1)	2,974	0.01	1,172	0.01	1,189	0.01	2,361	0.01	613	0
		(0.08)		(0.09)		(0.08)		(0.08)		(0.07)
FNM: Access to insurance index (0–1)	407	0	172	0	192	0.01	364	0	43	0
		(0.05)		(0.00)		(0.07)		(0.05)		(0.00)
MNF: Access to insurance index (0–1)	7	0	3	0	3	0	6	0	1	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	4,235	0.53	1,736	0.52	1,732	0.55	3,468	0.54	767	0.51
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
F&M: Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	3,343	0.52	1,330	0.51	1,341	0.54	2,671	0.52	672	0.49
		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.50)
FNM: Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	884	0.58	403	0.58	387	0.56	790	0.57	94	0.67
		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.50)		(0.50)		(0.47)
MNF: Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	8	0.63	3	0.67	4	0.75	7	0.71	1	0
		(0.52)		(0.58)		(0.50)		(0.49)		(0.00)
Indicator BL23										
	4,192	4.58	1,719	4.52	1,712	4.62	3,431	4.57	761	4.64

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index		(1.26)		(1.24)		(1.25)		(1.25)		(1.30)
F&M: Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	3,309	4.57	1,318	4.51	1,324	4.61	2,642	4.56	667	4.64
		(1.26)		(1.24)		(1.26)		(1.25)		(1.30)
FNM: Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	875	4.62	398	4.56	384	4.67	782	4.62	93	4.68
		(1.24)		(1.25)		(1.21)		(1.23)		(1.29)
MNF: Average ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	8	4.08	3	3.94	4	4.21	7	4.1	1	3.96
		(1.12)		(0.02)		(1.70)		(1.21)		(0.00)
Ability to recover index (2–6)	4,202	4.58	1,720	4.52	1,719	4.62	3,439	4.57	763	4.64
		(1.26)		(1.24)		(1.25)		(1.25)		(1.31)
F&M: Ability to recover index (2–6)	3,317	4.57	1,319	4.51	1,330	4.6	2,649	4.55	668	4.63
		(1.26)		(1.24)		(1.26)		(1.25)		(1.31)
FNM: Ability to recover index (2–6)	877	4.63	398	4.57	385	4.68	783	4.63	94	4.7
		(1.24)		(1.26)		(1.21)		(1.24)		(1.30)
MNF: Ability to recover index (2–6)	8	4.13	3	4	4	4.25	7	4.14	1	4
		(1.13)		(0.00)		(1.71)		(1.21)		(0.00)
Shock exposure index (0–168)	4,213	27.52	1,725	27.04	1,724	27.19	3,449	27.11	764	29.33
		(14.23)		(14.06)		(13.69)		(13.87)		(15.63)
F&M: Shock exposure index (0–168)	3,326	28.36	1,322	27.79	1,334	28.19	2,656	27.99	670	29.81
		(14.47)		(14.21)		(14.06)		(14.13)		(15.65)
FNM: Shock exposure index (0–168)	879	24.45	400	24.7	386	23.82	786	24.26	93	26
		(12.84)		(13.28)		(11.71)		(12.53)		(15.18)
MNF: Shock exposure index (0–168)	8	15.75	3	12	4	18	7	15.43	1	18
		(6.45)		(6.00)		(7.12)		(6.90)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	4,235	4.47	1,736	4.41	1,732	4.42	3,468	4.41	767	4.74
		(2.40)		(2.40)		(2.32)		(2.36)		(2.54)
F&M: Total shocks experiences (0–21)	3,343	4.63	1,330	4.55	1,341	4.61	2,671	4.58	672	4.84
		(2.45)		(2.44)		(2.39)		(2.42)		(2.56)
FNM: Total shocks experiences (0–21)	884	3.9	403	3.98	387	3.79	790	3.89	94	4.01
		(2.10)		(2.23)		(1.92)		(2.08)		(2.26)
MNF: Total shocks experiences (0–21)	8	2.63	3	2	4	3	7	2.57	1	3
		(0.92)		(1.00)		(0.82)		(0.98)		(0.00)
Percent that earned household income from own farming/crop production and sales	4,235	75.87	1,736	74.02	1,732	76.04	3,468	75.03	767	79.66
		(42.79)		(43.86)		(42.70)		(43.29)		(40.28)
Percent that earned household income from own livestock production/fattening and sales	4,235	10.37	1,736	9.1	1,732	9.47	3,468	9.28	767	15.25
		(30.49)		(28.77)		(29.29)		(29.03)		(35.98)
Percent that earned household income from agricultural wage labor (within the village)	4,235	12.26	1,736	12.33	1,732	11.72	3,468	12.02	767	13.3
		(32.80)		(32.88)		(32.18)		(32.53)		(33.98)
Percent that earned household income from agricultural wage labor (outside the village)	4,235	5.74	1,736	5.3	1,732	5.83	3,468	5.57	767	6.52
		(23.26)		(22.41)		(23.44)		(22.93)		(24.70)
Percent that earned household income from non-agricultural wage labor (within the village)	4,235	11.12	1,736	10.94	1,732	9.99	3,468	10.47	767	14.08
		(31.44)		(31.23)		(29.99)		(30.62)		(34.81)
Percent that earned household income from non-agricultural wage labor (outside the village)	4,235	5.97	1,736	5.88	1,732	6.12	3,468	6	767	5.87
		(23.70)		(23.52)		(23.98)		(23.75)		(23.52)
Percent that earned household income from salaried work	4,235	1.39	1,736	1.5	1,732	1.27	3,468	1.38	767	1.43
		(11.72)		(12.15)		(11.20)		(11.68)		(11.90)
Percent that earned household income from the sale of wild/bush products (including charcoal, firewood)	4,235	2.31	1,736	1.9	1,732	2.83	3,468	2.36	767	2.09
		(15.04)		(13.66)		(16.59)		(15.20)		(14.30)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent that earned household income from honey production and sales	4,235	0.09	1,736	0.06	1,732	0	3,468	0.03	767	0.39
		(3.07)		(2.40)		(0.00)		(1.70)		(6.25)
Percent that earned household income from petty trade, selling other products (e.g., grain veggies, oil, sugar)	4,235	0.85	1,736	0.69	1,732	0.69	3,468	0.69	767	1.56
		(9.18)		(8.29)		(8.30)		(8.29)		(12.42)
Percent that earned household income from petty trade, selling own products (e.g., local beer, sex work)	4,235	2.24	1,736	2.42	1,732	1.67	3,468	2.05	767	3.13
		(14.81)		(15.37)		(12.83)		(14.16)		(17.42)
Percent that earned household income from other self-employment/own business in agriculture (e.g., buying/reselling)	4,235	0.21	1,736	0.23	1,732	0.17	3,468	0.2	767	0.26
		(4.61)		(4.80)		(4.16)		(4.49)		(5.10)
Percent that earned household income from other self-employment/own business not in agriculture (e.g., stone cutting)	4,235	2.55	1,736	3	1,732	2.6	3,468	2.8	767	1.43
		(15.77)		(17.05)		(15.91)		(16.49)		(11.90)
Percent that earned household income from remittances	4,235	0.26	1,736	0.29	1,732	0.29	3,468	0.29	767	0.13
		(5.09)		(5.36)		(5.37)		(5.36)		(3.61)
Percent that earned household income from gifts/inheritance	4,235	0.8	1,736	1.04	1,732	0.81	3,468	0.92	767	0.26
		(8.93)		(10.13)		(8.96)		(9.56)		(5.10)
Percent that earned household income from safety net food/cash assistance	4,235	82.76	1,736	83.06	1,732	82.04	3,468	82.55	767	83.7
		(37.77)		(37.52)		(38.39)		(37.96)		(36.96)
Percent that experienced excessive rains	4,157	23.67	1,703	23.43	1,700	22.53	3,403	22.98	754	26.79
		(42.51)		(42.37)		(41.79)		(42.08)		(44.32)
Percent that experienced flooding	4,227	25.38	1,734	25.26	1,727	24.03	3,461	24.65	766	28.72
		(43.53)		(43.46)		(42.74)		(43.10)		(45.28)
Percent that experienced too little rain/drought	4,233	75.88	1,735	75.33	1,731	76.37	3,466	75.85	767	76.01
		(42.79)		(43.12)		(42.49)		(42.80)		(42.73)
Percent that experienced variable rain (early/late)	4,228	20.46	1,733	19.45	1,729	19.95	3,462	19.7	766	23.89

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
		(40.34)		(39.59)		(39.98)		(39.78)		(42.67)
Percent that experienced hail/frost	4,216	30.86	1,731	30.68	1,722	30.14	3,453	30.41	763	32.9
		(46.20)		(46.13)		(45.90)		(46.01)		(47.01)
Percent that experienced landslide/erosion	4,214	14.81	1,729	14.75	1,724	14.33	3,453	14.54	761	16.03
		(35.52)		(35.47)		(35.05)		(35.25)		(36.71)
Percent that experienced crop disease (e.g., rust on wheat, sorghum)	4,212	15.29	1,730	15.2	1,718	14.61	3,448	14.91	764	17.02
		(35.99)		(35.91)		(35.33)		(35.62)		(37.60)
Percent that experienced crop pests (e.g., locusts, fall army worms)	4,213	6.12	1,733	5.6	1,720	6.05	3,453	5.82	760	7.5
		(23.98)		(22.99)		(23.84)		(23.42)		(26.36)
Percent that experienced weeds (e.g., associated with striga)	4,218	18.8	1,731	16.7	1,723	19.15	3,454	17.92	764	22.77
		(39.08)		(37.30)		(39.36)		(38.36)		(41.97)
Percent that experienced livestock disease	4,222	4.1	1,732	4.04	1,726	3.48	3,458	3.76	764	5.63
		(19.83)		(19.70)		(18.32)		(19.02)		(23.06)
Percent that experienced human disease outbreaks (from contaminated water)	4,219	1.47	1,733	1.62	1,724	1.22	3,457	1.42	762	1.71
		(12.03)		(12.61)		(10.97)		(11.82)		(12.96)
Percent that experienced theft or destruction of assets	4,225	3.5	1,735	3.05	1,725	3.59	3,460	3.32	765	4.31
		(18.39)		(17.21)		(18.62)		(17.93)		(20.33)
Percent that experienced theft of livestock (raids)	4,225	0.9	1,734	0.69	1,727	0.93	3,461	0.81	764	1.31
		(9.44)		(8.29)		(9.58)		(8.96)		(11.37)
Percent that experienced a delay in PSNP food assistance	4,233	26.41	1,736	26.79	1,732	26.79	3,468	26.79	765	24.71
		(44.09)		(44.30)		(44.30)		(44.29)		(43.16)
Percent that experienced increased food prices	4,233	90.15	1,735	88.99	1,731	91.28	3,466	90.13	767	90.22
		(29.80)		(31.31)		(28.23)		(29.83)		(29.72)
	4,234	37.53	1,736	37.27	1,731	36.86	3,467	37.06	767	39.63

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Percent that experienced increased prices of agricultural or livestock inputs		(48.43)		(48.37)		(48.26)		(48.30)		(48.95)
Percent that experienced decreased prices for agricultural or livestock products	4,231	2.91	1,735	3.4	1,729	2.14	3,464	2.77	767	3.52
		(16.80)		(18.13)		(14.48)		(16.42)		(18.44)
Percent that experienced a loss of land/rental property	4,231	11.56	1,734	11.19	1,732	10.62	3,466	10.91	765	14.51
		(31.98)		(31.53)		(30.82)		(31.18)		(35.24)
Percent that experienced unemployment	4,235	29.73	1,736	29.95	1,732	28.81	3,468	29.38	767	31.29
		(45.71)		(45.82)		(45.30)		(45.56)		(46.40)
Percent that experienced a death or long-term illness of household member	4,231	8.51	1,735	8.36	1,729	9.77	3,464	9.06	767	6
		(27.90)		(27.68)		(29.71)		(28.71)		(23.76)
Percent that experienced non-function of a borehole	4,230	0.35	1,734	0.06	1,730	0.64	3,464	0.35	766	0.39
		(5.95)		(2.40)		(7.95)		(5.88)		(6.25)
Indicator BL25										
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	41	77.99	16	74.14	10	83.98	26	77.92	15	78.11
		(19.17)		(29.73)		(6.96)		(23.91)		(5.40)
F&M: Transformative capacity index (0–100)	41	77.99	16	74.14	10	83.98	26	77.92	15	78.11
		(19.17)		(29.73)		(6.96)		(23.91)		(5.40)
Transformative capacity index (0–100) – Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	3,874	64.01	1,592	64.35	1,579	63.53	3,171	63.94	703	64.3
		(21.58)		(21.55)		(21.79)		(21.67)		(21.18)
F&M: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	3,056	63.64	1,220	63.77	1,224	63.28	2,444	63.53	612	64.1
		(21.82)		(21.97)		(21.93)		(21.94)		(21.35)
FNM: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	812	65.32	370	66.18	351	64.33	721	65.28	91	65.65
		(20.58)		(20.09)		(21.25)		(20.67)		(20.01)
	6	71.76	2	77.53	4	68.88	6	71.76		

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
MNF: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity		(22.45)		(3.92)		(28.31)		(22.45)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	3,874	63.83	1,592	64.17	1,579	63.36	3,171	63.76	703	64.16
		(21.49)		(21.48)		(21.67)		(21.57)		(21.10)
F&M: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding Gender equity index	3,056	63.49	1,220	63.61	1,224	63.13	2,444	63.37	612	63.96
		(21.74)		(21.89)		(21.82)		(21.85)		(21.27)
FNM: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding Gender equity index	812	65.08	370	65.92	351	64.08	721	65.03	91	65.47
		(20.49)		(20.02)		(21.12)		(20.57)		(19.99)
MNF: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	6	72.13	2	77.05	4	69.66	6	72.13		
		(20.73)		(4.08)		(26.20)		(20.73)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	41	77.99	16	74.14	10	83.98	26	77.92	15	78.11
		(19.17)		(29.73)		(6.96)		(23.91)		(5.40)
F&M: Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	41	77.99	16	74.14	10	83.98	26	77.92	15	78.11
		(19.17)		(29.73)		(6.96)		(23.91)		(5.40)
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3,883	1.74	1,596	1.74	1,584	1.73	3,180	1.74	703	1.78
		(0.76)		(0.77)		(0.74)		(0.76)		(0.80)
F&M: Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3,063	1.74	1,222	1.74	1,229	1.73	2,451	1.74	612	1.77
		(0.77)		(0.78)		(0.74)		(0.76)		(0.78)
FNM: Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	814	1.74	372	1.73	351	1.72	723	1.72	91	1.89
		(0.76)		(0.72)		(0.76)		(0.74)		(0.89)
MNF: Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	6	2.17	2	1.5	4	2.5	6	2.17		
		(0.98)		(0.71)		(1.00)		(0.98)		
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	4,229	0.19	1,733	0.17	1,729	0.21	3,462	0.19	767	0.19
		(0.47)		(0.43)		(0.50)		(0.47)		(0.47)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M: Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	3,339	0.21	1,329	0.2	1,338	0.22	2,667	0.21	672	0.21
		(0.49)		(0.46)		(0.52)		(0.49)		(0.48)
FNM: Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	882	0.11	401	0.09	387	0.15	788	0.12	94	0.07
		(0.38)		(0.32)		(0.43)		(0.38)		(0.39)
MNF: Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	8	0.13	3	0	4	0.25	7	0.14	1	0
		(0.35)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(0.38)		(0.00)
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	4,232	0.79	1,734	0.79	1,731	0.78	3,465	0.79	767	0.8
		(0.41)		(0.41)		(0.41)		(0.41)		(0.40)
F&M: Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	3,340	0.78	1,328	0.78	1,340	0.78	2,668	0.78	672	0.79
		(0.41)		(0.41)		(0.42)		(0.41)		(0.41)
FNM: Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	884	0.81	403	0.82	387	0.8	790	0.81	94	0.82
		(0.39)		(0.38)		(0.40)		(0.39)		(0.39)
MNF: Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	8	0.88	3	1	4	0.75	7	0.86	1	1
		(0.35)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(0.38)		(0.00)
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	4,235	0.01	1,736	0.01	1,732	0.01	3,468	0.01	767	0.02
		(0.12)		(0.12)		(0.12)		(0.12)		(0.13)
F&M: Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	3,343	0.02	1,330	0.02	1,341	0.02	2,671	0.02	672	0.02
		(0.13)		(0.13)		(0.13)		(0.13)		(0.13)
FNM: Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	884	0	403	0	387	0	790	0	94	0.01
		(0.07)		(0.07)		(0.05)		(0.06)		(0.10)
MNF: Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	8	0.13	3	0	4	0.25	7	0.14	1	0
		(0.35)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(0.38)		(0.00)
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	4,235	1.8	1,736	1.8	1,732	1.78	3,468	1.79	767	1.89
		(1.87)		(1.87)		(1.86)		(1.86)		(1.92)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
Linking social capital (0–4)	4,235	0.46	1,736	0.5	1,732	0.44	3,468	0.47	767	0.43
		(0.92)		(0.95)		(0.89)		(0.92)		(0.92)
Social cohesion index (0–3)	4,233	0.72	1,736	0.67	1,730	0.72	3,466	0.7	767	0.84
		(1.13)		(1.11)		(1.13)		(1.12)		(1.19)
Local decision making index (0–1)	4,229	0.95	1,733	0.94	1,729	0.95	3,462	0.94	767	0.96
		(0.22)		(0.24)		(0.22)		(0.23)		(0.19)
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	4,235	1.72	1,736	1.72	1,732	1.7	3,468	1.71	767	1.73
		(0.48)		(0.47)		(0.49)		(0.48)		(0.46)
F&M: Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	3,343	1.71	1,330	1.72	1,341	1.71	2,671	1.71	672	1.72
		(0.48)		(0.48)		(0.49)		(0.49)		(0.46)
FNM: Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	884	1.73	403	1.75	387	1.7	790	1.73	94	1.76
		(0.47)		(0.45)		(0.49)		(0.47)		(0.46)
MNF: Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	8	1.88	3	2	4	1.75	7	1.86	1	2
		(0.35)		(0.00)		(0.50)		(0.38)		(0.00)
Gender index (0–3)	4,235	2.77	1,736	2.78	1,732	2.75	3,468	2.76	767	2.81
		(0.48)		(0.46)		(0.52)		(0.49)		(0.43)
F&M: Gender index (0–3)	3,343	2.8	1,330	2.8	1,341	2.79	2,671	2.8	672	2.83
		(0.42)		(0.42)		(0.44)		(0.43)		(0.39)
FNM: Gender index (0–3)	884	2.64	403	2.69	387	2.59	790	2.64	94	2.64
		(0.65)		(0.57)		(0.72)		(0.65)		(0.65)
MNF: Gender index (0–3)	8	2.75	3	3	4	2.5	7	2.71	1	3
		(0.71)		(0.00)		(1.00)		(0.76)		(0.00)
Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	42	0.95	16	0.88	10	1	26	0.92	16	1
		(0.22)		(0.34)		(0.00)		(0.27)		(0.00)

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
F&M: Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	42	0.95	16	0.88	10	1	26	0.92	16	1
		(0.22)		(0.34)		(0.00)		(0.27)		(0.00)
FNM: Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	
MNF: Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	
Indicator BL38										
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	4,235	44.02	1,736	43.65	1,732	43.96	3,468	43.8	767	45
		(34.59)		(34.97)		(33.95)		(34.46)		(35.16)
F&M: Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	3,343	44.6	1,330	44.64	1,341	44.44	2,671	44.54	672	44.85
		(34.68)		(35.21)		(34.01)		(34.61)		(34.97)
FNM: Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	884	42.05	403	40.57	387	42.51	790	41.52	94	46.54
		(34.22)		(34.03)		(33.84)		(33.93)		(36.50)
MNF: Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	8	18.75	3	16.67	4	25	7	21.43	1	0
		(22.16)		(28.87)		(20.41)		(22.49)		(0.00)
Bonding sub-index (0–100)	4,235	48.83	1,736	48.21	1,732	49.19	3,468	48.7	767	49.41
		(37.09)		(37.55)		(36.55)		(37.05)		(37.26)
F&M: Bonding sub-index (0–100)	3,343	49.76	1,330	49.57	1,341	50.11	2,671	49.84	672	49.44
		(37.25)		(37.90)		(36.73)		(37.31)		(37.04)
FNM: Bonding sub-index (0–100)	884	45.56	403	43.98	387	46.19	790	45.06	94	49.73
		(36.31)		(36.09)		(35.90)		(35.99)		(38.88)
MNF: Bonding sub-index (0–100)	8	21.88	3	16.67	4	31.25	7	25	1	0
		(24.78)		(28.87)		(23.94)		(25.00)		(0.00)
Bridging sub-index (0–100)	4,235	39.21	1,736	39.08	1,732	38.73	3,468	38.91	767	40.58

Indicator	N	All	N	Treatment	N	Control	N	IE	N	Non-IE
		(36.25)		(36.31)		(35.96)		(36.13)		(36.80)
F&M: Bridging sub-index (0–100)	3,343	39.44	1,330	39.72	1,341	38.76	2,671	39.24	672	40.25
		(36.53)		(36.70)		(36.24)		(36.47)		(36.77)
FNM: Bridging sub-index (0–100)	884	38.55	403	37.16	387	38.82	790	37.97	94	43.35
		(35.25)		(34.97)		(35.07)		(35.01)		(37.06)
MNF: Bridging sub-index (0–100)	8	15.63	3	16.67	4	18.75	7	17.86	1	0
		(22.90)		(28.87)		(23.94)		(23.78)		(0.00)

ANNEX D: TREATMENT AND CONTROL BALANCE TABLES

Table 93. Module B indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Household-level sample characteristics							
Average household size	1,732	3.815	1,736	3.806	-0.009	-0.162	0.872
		(1.65)		(1.61)	(0.05)		
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	1,732	0.506	1,736	0.539	0.032	1.554	0.126
		(0.64)		(0.63)	(0.02)		
Average age of HH	1,732	43.505	1,736	42.82	-0.684	-1.544	0.128
		(14.43)		(14.88)	(0.44)		
Percent of HHs who are in a union	1,732	62.875	1,736	63.191	0.316	0.213	0.832
		(48.33)		(48.24)	(1.49)		
Percent of HHs who are not married, divorced, widowed, or separated	1,732	37.125	1,736	36.809	-0.316	-0.213	0.832
		(48.33)		(48.24)	(1.49)		
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	1,732	34.18	1,736	34.562	0.382	0.271	0.787
		(47.45)		(47.57)	(1.41)		
Percent of HHs that are male	1,732	65.878	1,736	66.014	0.136	0.09	0.928
		(47.43)		(47.38)	(1.51)		
Average of male HH	1,141	42.304	1,146	41.638	-0.666	-1.216	0.229
		(14.54)		(14.96)	(0.55)		
Percent of HHs that are female	1,732	34.122	1,736	33.986	-0.136	-0.09	0.928
		(47.43)		(47.38)	(1.51)		
Average age of female HH	591	45.822	590	45.117	-0.705	-0.923	0.36

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(13.94)		(14.47)	(0.76)		
Percent of HHs with some schooling	1,731	27.73	1,736	29.378	1.648	1.122	0.267
		(44.78)		(45.56)	(1.47)		
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	1,140	34.737	1,146	36.126	1.389	0.712	0.479
		(47.63)		(48.06)	(1.95)		
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	591	14.213	590	16.271	2.058	1.125	0.265
		(34.95)		(36.94)	(1.83)		
Percent of households with one HH	1,732	1	1,736	1	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Individual-level sample characteristics							
Average age	6,607	24.71	6,607	24.44	-0.269	-1.037	0.304
		(18.87)		(19.07)	(0.26)		
Percent of children under 5 years old	6,607	13.274	6,607	14.152	0.878*	1.738	0.088
		(33.93)		(34.86)	(0.51)		
Percent of children 5–14 years old	6,607	22.522	6,607	22.37	-0.151	-0.223	0.824
		(41.78)		(41.68)	(0.68)		
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	6,607	64.205	6,607	63.478	-0.727	-1.131	0.263
		(47.94)		(48.15)	(0.64)		
Percent of females	6,607	53.716	6,607	54.064	0.348	0.46	0.647
		(49.87)		(49.84)	(0.76)		
Percent of WRA	6,607	31.406	6,607	30.664	-0.742	-1.449	0.153
		(46.42)		(46.11)	(0.51)		
Percent of adults who are in a union	4,242	53.347	4,194	54.697	1.350	1.078	0.286

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(49.89)		(49.78)	(1.25)		
Percent of adult women who are in a union	2,458	46.501	2,416	47.806	1.305	1.109	0.272
		(49.89)		(49.96)	(1.18)		
Percent of adult men who are in a union	1,784	62.78	1,778	64.061	1.280	0.717	0.476
		(48.35)		(48.00)	(1.79)		
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	4,241	43.622	4,194	43.681	0.060	0.057	0.955
		(49.60)		(49.61)	(1.05)		
Percent of population older than 5 years with at least some schooling	5,729	45.261	5,672	45.222	-0.039	-0.049	0.961
		(49.78)		(49.78)	(0.79)		
Percent of children (aged 8-20) that attended school in 2020	1,897	76.805	1,796	76.726	-0.079	-0.053	0.958
		(42.22)		(42.27)	(1.49)		
Percent of adults who are farmers	4,244	58.954	4,196	58.532	-0.422	-0.43	0.669
		(49.20)		(49.27)	(0.98)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work in the last 12 months	4,738	53.081	4,642	56.01	2.929	1.575	0.121
		(49.91)		(49.64)	(1.86)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work and were paid in cash	3,586	38.009	3,439	40.622	2.613	1.224	0.226
		(48.55)		(49.12)	(2.14)		

Table 94. Module C indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL06							
	1,655	4.84	1,633	4.756	-0.084	-0.508	0.613
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)		(1.92)		(1.97)	(0.17)		
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	1,655	99.215	1,633	98.898	-0.317	-0.823	0.414

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(8.83)		(10.44)	(0.39)		
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	1,655	75.77	1,633	73.362	-2.408	-0.792	0.432
		(42.86)		(44.22)	(3.04)		
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	1,655	20.725	1,633	20.208	-0.517	-0.243	0.809
		(40.55)		(40.17)	(2.13)		
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	1,655	7.613	1,633	8.267	0.654	0.459	0.648
		(26.53)		(27.55)	(1.42)		
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	1,655	0.785	1,633	1.102	0.317	0.823	0.414
		(8.83)		(10.44)	(0.39)		
Worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	91.964	1,633	90.937	-1.027	-0.428	0.67
		(27.19)		(28.72)	(2.40)		
Healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	92.447	1,633	90.998	-1.449	-1.423	0.16
		(26.43)		(28.63)	(1.02)		
Ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	86.405	1,633	86.773	0.368	0.133	0.895
		(34.28)		(33.89)	(2.76)		
Skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	1,655	74.139	1,633	71.709	-2.430	-0.88	0.383
		(43.80)		(45.06)	(2.76)		
Ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	72.145	1,633	69.871	-2.274	-0.64	0.525
		(44.84)		(45.90)	(3.55)		
Runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	35.287	1,633	32.639	-2.648	-1.113	0.271
		(47.80)		(46.90)	(2.38)		
Hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	1,655	22.779	1,633	23.086	0.307	0.108	0.914
		(41.95)		(42.15)	(2.84)		
No food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	1,655	8.882	1,633	9.614	0.732	0.482	0.632
		(28.46)		(29.49)	(1.52)		
Indicator BL10							
Food consumption score (0–112)	1,625	35.225	1,609	35.525	0.300	0.621	0.537

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(10.58)		(9.66)	(0.48)		
	1,625	16	1,609	13.611	-2.389	-1.573	0.122
Percent with poor consumption score (<22)		(36.67)		(34.30)	(1.52)		
	1,625	14.523	1,609	15.848	1.325	0.877	0.385
Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)		(35.24)		(36.53)	(1.51)		
	1,625	69.477	1,609	70.541	1.064	0.587	0.56
Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)		(46.06)		(45.60)	(1.81)		
	1,625	6.863	1,609	6.856	-0.007	-0.251	0.803
Percent consuming staples		(0.85)		(0.90)	(0.03)		
	1,625	5.658	1,609	5.832	0.173	1.433	0.158
Percent consuming pulses		(2.62)		(2.45)	(0.12)		
	1,625	0.386	1,609	0.349	-0.037	-0.712	0.48
Percent consuming vegetables		(1.33)		(1.29)	(0.05)		
	1,625	0.166	1,609	0.158	-0.008	-0.22	0.827
Percent consuming fruit		(0.83)		(0.81)	(0.03)		
	1,625	0.191	1,609	0.131	-0.061*	-1.785	0.08
Percent consuming meat and fish		(1.00)		(0.78)	(0.03)		
	1,625	0.082	1,609	0.066	-0.017	-0.618	0.539
Percent consuming milk and dairy		(0.72)		(0.64)	(0.03)		
	1,625	0.506	1,609	0.61	0.104	1.277	0.207
Percent consuming sugar		(1.59)		(1.76)	(0.08)		
	1,625	5.246	1,609	5.438	0.192*	1.842	0.071
Percent consuming oil		(2.78)		(2.64)	(0.10)		
	1,625	6.599	1,609	6.706	0.107*	1.994	0.051
Percent consuming condiments		(1.50)		(1.31)	(0.05)		

Table 95. Module D indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL12							
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	230	1.739	246	0.407	-1.333	-1.219	0.228
		(13.10)		(6.38)	(1.09)		
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	111	2.703	126	0.794	-1.909	-0.914	0.365
		(16.29)		(8.91)	(2.09)		
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	119	0.84	120	0	-0.840	-1.025	0.31
		(9.17)		(0.00)	(0.82)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	231	78.355	246	71.138	-7.217**	-2.231	0.03
		(41.27)		(45.40)	(3.23)		
Percent of breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	220	81.818	224	78.125	-3.693	-1.19	0.239
		(38.66)		(41.43)	(3.10)		
Percent of non-breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	10	10	22	0	-10.000	-1.006	0.324
		(31.62)		(0.00)	(9.94)		
Percent consuming breastmilk	231	95.671	246	91.057	-4.614*	-1.829	0.073
		(20.40)		(28.59)	(2.52)		
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	231	71.429	246	69.512	-1.916	-0.432	0.667
		(45.27)		(46.13)	(4.43)		
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	231	51.515	246	44.309	-7.206	-1.506	0.138
		(50.09)		(49.78)	(4.78)		
Percent consuming dairy products	231	6.494	246	2.033	-4.461**	-2.071	0.043
		(24.69)		(14.14)	(2.15)		
Percent consuming meats	231	0.866	246	0.813	-0.053	-0.062	0.951
		(9.28)		(9.00)	(0.85)		
Percent consuming eggs	231	3.03	246	0.813	-2.217	-1.365	0.178
		(17.18)		(9.00)	(1.62)		
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	231	10.823	246	6.911	-3.912	-1.536	0.13
		(31.13)		(25.42)	(2.55)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	231	7.359	246	3.252	-4.107*	-1.889	0.064
		(26.17)		(17.77)	(2.17)		
Indicator BL13							
Percent of children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	82	68.293	80	70	1.707	0.261	0.795
		(46.82)		(46.11)	(6.55)		
Percent of male children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	45	66.667	35	74.286	7.619	0.642	0.525
		(47.67)		(44.34)	(11.87)		
Percent of female children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	37	70.27	45	66.667	-3.604	-0.391	0.698
		(46.34)		(47.67)	(9.22)		
Indicator BL14							
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	716	10.615	784	10.077	-0.538	-0.34	0.735
		(30.82)		(30.12)	(1.58)		
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	366	9.563	393	8.651	-0.911	-0.429	0.67
		(29.45)		(28.15)	(2.13)		
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	350	11.714	391	11.509	-0.205	-0.084	0.933
		(32.21)		(31.95)	(2.44)		
Indicator BL15							
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	76	97.368	79	97.468	0.100	0.04	0.968
		(16.11)		(15.81)	(2.51)		
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	35	100	34	100	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	41	95.122	45	95.556	0.434	0.101	0.921
		(21.81)		(20.84)	(4.31)		
Indicator BL39							
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	230	1.739	246	0.407	-1.333	-1.219	0.228
		(13.10)		(6.38)	(1.09)		
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	111	2.703	126	0.794	-1.909	-0.914	0.365

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(16.29)		(8.91)	(2.09)		
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	119	0.84	120	0	-0.840	-1.025	0.31
		(9.17)		(0.00)	(0.82)		

Table 96. Module E indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL11							
MDD score	1,698	1.939	1,696	1.92	-0.018	-0.596	0.554
		(0.83)		(0.75)	(0.03)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD	1,698	1.178	1,696	0.649	-0.529	-1.073	0.288
		(10.79)		(8.03)	(0.49)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (15-18)	237	2.532	234	0	-2.532	-1.386	0.171
		(15.74)		(0.00)	(1.83)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (19+)	1,461	0.958	1,462	0.752	-0.206	-0.683	0.498
		(9.75)		(8.64)	(0.30)		
Percent consuming grains and roots	1,698	92.108	1,696	92.099	-0.009	-0.006	0.995
		(26.97)		(26.98)	(1.64)		
Percent consuming pulses	1,698	75.972	1,696	77.771	1.799	0.818	0.417
		(42.74)		(41.59)	(2.20)		
Percent consuming nuts and seeds (including groundnuts)	1,698	0.059	1,696	0.236	0.177	1.168	0.248
		(2.43)		(4.85)	(0.15)		
Percent consuming dairy	1,698	0.589	1,696	0.531	-0.058	-0.214	0.832
		(7.65)		(7.27)	(0.27)		
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	1,698	1.413	1,696	1.769	0.355	0.794	0.43
		(11.81)		(13.19)	(0.45)		
Percent consuming eggs	1,698	1.472	1,696	1.002	-0.470	-0.966	0.338
		(12.05)		(9.96)	(0.49)		
Percent consuming dark green leafy vegetables	1,698	2.768	1,696	1.769	-0.999	-1.54	0.129

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(16.41)		(13.19)	(0.65)		
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	1,698	13.486	1,696	11.733	-1.753**	-2.268	0.027
		(34.17)		(32.19)	(0.77)		
Percent consuming other vegetables	1,698	3.357	1,696	3.007	-0.350	-0.381	0.705
		(18.02)		(17.08)	(0.92)		
Percent consuming other fruit	1,698	2.65	1,696	2.123	-0.528	-0.659	0.512
		(16.07)		(14.42)	(0.80)		
Indicator BL20							
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union	807	45.725	835	48.623	2.898	1.058	0.295
		(49.85)		(50.01)	(2.74)		
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, traditional birth control	807	0	835	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, modern birth control	807	45.725	835	48.623	2.898	1.058	0.295
		(49.85)		(50.01)	(2.74)		
Percent of WRA who take at least one method of birth control	1,558	25.481	1,565	27.093	1.611	0.95	0.346
		(43.59)		(44.46)	(1.70)		
Percent of adolescent girls (15–19) who take at least one method of birth control	265	13.208	255	11.765	-1.443	-0.488	0.628
		(33.92)		(32.28)	(2.96)		
Percent of women (20–49) who take at least one method of birth control	1,291	28.04	1,310	30.076	2.036	1.012	0.316
		(44.94)		(45.88)	(2.01)		
Indicator BL26							
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	719	43.672	767	48.501	4.829	1.639	0.107
		(49.63)		(50.01)	(2.95)		
Indicator BL36							
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control	869	77.56	897	79.822	2.261	1.158	0.252
		(41.74)		(40.16)	(1.95)		
	42	85.714	41	87.805	2.091	0.298	0.768

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (15–19)		(35.42)		(33.13)	(7.02)		
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (20–29)	388	78.866	447	78.747	-0.119	-0.045	0.964
		(40.88)		(40.96)	(2.64)		
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (30–49)	439	75.626	409	80.196	4.569	1.402	0.167
		(42.98)		(39.90)	(3.26)		
Number of contraceptive methods women in a union know (0–12)	869	4.211	897	4.149	-0.061	-0.436	0.664
		(2.30)		(2.17)	(0.14)		
Indicator BL37							
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	485	69.691	511	68.689	-1.002	-0.372	0.712
		(46.01)		(46.42)	(2.70)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (15–19)	24	87.5	27	74.074	-13.426	-1.368	0.183
		(33.78)		(44.66)	(9.81)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (20–29)	246	72.358	285	70.877	-1.481	-0.42	0.676
		(44.81)		(45.51)	(3.52)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (30–49)	215	64.651	199	64.824	0.173	0.038	0.969
		(47.92)		(47.87)	(4.49)		

Table 97. Module F indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL16							
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria	1,730	32.948	1,736	34.274	1.326	0.784	0.437
		(47.02)		(47.48)	(1.69)		
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five of the criteria	1,730	29.653	1,736	30.76	1.107	0.621	0.537
		(45.69)		(46.16)	(1.78)		
Percent of households with water available year-round	1,730	85.202	1,736	85.138	-0.064	-0.049	0.961
		(35.52)		(35.58)	(1.30)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of households with water available every day in the past 2 weeks	1,730	84.393	1,736	85.657	1.264	1.058	0.295
		(36.30)		(35.06)	(1.19)		
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	1,730	61.965	1,736	64.516	2.551	1.441	0.155
		(48.56)		(47.86)	(1.77)		
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	1,730	57.919	1,736	58.986	1.067	0.537	0.593
		(49.38)		(49.20)	(1.99)		
Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	262	16.031	267	17.228	1.198	0.411	0.684
		(36.76)		(37.83)	(2.92)		
Percent of households using basic drinking water services	262	14.504	267	14.607	0.103	0.035	0.972
		(35.28)		(35.38)	(2.90)		
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	262	23.266	267	18.414	-4.852	-1.404	0.169
		(51.53)		(28.82)	(3.46)		
Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	237	21.097	229	20.087	-1.010	-0.249	0.805
		(40.89)		(40.15)	(4.05)		
Indicator BL17							
Percent with handwashing available	803	8.842	794	8.564	-0.278	-0.135	0.893
		(28.41)		(28.00)	(2.06)		
Percent with handwashing available—Permission to see	670	10.597	641	10.608	0.011	0.005	0.996
		(30.80)		(30.82)	(2.34)		
Indicator BL18							
Percent treating water	1,730	14.451	1,736	14.689	0.238	0.185	0.854
		(35.17)		(35.41)	(1.29)		
Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	1,730	0.173	1,736	0.461	0.287	1.41	0.164
		(4.16)		(6.77)	(0.20)		
Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking	1,730	13.526	1,736	13.537	0.011	0.009	0.993
		(34.21)		(34.22)	(1.16)		
Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	1,730	0.116	1,736	0.23	0.115	0.704	0.484
		(3.40)		(4.80)	(0.16)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	1,730	0.983	1,736	1.382	0.400	0.94	0.352
		(9.87)		(11.68)	(0.43)		
Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	1,730	0.289	1,736	0.173	-0.116	-0.5	0.619
		(5.37)		(4.15)	(0.23)		
Indicator BL19							
Percent practicing open defecation	1,730	53.584	1,736	54.435	0.852	0.488	0.627
		(49.89)		(49.82)	(1.74)		
Indicator BL27							
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	1,730	18.439	1,736	16.302	-2.137*	-1.675	0.1
		(38.79)		(36.95)	(1.28)		
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	1,730	22.312	1,736	21.601	-0.711	-0.537	0.593
		(41.65)		(41.16)	(1.32)		

Table 98. Module G indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL21							
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	1,384	94.075	1,347	93.17	-0.905	-0.695	0.49
		(23.62)		(25.24)	(1.30)		
Percent of households growing haricot beans	1,203	2.494	1,174	1.959	-0.535	-1.008	0.318
		(15.60)		(13.86)	(0.53)		
Percent using at least one practice for haricot beans	30	96.667	23	100	3.333	0.896	0.383
		(18.26)		(0.00)	(3.72)		
Percent of households growing mung beans	1,203	0	1,174	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using at least one practice for mung beans	0		0				

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of households growing potatoes	1,203	22.195	1,174	22.147	-0.048	-0.032	0.975
		(41.57)		(41.54)	(1.52)		
Percent using at least one practice for potatoes	267	100	260	99.615	-0.385	-1.02	0.315
		(0.00)		(6.20)	(0.38)		
Percent of households using at least one practice for goats	81	95.062	73	97.26	2.199	0.605	0.548
		(21.80)		(16.44)	(3.64)		
Percent of households using at least one practice for oxen	388	99.227	400	99.75	0.523	1.006	0.319
		(8.77)		(5.00)	(0.52)		
Percent of households using at least one practice for cows	274	98.54	286	99.65	1.110	1.671	0.101
		(12.02)		(5.91)	(0.66)		
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for goats	81	0.432	73	0.384	-0.049	-0.51	0.612
		(0.50)		(0.49)	(0.10)		
Percent using vaccination practices for goats	81	0.58	73	0.466	-0.114	-1.441	0.156
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.08)		
Percent using deworming practices for goats	81	0.074	73	0.027	-0.047	-1.262	0.213
		(0.26)		(0.16)	(0.04)		
Percent using castration practices for goats	81	0.025	73	0.027	0.003	0.144	0.886
		(0.16)		(0.16)	(0.02)		
Percent using dehorning practices for goats	81	0	73	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial and local production) for goats	81	0.049	73	0.068	0.019	0.52	0.606
		(0.22)		(0.25)	(0.04)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using artificial insemination for goats	81	0	73	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using pen feeding practices for goats	81	0.309	73	0.205	-0.103	-1.48	0.146
		(0.46)		(0.41)	(0.07)		
Percent using fodder production for goats	81	0.012	73	0.014	0.001	0.073	0.942
		(0.11)		(0.12)	(0.02)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for goats	81	0.037	73	0	-0.037	-1.337	0.188
		(0.19)		(0.00)	(0.03)		
Percent using the cut and carry system for goats	81	0	73	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using controlled grazing for goats	81	0.086	73	0.137	0.051	0.791	0.433
		(0.28)		(0.35)	(0.06)		
Percent not using any listed practices for goats	81	0.111	73	0.178	0.067	1.339	0.187
		(0.32)		(0.39)	(0.05)		
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for oxen	388	0.412	400	0.432	0.020	0.536	0.594
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.04)		
Percent using vaccination practices for oxen	388	0.673	400	0.677	0.005	0.138	0.891
		(0.47)		(0.47)	(0.03)		
Percent using deworming practices for oxen	388	0.09	400	0.07	-0.020	-0.824	0.414
		(0.29)		(0.26)	(0.02)		
Percent using castration practices for oxen	388	0.126	400	0.083	-0.044**	-2.198	0.032
		(0.33)		(0.28)	(0.02)		
Percent using dehorning practices for oxen	388	0.008	400	0	-0.008	-1.419	0.162

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(0.09)		(0.00)	(0.01)		
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial and local production) for oxen	388	0.054	400	0.068	0.013	0.884	0.381
		(0.23)		(0.25)	(0.02)		
Percent using artificial insemination for oxen	388	0.003	400	0.005	0.002	0.561	0.577
		(0.05)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Percent using pen feeding practices for oxen	388	0.291	400	0.323	0.031	0.946	0.349
		(0.45)		(0.47)	(0.03)		
Percent using fodder production for oxen	388	0.034	400	0.007	-0.026**	-2.246	0.029
		(0.18)		(0.09)	(0.01)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for oxen	388	0.013	400	0.013	-0.000	-0.073	0.942
		(0.11)		(0.11)	(0.01)		
Percent using the cut and carry system for oxen	388	0.003	400	0.003	-0.000	-0.021	0.983
		(0.05)		(0.05)	(0.00)		
Percent using controlled grazing for oxen	388	0.072	400	0.063	-0.010	-0.842	0.404
		(0.26)		(0.24)	(0.01)		
Percent using improved animal shelters for cows	274	0.423	286	0.462	0.038	0.691	0.493
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.06)		
Percent using vaccinations for cows	274	0.566	286	0.538	-0.027	-0.821	0.415
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.03)		
Percent using deworming practices for cows	274	0.051	286	0.049	-0.002	-0.11	0.913
		(0.22)		(0.22)	(0.02)		
Percent using castration practices for cows	274	0	286	0.007	0.007	1.528	0.133
		(0.00)		(0.08)	(0.00)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using dehorning practices for cows	274	0	286	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using supplemental feeding practices (e.g., commercial, local production)	274	0.08	286	0.049	-0.031	-1.58	0.12
		(0.27)		(0.22)	(0.02)		
Percent using artificial insemination practices with cows	274	0.007	286	0.003	-0.004	-0.596	0.553
		(0.09)		(0.06)	(0.01)		
Percent using pen feeding for cows	274	0.383	286	0.402	0.019	0.444	0.659
		(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.04)		
Percent using fodder production practices for cows	274	0.015	286	0.01	-0.004	-0.512	0.611
		(0.12)		(0.10)	(0.01)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for cows	274	0.036	286	0.014	-0.023	-1.378	0.174
		(0.19)		(0.12)	(0.02)		
Percent using cut and carry systems for cows	274	0	286	0.003	0.003	1.021	0.312
		(0.00)		(0.06)	(0.00)		
Percent using controlled grazing for cows	274	0.058	286	0.08	0.022	1.091	0.28
		(0.23)		(0.27)	(0.02)		
Indicator BL22							
Percent of households raising goats	1,416	5.72	1,372	5.321	-0.400	-0.605	0.547
		(23.23)		(22.45)	(0.66)		
Total number of goats	81	3.79	73	3.534	-0.256	-0.68	0.5
		(2.29)		(2.30)	(0.38)		
Births per doe	71	0.493	67	0.44	-0.053	-0.593	0.556
		(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.09)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Adult male goats	47	1.957	40	1.85	-0.107	-0.517	0.608
		(1.14)		(1.29)	(0.21)		
Adult female goats	71	1.958	67	1.985	0.027	0.129	0.898
		(1.03)		(1.09)	(0.21)		
Young male goats	25	1.4	18	1.167	-0.233	-1.344	0.191
		(0.50)		(0.51)	(0.17)		
Young female goats	30	1.367	23	1.304	-0.062	-0.409	0.686
		(0.49)		(0.47)	(0.15)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult male goats to be in good or moderate condition	47	23.404	40	10	-13.404	-1.542	0.132
		(42.80)		(30.38)	(8.70)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult female goats to be in good or moderate condition	71	21.127	67	11.94	-9.186	-1.647	0.107
		(41.11)		(32.67)	(5.58)		
Percent of households who perceive their young male goats to be in good or moderate condition	25	20	18	27.778	7.778	0.449	0.658
		(40.82)		(46.09)	(17.33)		
Percent of households who perceive their young female goats to be in good or moderate condition	30	16.667	23	13.043	-3.623	-0.539	0.596
		(37.90)		(34.44)	(6.73)		
Average condition for adult male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	47	2.596	40	2.2	-0.396	-1.235	0.225
		(1.31)		(1.16)	(0.32)		
Average condition for adult female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	71	2.408	67	2.239	-0.170	-0.801	0.427
		(1.35)		(1.09)	(0.21)		
Average condition for young male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	25	2.28	18	2.333	0.053	0.116	0.909
		(1.28)		(1.24)	(0.46)		
Average condition for young female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	30	2.433	23	2.304	-0.129	-0.584	0.565

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(1.17)		(1.06)	(0.22)		
Percent of households raising cows	1,416	19.35	1,372	20.845	1.495	0.806	0.424
		(39.52)		(40.64)	(1.85)		
Average number of cows raised by households in the past 12 months	274	1.058	286	1.045	-0.013	-0.314	0.755
		(0.48)		(0.41)	(0.04)		
Average number of cows gifted or loaned by households in the past 12 months	274	0	286	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Adult male cows	93	1.204	118	1.186	-0.018	-0.393	0.696
		(0.43)		(0.39)	(0.05)		
Adult female cows	252	1.075	265	1.106	0.030	0.641	0.524
		(0.28)		(0.72)	(0.05)		
Young male cows	61	1.033	67	1.194	0.161	1.496	0.142
		(0.18)		(0.89)	(0.11)		
Young female cows	65	1.185	63	1.143	-0.042	-0.696	0.49
		(0.90)		(0.43)	(0.06)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult male cows to be in good or moderate condition	93	16.129	118	16.102	-0.027	-0.007	0.995
		(36.98)		(36.91)	(4.21)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult female cows to be in good or moderate condition	252	10.714	265	12.453	1.739	0.542	0.59
		(30.99)		(33.08)	(3.21)		
Percent of households who perceive their young male cows to be in good or moderate condition	61	24.59	67	11.94	-12.650*	-1.791	0.081
		(43.42)		(32.67)	(7.06)		
Percent of households who perceive their young female cows to be in good or moderate condition	65	23.077	63	14.286	-8.791	-1.259	0.215
		(42.46)		(35.27)	(6.98)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Average condition for adult male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	93	2.473	118	2.305	-0.168	-1.152	0.255
		(1.13)		(1.13)	(0.15)		
Average condition for adult female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	252	2.131	265	2.132	0.001	0.01	0.992
		(1.09)		(1.14)	(0.11)		
Average condition for young male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	61	2.574	67	2.269	-0.305	-1.237	0.223
		(1.30)		(1.05)	(0.25)		
Average condition for young female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	65	2.615	63	2.333	-0.282	-1.192	0.24
		(1.31)		(1.09)	(0.24)		
Percent of households raising oxen	1,416	27.401	1,372	29.155	1.753	0.873	0.387
		(44.62)		(45.46)	(2.01)		
Percent of households who perceive their oxen to be in good or moderate condition	388	14.691	400	14.75	0.059	0.024	0.981
		(35.45)		(35.50)	(2.44)		
Average number of oxen gifted or loaned out to others	388	0.028	400	0.02	-0.008	-0.779	0.439
		(0.18)		(0.16)	(0.01)		
Indicator BL29							
Percent of households who used financial services	1,384	22.038	1,347	21.381	-0.657	-0.362	0.719
		(41.46)		(41.01)	(1.81)		
Percent using agricultural credit	1,384	17.413	1,345	15.985	-1.428	-0.955	0.344
		(37.94)		(36.66)	(1.50)		
Percent of households who saved	1,384	10.043	1,347	9.725	-0.318	-0.268	0.79
		(30.07)		(29.64)	(1.19)		
Percent of households using insurance	1,384	0.65	1,347	0.668	0.018	0.07	0.944
		(8.04)		(8.15)	(0.25)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL30							
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity	633	89.258	633	93.207	3.949	1.625	0.11
		(30.99)		(25.18)	(2.43)		
Percent that purchased inputs for crops	633	73.144	633	74.882	1.738	0.526	0.601
		(44.36)		(43.40)	(3.30)		
Percent that purchased inputs for livestock	633	15.64	633	14.218	-1.422	-0.602	0.55
		(36.35)		(34.95)	(2.36)		
Percent using training and extension services	633	3.949	633	3.791	-0.158	-0.136	0.892
		(19.49)		(19.11)	(1.16)		
Percent using contract farming	633	10.111	633	8.215	-1.896	-0.971	0.336
		(30.17)		(27.48)	(1.95)		
Percent drying produce	633	14.06	633	13.428	-0.632	-0.426	0.672
		(34.79)		(34.12)	(1.48)		
Percent processing produce	633	12.796	633	13.112	0.316	0.159	0.874
		(33.43)		(33.78)	(1.98)		
Percent trading or marketing produce through agricultural dealers and/or community associations	633	7.267	633	6.003	-1.264	-0.949	0.347
		(25.98)		(23.77)	(1.33)		
Percent using formal marketing systems for livestock	633	2.844	633	4.581	1.738*	1.812	0.076
		(16.63)		(20.92)	(0.96)		
Percent using improved storage for crops	633	24.803	633	25.276	0.474	0.172	0.864
		(43.22)		(43.49)	(2.76)		
Percent using pre- and post-harvest management	633	3.002	633	2.686	-0.316	-0.317	0.752
		(17.08)		(16.18)	(1.00)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using formal marketing systems for crops	633	2.37	633	1.106	-1.264**	-2.486	0.016
		(15.22)		(10.47)	(0.51)		

Table 99. Module H indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL40							
Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	1,730	1.006	1,736	1.003	-0.003	-0.117	0.907
		(0.48)		(0.51)	(0.02)		
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	1,730	1.214	1,736	1.219	0.005	0.166	0.869
		(0.58)		(0.62)	(0.03)		
Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	1,730	3.458	1,736	3.434	-0.023	-0.287	0.775
		(1.50)		(1.51)	(0.08)		
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	24.101	1,736	24.031	-0.070	-0.117	0.907
		(11.44)		(12.13)	(0.60)		
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	1,730	29.082	1,736	29.208	0.126	0.166	0.869
		(13.99)		(14.90)	(0.76)		
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	1,730	82.832	1,736	82.274	-0.559	-0.287	0.775
		(35.98)		(36.07)	(1.95)		
Indicator BL1							
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	1,730	94.162	1,736	93.836	-0.325	-0.343	0.733
		(23.45)		(24.06)	(0.95)		
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,730	87.514	1,736	88.018	0.504	0.329	0.744

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(33.07)		(32.48)	(1.53)		
Indicator BL2							
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	1,629	49.755	1,629	50.566	0.810	0.945	0.349
		(19.38)		(18.98)	(0.86)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,514	43.093	1,528	43.268	0.174	0.221	0.826
		(20.12)		(20.15)	(0.79)		

Table 100. Module J indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL32							
Percent of cash earners in a union	1,182	26.058	1,200	23.917	-2.141	-0.931	0.356
		(43.91)		(42.68)	(2.30)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union	888	29.392	879	27.418	-1.974	-0.737	0.464
		(45.58)		(44.64)	(2.68)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union (15–19)			1	0			
				(.)			
Percent of male cash earners in a union (20–29)	152	32.237	170	33.529	1.293	0.217	0.829
		(46.89)		(47.35)	(5.96)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union (30+)	736	28.804	708	25.989	-2.816	-0.93	0.356
		(45.32)		(43.89)	(3.03)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union	294	15.986	321	14.33	-1.656	-0.629	0.532
		(36.71)		(35.09)	(2.63)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of female cash earners in a union (15–19)	12	33.333	6	16.667	-16.667	-1.138	0.279
		(49.24)		(40.82)	(14.65)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union (20–29)	112	15.179	134	14.179	-0.999	-0.285	0.777
		(36.04)		(35.01)	(3.50)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union (30–49)	138	14.493	152	13.816	-0.677	-0.148	0.883
		(35.33)		(34.62)	(4.58)		
Percent of cash earners in a union, HH present	1,182	26.058	1,200	23.917	-2.141	-0.931	0.356
		(43.91)		(42.68)	(2.30)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union, HH present	888	29.392	879	27.418	-1.974	-0.737	0.464
		(45.58)		(44.64)	(2.68)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union, HH present	294	15.986	321	14.33	-1.656	-0.629	0.532
		(36.71)		(35.09)	(2.63)		
Indicator BL33							
Percent of female decision makers in a union	47	80.851	46	80.435	-0.416	-0.061	0.952
		(39.77)		(40.11)	(6.85)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (15–19)	4	75	1	100	25.000	0.756	0.529
		(50.00)		(.)	(33.07)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (20–29)	17	76.471	19	78.947	2.477	0.162	0.874
		(43.72)		(41.89)	(15.33)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (30–49)	20	85	21	85.714	0.714	0.075	0.941
		(36.63)		(35.86)	(9.53)		
Indicator BL34							

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner	47	55.319	46	45.652	-9.667	-0.958	0.348
		(50.25)		(50.36)	(10.09)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (15–19)	4	50	1	100	50.000	1.155	0.368
		(57.74)		(.)	(43.30)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (20–29)	17	47.059	19	47.368	0.310	0.016	0.988
		(51.45)		(51.30)	(19.51)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (30–49)	20	65	21	52.381	-12.619	-0.925	0.368
		(48.94)		(51.18)	(13.65)		
Indicator BL35							
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	261	90.421	241	83.817	-6.604**	-2.073	0.044
		(29.49)		(36.91)	(3.19)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (15–19)							
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (20–29)	49	83.673	57	82.456	-1.217	-0.155	0.878
		(37.34)		(38.37)	(7.85)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (30+)	212	91.981	184	84.239	-7.742**	-2.278	0.028
		(27.22)		(36.54)	(3.40)		

Table 101. Module K indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL41							
	1,182	26.058	1,200	23.917	-2.141	-0.931	0.356

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group		(43.91)		(42.68)	(2.30)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	888	29.392	879	27.418	-1.974	-0.737	0.464
		(45.58)		(44.64)	(2.68)		
Percent of boys in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	152	32.237	170	33.529	1.293	0.217	0.829
		(46.89)		(47.35)	(5.96)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (30+)	736	28.804	708	25.989	-2.816	-0.93	0.356
		(45.32)		(43.89)	(3.03)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	294	15.986	321	14.33	-1.656	-0.629	0.532
		(36.71)		(35.09)	(2.63)		
Percent of girls in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	12	33.333	6	16.667	-16.667	-1.138	0.279
		(49.24)		(40.82)	(14.65)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	112	15.179	134	14.179	-0.999	-0.285	0.777
		(36.04)		(35.01)	(3.50)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group 30–49)	138	14.493	152	13.816	-0.677	-0.148	0.883
		(35.33)		(34.62)	(4.58)		
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	1,182	26.058	1,200	23.917	-2.141	-0.931	0.356
		(43.91)		(42.68)	(2.30)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	888	29.392	879	27.418	-1.974	-0.737	0.464
		(45.58)		(44.64)	(2.68)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	294	15.986	321	14.33	-1.656	-0.629	0.532
		(36.71)		(35.09)	(2.63)		
Indicator BL42							
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit	1,182	22.335	1,200	19.75	-2.585	-1.215	0.23
		(41.67)		(39.83)	(2.13)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	888	24.324	879	21.16	-3.164	-1.318	0.193
		(42.93)		(40.87)	(2.40)		
Percent of boys in a union who have access to credit (15–19)			N/a				
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (20–19)	152	23.026	170	22.941	-0.085	-0.016	0.987
		(42.24)		(42.17)	(5.24)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (30+)	736	24.592	708	20.763	-3.830	-1.574	0.121
		(43.09)		(40.59)	(2.43)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	294	16.327	321	15.888	-0.439	-0.153	0.879
		(37.02)		(36.61)	(2.86)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (15–19)	12	0	6	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (20–29)	112	25	134	21.642	-3.358	-0.66	0.512
		(43.50)		(41.33)	(5.08)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (30–49)	138	14.493	152	12.5	-1.993	-0.585	0.561
		(35.33)		(33.18)	(3.41)		
	1,126	18.472	1,170	17.692	-0.780	-0.358	0.722

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit, HH present		(38.82)		(38.18)	(2.18)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit, HH present	888	24.324	879	21.16	-3.164	-1.318	0.193
		(42.93)		(40.87)	(2.40)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit, HH present	294	16.327	321	15.888	-0.439	-0.153	0.879
		(37.02)		(36.61)	(2.86)		
Indicator BL43							
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions	264	64.773	237	61.181	-3.591	-0.784	0.437
		(47.86)		(48.84)	(4.58)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions	216	71.296	186	64.516	-6.780	-1.396	0.169
		(45.34)		(47.98)	(4.86)		
Percent of boys in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)	35	80	39	87.179	7.179	0.703	0.488
		(40.58)		(33.87)	(10.22)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30+)	181	69.613	147	58.503	-11.110**	-2.147	0.037
		(46.12)		(49.44)	(5.17)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions	48	35.417	51	49.02	13.603*	1.775	0.086
		(48.33)		(50.49)	(7.67)		
Percent of girls in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
	28	32.143	29	41.379	9.236	0.815	0.423

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)		(47.56)		(50.12)	(11.33)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30–49)	20	40	19	52.632	12.632	0.697	0.494
		(50.26)		(51.30)	(18.11)		
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	264	64.773	237	61.181	-3.591	-0.784	0.437
		(47.86)		(48.84)	(4.58)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	216	71.296	186	64.516	-6.780	-1.396	0.169
		(45.34)		(47.98)	(4.86)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	48	35.417	51	49.02	13.603*	1.775	0.086
		(48.33)		(50.49)	(7.67)		

Table 102. Module R indicators

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL08							
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	155	46.013	140	46.19	0.178	0.078	0.938
		(18.49)		(20.83)	(2.28)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	318	37.407	282	37.182	-0.225	-0.111	0.912
		(17.72)		(18.67)	(2.02)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	568	49.342	587	49.413	0.071	0.065	0.948
		(15.45)		(15.78)	(1.09)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	1,523	41.298	1,546	40.857	-0.441	-0.597	0.553
		(15.62)		(15.30)	(0.74)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	1,545	10.452	1,567	10.442	-0.010	-0.068	0.946
		(2.35)		(2.35)	(0.15)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	1,732	1.777	1,736	1.797	0.020	0.227	0.821
		(1.86)		(1.87)	(0.09)		
Linking social capital (0–4)	1,732	0.435	1,736	0.5	0.065*	1.691	0.097
		(0.89)		(0.95)	(0.04)		
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	1,730	0.724	1,736	0.668	-0.056	-0.817	0.418
		(1.14)		(1.11)	(0.07)		
Education/training index (0–8)	1,731	1.398	1,733	1.323	-0.075*	-1.982	0.053
		(1.21)		(1.13)	(0.04)		
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	1,732	2.129	1,736	2.134	0.004	0.125	0.901
		(1.00)		(0.95)	(0.03)		
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	633	0.831	633	0.821	-0.009	-0.361	0.72
		(0.38)		(0.38)	(0.03)		
Access to financial resources (0–1)	338	0.58	298	0.547	-0.033	-0.775	0.442
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.04)		
Exposure to information index (0–19)	1,732	3.542	1,736	3.605	0.064	0.443	0.659
		(2.72)		(2.88)	(0.14)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	1,710	9.275	1,714	9.318	0.043	0.335	0.739
		(3.97)		(4.00)	(0.13)		
Indicator BL09							
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	1,383	42.474	1,346	41.593	-0.881	-1.435	0.157

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(16.65)		(16.54)	(0.61)		
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	1,709	34.806	1,714	34.26	-0.546	-0.828	0.411
		(17.64)		(17.52)	(0.66)		
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	1,732	2.192	1,736	2.156	-0.037	-0.452	0.653
		(1.82)		(1.86)	(0.08)		
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	1,730	0.097	1,736	0.088	-0.009	-0.893	0.376
		(0.30)		(0.28)	(0.01)		
Remittances index (0–1)	1,732	0.005	1,736	0.005	-0.001	-0.28	0.78
		(0.07)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	1,710	9.275	1,714	9.318	0.043	0.335	0.739
		(3.97)		(4.00)	(0.13)		
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	1,732	0.629	1,736	0.631	0.002	0.074	0.942
		(0.64)		(0.62)	(0.03)		
Access to insurance index (0–1)	1,384	0.007	1,347	0.007	0.000	0.07	0.944
		(0.08)		(0.08)	(0.00)		
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	1,732	0.548	1,736	0.522	-0.025	-1.091	0.28
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.02)		
Indicator BL23							
Mean ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	1,712	4.62	1,719	4.521	-0.100*	-1.888	0.064
		(1.25)		(1.24)	(0.05)		
Ability to recover index (2–6)	1,719	4.617	1,720	4.521	-0.096*	-1.822	0.074
		(1.25)		(1.24)	(0.05)		

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Shock exposure index (0–168)	1,724	27.186	1,725	27.043	-0.142	-0.244	0.808
		(13.69)		(14.06)	(0.58)		
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	1,732	4.421	1,736	4.409	-0.012	-0.111	0.912
		(2.32)		(2.40)	(0.11)		
Indicator BL25							
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	10	83.984	16	74.137	-9.847	-1.676	0.125
		(6.96)		(29.73)	(5.88)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	1,579	63.531	1,592	64.351	0.820	1.044	0.301
		(21.79)		(21.55)	(0.79)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	1,579	63.358	1,592	64.165	0.807	1.016	0.314
		(21.67)		(21.48)	(0.80)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural Services	10	83.984	16	74.137	-9.847	-1.676	0.125
		(6.96)		(29.73)	(5.88)		
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	1,584	1.732	1,596	1.738	0.006	0.157	0.876
		(0.74)		(0.77)	(0.04)		
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	1,729	0.207	1,733	0.173	-0.035**	-2.039	0.046
		(0.50)		(0.43)	(0.02)		
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	1,731	0.784	1,734	0.791	0.007	0.442	0.66
		(0.41)		(0.41)	(0.02)		
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	1,732	0.014	1,736	0.014	-0.001	-0.144	0.886
		(0.12)		(0.12)	(0.00)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	1,732	1.777	1,736	1.797	0.020	0.227	0.821

Outcome	N	Control	N	Treatment	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(1.86)		(1.87)	(0.09)		
Linking social capital (0–4)	1,732	0.435	1,736	0.5	0.065*	1.691	0.097
		(0.89)		(0.95)	(0.04)		
Social cohesion index (0–3)	1,730	0.724	1,736	0.667	-0.057	-0.833	0.408
		(1.13)		(1.11)	(0.07)		
Local decision making index (0–1)	1,729	0.949	1,733	0.94	-0.009	-1.072	0.289
		(0.22)		(0.24)	(0.01)		
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	1,732	1.705	1,736	1.725	0.020	1.113	0.271
		(0.49)		(0.47)	(0.02)		
Gender index (0–3)	1,732	2.747	1,736	2.776	0.029	1.542	0.129
		(0.52)		(0.46)	(0.02)		
Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	10	1	16	0.875	-0.125	-1.762	0.109
		(0.00)		(0.34)	(0.07)		
Indicator BL38							
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	1,732	43.959	1,736	43.649	-0.310	-0.197	0.845
		(33.95)		(34.97)	(1.58)		
Bonding sub-index (0–100)	1,732	49.192	1,736	48.214	-0.977	-0.589	0.558
		(36.55)		(37.55)	(1.66)		
Bridging sub-index (0–100)	1,732	38.727	1,736	39.084	0.357	0.219	0.828
		(35.96)		(36.31)	(1.63)		

ANNEX E: IMPACT EVALUATION AND NON-IMPACT EVALUATION BALANCE TABLES

Table 103. Module B indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Household-level sample characteristics							
Average household size	3,468	3.81	767	4.408	0.598***	7.112	0
		(1.63)		(1.72)	(0.08)		
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	3,468	0.522	767	0.545	0.022	0.889	0.378
		(0.63)		(0.63)	(0.03)		
Average age of HH	3,468	43.162	767	41.231	-1.931***	-2.992	0.004
		(14.66)		(11.68)	(0.65)		
Percent of HHs who are in a union	3,468	63.033	767	74.837	11.804***	6.664	0
		(48.28)		(43.42)	(1.77)		
Percent of HHs who are not married, divorced, widowed, or separated	3,468	36.967	767	25.163	-11.804***	-6.664	0
		(48.28)		(43.42)	(1.77)		
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	3,468	34.371	767	23.077	-11.294***	-6.477	0
		(47.50)		(42.16)	(1.74)		
Percent of HHs that are male	3,468	65.946	767	75.228	9.282***	5.232	0
		(47.40)		(43.20)	(1.77)		
Average of male HH	2,287	41.97	577	41.121	-0.849	-1.238	0.221
		(14.75)		(11.65)	(0.69)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of HHs that are female	3,468	34.054	767	24.772	-9.282***	-5.232	0
		(47.40)		(43.20)	(1.77)		
Average age of female HH	1,181	45.47	190	41.563	-3.907***	-3.745	0
		(14.20)		(11.80)	(1.04)		
Percent of HH with some schooling	3,467	28.555	767	32.334	3.779*	1.761	0.084
		(45.17)		(46.81)	(2.15)		
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	2,286	35.433	577	35.702	0.269	0.101	0.92
		(47.84)		(47.95)	(2.66)		
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	1,181	15.241	190	22.105	6.864**	2.451	0.018
		(35.96)		(41.61)	(2.80)		
Percent of households with one HH	3,468	1	767	1	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Individual-level sample characteristics							
Average age	13,214	24.575	3,381	22.598	-1.977***	-5.519	0
		(18.97)		(16.60)	(0.36)		
Percent of children under 5 years old	13,214	13.713	3,381	12.363	-1.350**	-2.41	0.019
		(34.40)		(32.92)	(0.56)		
Percent of children 5–14 years old	13,214	22.446	3,381	25.555	3.109***	3.803	0
		(41.72)		(43.62)	(0.82)		
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	13,214	63.841	3,381	62.082	-1.759**	-2.137	0.037
		(48.05)		(48.53)	(0.82)		
Percent of females	13,214	53.89	3,381	50.784	-3.106***	-3.624	0.001

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(49.85)		(50.00)	(0.86)		
Percent of WRA	13,214	31.035	3,381	30.819	-0.216	-0.398	0.692
		(46.27)		(46.18)	(0.54)		
Percent of adults who are in a union	8,436	54.018	2,099	56.598	2.580*	1.708	0.093
		(49.84)		(49.57)	(1.51)		
Percent of adult women who are in a union	4,874	47.148	1,116	53.136	5.988***	3.556	0.001
		(49.92)		(49.92)	(1.68)		
Percent of adult men who are in a union	3,562	63.419	983	60.529	-2.890	-1.634	0.108
		(48.17)		(48.90)	(1.77)		
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	8,435	43.651	2,099	51.548	7.897***	6.511	0
		(49.60)		(49.99)	(1.21)		
Percent of population older than 5 years with at least some schooling	11,401	45.242	2,963	52.076	6.834***	6.79	0
		(49.78)		(49.97)	(1.01)		
Percent of children (aged 8-20) that attended school in 2020	3,693	76.767	1,143	81.365	4.598***	3.104	0.003
		(42.24)		(38.96)	(1.48)		
Percent of adults who are farmers	8,440	58.744	2,100	60.095	1.351	0.995	0.324
		(49.23)		(48.98)	(1.36)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work in the last 12 months	9,380	54.531	2,427	55.542	1.011	0.5	0.619
		(49.80)		(49.70)	(2.02)		
Percent of people (older than 10 years) who did any work and were paid in cash	7,025	39.288	1,785	39.552	0.264	0.174	0.862
		(48.84)		(48.91)	(1.51)		

Table 104. Module C indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL06							
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	3,288	4.799	720	4.71	-0.089	-0.829	0.411
		(1.94)		(1.81)	(0.11)		
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	3,288	99.057	720	98.75	-0.307	-0.662	0.511
		(9.67)		(11.12)	(0.46)		
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	3,288	74.574	720	74.583	0.009	0.004	0.997
		(43.55)		(43.57)	(2.38)		
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	3,288	20.468	720	17.778	-2.691	-1.153	0.254
		(40.35)		(38.26)	(2.33)		
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	3,288	7.938	720	5.417	-2.521**	-2.135	0.037
		(27.04)		(22.65)	(1.18)		
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	3,288	0.943	720	1.25	0.307	0.662	0.511
		(9.67)		(11.12)	(0.46)		
Worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	91.454	720	93.75	2.296	1.334	0.188
		(27.96)		(24.22)	(1.72)		
Healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	91.727	720	89.028	-2.700*	-1.732	0.089
		(27.55)		(31.28)	(1.56)		
Ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	86.588	720	88.75	2.162	1.153	0.254
		(34.08)		(31.62)	(1.88)		
	3,288	72.932	720	73.889	0.957	0.422	0.675

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources		(44.44)		(43.95)	(2.27)		
Ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	71.016	720	71.25	0.234	0.09	0.929
		(45.38)		(45.29)	(2.62)		
Runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	33.972	720	28.472	-5.500**	-2.226	0.03
		(47.37)		(45.16)	(2.47)		
Hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	3,288	22.932	720	19.583	-3.349	-1.362	0.179
		(42.05)		(39.71)	(2.46)		
No food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	3,288	9.246	720	6.25	-2.996**	-2.351	0.022
		(28.97)		(24.22)	(1.27)		
Indicator BL10							
Food consumption score (0–112)	3,234	35.374	707	36.304	0.930**	2.365	0.022
		(10.13)		(9.53)	(0.39)		
Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	3,234	14.811	707	10.467	-4.345***	-3.837	0
		(35.53)		(30.63)	(1.13)		
Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	3,234	15.182	707	14.427	-0.755	-0.532	0.597
		(35.89)		(35.16)	(1.42)		
Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	3,234	70.006	707	75.106	5.100***	2.833	0.006
		(45.83)		(43.27)	(1.80)		
Percent consuming staples	3,234	6.86	707	6.844	-0.016	-0.45	0.654
		(0.87)		(0.92)	(0.03)		
Percent consuming pulses	3,234	5.745	707	5.898	0.154	1.559	0.125

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(2.54)		(2.35)	(0.10)		
Percent consuming vegetables	3,234	0.368	707	0.482	0.115**	2.291	0.026
		(1.31)		(1.52)	(0.05)		
Percent consuming fruit	3,234	0.162	707	0.245	0.082*	1.886	0.065
		(0.82)		(1.10)	(0.04)		
Percent consuming meat and fish	3,234	0.161	707	0.207	0.045	1.212	0.231
		(0.90)		(0.97)	(0.04)		
Percent consuming milk and dairy	3,234	0.074	707	0.04	-0.035	-1.541	0.129
		(0.68)		(0.53)	(0.02)		
Percent consuming sugar	3,234	0.558	707	0.781	0.223**	2.607	0.012
		(1.67)		(1.97)	(0.09)		
Percent consuming oil	3,234	5.341	707	5.638	0.297***	2.926	0.005
		(2.71)		(2.52)	(0.10)		
Percent consuming condiments	3,234	6.652	707	6.68	0.028	0.572	0.569
		(1.41)		(1.37)	(0.05)		

Table 105. Module D indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL12							
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	476	1.05	103	3.883	2.833	1.164	0.249
		(10.21)		(19.41)	(2.43)		
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	237	1.688	57	5.263	3.575	1.158	0.252

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(12.91)		(22.53)	(3.09)		
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	239	0.418	46	2.174	1.756	0.783	0.437
		(6.47)		(14.74)	(2.24)		
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	477	74.633	103	77.67	3.037	0.672	0.505
		(43.56)		(41.85)	(4.52)		
Percent of breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	444	79.955	95	84.211	4.256	1.018	0.313
		(40.08)		(36.66)	(4.18)		
Percent of non-breastfed children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	32	3.125	8	0	-3.125	-1.011	0.321
		(17.68)		(0.00)	(3.09)		
Percent consuming breastmilk	477	93.291	103	92.233	-1.058	-0.279	0.782
		(25.04)		(26.90)	(3.80)		
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	477	70.44	103	74.757	4.317	0.921	0.361
		(45.68)		(43.65)	(4.69)		
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	477	47.799	103	54.369	6.570	1.243	0.219
		(50.00)		(50.05)	(5.28)		
Percent consuming dairy products	477	4.193	103	3.883	-0.309	-0.159	0.874
		(20.06)		(19.41)	(1.94)		
Percent consuming meats	477	0.839	103	0.971	0.132	0.122	0.904
		(9.13)		(9.85)	(1.09)		
Percent consuming eggs	477	1.887	103	3.883	1.997	1.18	0.243
		(13.62)		(19.41)	(1.69)		
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	477	8.805	103	20.388	11.583***	2.789	0.007

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(28.37)		(40.49)	(4.15)		
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	477	5.241	103	10.68	5.439*	1.745	0.087
		(22.31)		(31.04)	(3.12)		
Indicator BL13							
Percent of children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	162	69.136	31	70.968	1.832	0.187	0.853
		(46.34)		(46.14)	(9.81)		
Percent of male children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	80	70	16	87.5	17.500	1.586	0.121
		(46.11)		(34.16)	(11.03)		
Percent of female children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	82	68.293	15	53.333	-14.959	-1.1	0.277
		(46.82)		(51.64)	(13.59)		
Indicator BL14							
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	1,500	10.333	349	12.321	1.988	1.362	0.179
		(30.45)		(32.91)	(1.46)		
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	759	9.091	176	14.205	5.114*	1.994	0.051
		(28.77)		(35.01)	(2.56)		
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior 2 weeks	741	11.606	173	10.405	-1.201	-0.5	0.619
		(32.05)		(30.62)	(2.40)		
Indicator BL15							
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	155	97.419	43	97.674	0.255	0.095	0.925
		(15.91)		(15.25)	(2.69)		
Percent of male children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	69	100	25	96	-4.000	-1.079	0.288
		(0.00)		(20.00)	(3.71)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of female children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	86	95.349	18	100	4.651**	2.019	0.05
		(21.18)		(0.00)	(2.30)		
Indicator BL39							
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	476	1.05	103	4.854	3.804	1.535	0.131
		(10.21)		(21.60)	(2.48)		
Percent of male children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	237	1.688	57	7.018	5.330	1.583	0.12
		(12.91)		(25.77)	(3.37)		
Percent of female children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of MDD	239	0.418	46	2.174	1.756	0.783	0.437
		(6.47)		(14.74)	(2.24)		

Table 106. Module E indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL11							
MDD score	3,394	1.93	753	2.033	0.104**	2.04	0.046
		(0.79)		(0.89)	(0.05)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD	3,394	0.913	753	2.125	1.211	1.188	0.24
		(9.51)		(14.43)	(1.02)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (15-18)	471	1.274	101	0	-1.274	-1.393	0.169
		(11.23)		(0.00)	(0.91)		
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD (19+)	2,923	0.855	652	2.454	1.599	1.291	0.202
		(9.21)		(15.48)	(1.24)		
Percent consuming grains and roots	3,394	92.104	753	93.36	1.256	1.057	0.295

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(26.97)		(24.91)	(1.19)		
Percent consuming pulses	3,394	76.871	753	77.955	1.084	0.513	0.61
		(42.17)		(41.48)	(2.11)		
Percent consuming nuts and seeds (including groundnuts)	3,394	0.147	753	0.133	-0.015	-0.094	0.926
		(3.84)		(3.64)	(0.15)		
Percent consuming dairy	3,394	0.56	753	0.531	-0.029	-0.109	0.914
		(7.46)		(7.27)	(0.26)		
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	3,394	1.591	753	2.125	0.534	0.901	0.372
		(12.51)		(14.43)	(0.59)		
Percent consuming eggs	3,394	1.237	753	1.992	0.755	1.125	0.266
		(11.06)		(13.98)	(0.67)		
Percent consuming dark green leafy vegetables	3,394	2.269	753	3.586	1.317	1.245	0.218
		(14.89)		(18.61)	(1.06)		
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	3,394	12.61	753	15.936	3.326**	2.59	0.012
		(33.20)		(36.63)	(1.28)		
Percent consuming other vegetables	3,394	3.182	753	5.578	2.396	1.657	0.103
		(17.55)		(22.96)	(1.45)		
Percent consuming other fruit	3,394	2.387	753	2.125	-0.262	-1.069	0.29
		(15.27)		(14.43)	(0.24)		
Indicator BL20							
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union	807	45.725	835	48.623	2.898	1.058	0.295
		(49.85)		(50.01)	(2.74)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, traditional birth control	807	0	835	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union, modern birth control	807	45.725	835	48.623	2.898	1.058	0.295
		(49.85)		(50.01)	(2.74)		
Percent of WRA who take at least one method of birth control	1,558	25.481	1,565	27.093	1.611	0.95	0.346
		(43.59)		(44.46)	(1.70)		
Percent of adolescent girls (15–19) who take at least one method of birth control	265	13.208	255	11.765	-1.443	-0.488	0.628
		(33.92)		(32.28)	(2.96)		
Percent of women (20–49) who take at least one method of birth control	1,291	28.04	1,310	30.076	2.036	1.012	0.316
		(44.94)		(45.88)	(2.01)		
Indicator BL26							
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	1,486	46.164	342	51.17	5.005	1.452	0.152
		(49.87)		(50.06)	(3.45)		
Indicator BL36							
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control	1,766	78.709	463	81.857	3.149	1.494	0.141
		(40.95)		(38.58)	(2.11)		
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (15–19)	83	86.747	18	94.444	7.697*	1.789	0.082
		(34.11)		(23.57)	(4.30)		
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (20–29)	835	78.802	188	87.234	8.432***	3.156	0.003
		(40.90)		(33.46)	(2.67)		
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control (30–49)	848	77.83	257	77.043	-0.787	-0.24	0.811
		(41.56)		(42.14)	(3.28)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Number of contraceptive methods women in a union know (0–12)	1,766	4.18	463	4.199	0.019	0.17	0.866
		(2.23)		(2.16)	(0.11)		
Indicator BL37							
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	996	69.177	278	67.266	-1.911	-0.543	0.589
		(46.20)		(47.01)	(3.52)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (15–19)	51	80.392	11	81.818	1.426	0.127	0.9
		(40.10)		(40.45)	(11.22)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (20–29)	531	71.563	122	73.77	2.207	0.516	0.608
		(45.15)		(44.17)	(4.28)		
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods (30–49)	414	64.734	145	60.69	-4.045	-0.793	0.431
		(47.84)		(49.01)	(5.10)		

Table 107. Module F indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL16							
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on three of four of the criteria	3,466	33.612	766	36.031	2.419	1.309	0.196
		(47.24)		(48.04)	(1.85)		
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five of the criteria	3,466	30.208	766	32.115	1.907	1.132	0.263
		(45.92)		(46.72)	(1.69)		
Percent of households with water available year round	3,466	85.17	766	83.943	-1.228	-0.817	0.417
		(35.54)		(36.74)	(1.50)		
Percent of households with water available every day in the past 2 weeks	3,466	85.026	766	84.465	-0.561	-0.361	0.719
		(35.69)		(36.25)	(1.55)		
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	3,466	63.243	766	65.927	2.684	1.335	0.187
		(48.22)		(47.43)	(2.01)		
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	3,466	58.454	766	60.444	1.990	0.939	0.352
		(49.29)		(48.93)	(2.12)		
Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	529	16.635	100	12	-4.635	-1.036	0.307
		(37.27)		(32.66)	(4.47)		
Percent of households using basic drinking water services	529	14.556	100	10	-4.556	-1.064	0.295
		(35.30)		(30.15)	(4.28)		
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	529	20.817	100	19.514	-1.303	-0.34	0.736
		(41.67)		(33.67)	(3.84)		
Daily water use per capita at least 20 liters	466	20.601	89	16.854	-3.747	-0.845	0.403
		(40.49)		(37.65)	(4.43)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL17							
Percent with handwashing available	1,597	8.704	405	9.383	0.679	0.361	0.72
		(28.20)		(29.19)	(1.88)		
Percent with handwashing available—Permission to see	1,311	10.603	324	11.728	1.126	0.5	0.619
		(30.80)		(32.23)	(2.25)		
Indicator BL18							
Percent treating water	3,466	14.57	766	12.402	-2.168	-1.072	0.288
		(35.29)		(32.98)	(2.02)		
Percent with treated water by adding bleach or chlorine before drinking	3,466	0.317	766	0.261	-0.056	-0.355	0.724
		(5.63)		(5.11)	(0.16)		
Percent with treated water by flocculation before drinking	3,466	13.531	766	11.619	-1.913	-0.951	0.346
		(34.21)		(32.07)	(2.01)		
Percent with treated water by filtration before drinking	3,466	0.173	766	0	-0.173**	-2.214	0.031
		(4.16)		(0.00)	(0.08)		
Percent with treated water by solar disinfection	3,466	1.183	766	1.436	0.253	0.505	0.616
		(10.81)		(11.90)	(0.50)		
Percent with treated water by boiling before drinking	3,466	0.231	766	0.261	0.030	0.138	0.891
		(4.80)		(5.11)	(0.22)		
Indicator BL19							
Percent practicing open defecation	3,466	54.01	766	47.258	-6.752***	-3.631	0.001
		(49.85)		(49.96)	(1.86)		
Indicator BL27							

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	3,466	17.369	766	22.324	4.955***	2.788	0.007
		(37.89)		(41.67)	(1.78)		
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (shared allowed)	3,466	21.956	766	26.501	4.545**	2.404	0.02
		(41.40)		(44.16)	(1.89)		

Table 108. Module G indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL21							
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	2,731	93.629	657	95.89	2.262***	2.75	0.008
		(24.43)		(19.87)	(0.82)		
Percent of households growing haricot beans	2,377	2.23	593	2.698	0.468	0.958	0.342
		(14.77)		(16.22)	(0.49)		
Percent using at least one practice for haricot beans	53	98.113	16	100	1.887	0.901	0.379
		(13.74)		(0.00)	(2.09)		
Percent of households growing mung beans	2,377	0	593	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using at least one practice for mung beans							
Percent of households growing potatoes	2,377	22.171	593	25.632	3.462	1.66	0.103
		(41.55)		(43.70)	(2.08)		
Percent using at least one practice for potatoes	527	99.81	152	100	0.190	1.026	0.312
		(4.36)		(0.00)	(0.18)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of households using at least one practice for goats	154	96.104	52	100	3.896**	2.201	0.033
		(19.41)		(0.00)	(1.77)		
Percent of households using at least one practice for oxen	788	99.492	228	99.561	0.069	0.133	0.894
		(7.11)		(6.62)	(0.52)		
Percent of households using at least one practice for cows	560	99.107	180	99.444	0.337	0.462	0.646
		(9.42)		(7.45)	(0.73)		
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for goats	154	0.409	52	0.442	0.033	0.335	0.739
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.10)		
Percent using vaccination practices for goats	154	0.526	52	0.5	-0.026	-0.263	0.794
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.10)		
Percent using deworming practices for goats	154	0.052	52	0.058	0.006	0.185	0.854
		(0.22)		(0.24)	(0.03)		
Percent using castration practices for goats	154	0.026	52	0	-0.026*	-1.783	0.081
		(0.16)		(0.00)	(0.01)		
Percent using dehorning practices for goats	154	0	52	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using supplemental feeding practices for goats	154	0.058	52	0.058	-0.001	-0.018	0.986
		(0.24)		(0.24)	(0.04)		
Percent using artificial insemination for goats	154	0	52	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using pen feeding practices for goats	154	0.26	52	0.231	-0.029	-0.358	0.722
		(0.44)		(0.43)	(0.08)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using fodder production for goats	154	0.013	52	0	-0.013	-1.383	0.173
		(0.11)		(0.00)	(0.01)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for goats	154	0.019	52	0	-0.019	-1.339	0.187
		(0.14)		(0.00)	(0.01)		
Percent using the cut and carry system for goats	154	0	52	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		
Percent using controlled grazing for goats	154	0.11	52	0.038	-0.072**	-2.559	0.014
		(0.31)		(0.19)	(0.03)		
Percent not using any listed practices for goats	154	0.143	52	0.173	0.030	0.377	0.708
		(0.35)		(0.38)	(0.08)		
Percent using improved animal shelter practices for oxen	788	0.423	228	0.504	0.082**	2.183	0.033
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.04)		
Percent using vaccination practices for oxen	788	0.675	228	0.68	0.005	0.116	0.908
		(0.47)		(0.47)	(0.04)		
Percent using deworming practices for oxen	788	0.08	228	0.044	-0.036**	-2.388	0.021
		(0.27)		(0.21)	(0.02)		
Percent using castration practices for oxen	788	0.104	228	0.092	-0.012	-0.659	0.513
		(0.31)		(0.29)	(0.02)		
Percent using dehorning practices for oxen	788	0.004	228	0.009	0.005	1.024	0.31
		(0.06)		(0.09)	(0.00)		
Percent using supplemental feeding practices for oxen	788	0.061	228	0.088	0.027	1.203	0.234
		(0.24)		(0.28)	(0.02)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using artificial insemination for oxen	788	0.004	228	0.009	0.005	0.763	0.449
		(0.06)		(0.09)	(0.01)		
Percent using pen feeding practices for oxen	788	0.307	228	0.303	-0.004	-0.156	0.876
		(0.46)		(0.46)	(0.03)		
Percent using fodder production for oxen	788	0.02	228	0.026	0.006	0.691	0.493
		(0.14)		(0.16)	(0.01)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for oxen	788	0.013	228	0.009	-0.004	-0.56	0.578
		(0.11)		(0.09)	(0.01)		
Percent using the cut and carry system for oxen	788	0.003	228	0	-0.003	-1.519	0.135
		(0.05)		(0.00)	(0.00)		
Percent using controlled grazing for oxen	788	0.067	228	0.096	0.029	1.267	0.211
		(0.25)		(0.30)	(0.02)		
Percent using improved animal shelters for cows	560	0.443	180	0.467	0.024	0.512	0.611
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.05)		
Percent using vaccination practices for cows	560	0.552	180	0.606	0.054	1.187	0.24
		(0.50)		(0.49)	(0.05)		
Percent using deworming practices for cows	560	0.05	180	0.044	-0.006	-0.367	0.715
		(0.22)		(0.21)	(0.02)		
Percent using castration practices for cows	560	0.004	180	0.006	0.002	0.321	0.749
		(0.06)		(0.07)	(0.01)		
Percent using dehorning practices for cows	560	0	180	0	0.000		
		(0.00)		(0.00)	(.)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using supplemental feeding practices for cows	560	0.064	180	0.083	0.019	0.841	0.404
		(0.25)		(0.28)	(0.02)		
Percent using artificial insemination for cows	560	0.005	180	0.006	0.000	0.043	0.966
		(0.07)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Percent using pen feeding practices for cows	560	0.393	180	0.428	0.035	0.71	0.481
		(0.49)		(0.50)	(0.05)		
Percent using fodder production for cows	560	0.013	180	0.022	0.010	1.042	0.302
		(0.11)		(0.15)	(0.01)		
Percent using animal health worker/paravet services for cows	560	0.025	180	0.017	-0.008	-0.6	0.551
		(0.16)		(0.13)	(0.01)		
Percent using the cut and carry system for cows	560	0.002	180	0	-0.002	-1.021	0.312
		(0.04)		(0.00)	(0.00)		
Percent using controlled grazing for cows	560	0.07	180	0.072	0.003	0.14	0.889
		(0.25)		(0.26)	(0.02)		
Indicator BL22							
Percent of households raising goats	2,788	5.524	665	7.82	2.296	1.387	0.171
		(22.85)		(26.87)	(1.66)		
Total number of goats	154	3.669	52	4.058	0.389	1.135	0.262
		(2.29)		(2.19)	(0.34)		
Births per doe	138	0.467	48	0.536	0.069	0.786	0.436
		(0.49)		(0.45)	(0.09)		
Adult male goats	87	1.908	31	1.71	-0.198	-0.988	0.329

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(1.21)		(0.78)	(0.20)		
Adult female goats	138	1.971	48	2	0.029	0.158	0.875
		(1.06)		(0.74)	(0.18)		
Young male goats	43	1.302	26	1.308	0.005	0.045	0.964
		(0.51)		(0.47)	(0.12)		
Young female goats	53	1.34	21	1.333	-0.006	-0.041	0.967
		(0.48)		(0.58)	(0.15)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult male goats to be in good or moderate condition	87	17.241	31	29.032	11.791	1.248	0.219
		(37.99)		(46.14)	(9.45)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult female goats to be in good or moderate condition	138	16.667	48	16.667	-0.000	0	1
		(37.40)		(37.66)	(7.86)		
Percent of households who perceive their young male goats to be in good or moderate condition	43	23.256	26	15.385	-7.871	-0.546	0.589
		(42.75)		(36.79)	(14.41)		
Percent of households who perceive their young female goats to be in good or moderate condition	53	15.094	21	19.048	3.953	0.277	0.784
		(36.14)		(40.24)	(14.27)		
Average condition for adult male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	87	2.414	31	2.935	0.522*	1.684	0.1
		(1.25)		(1.36)	(0.31)		
Average condition for adult female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	138	2.326	48	2.479	0.153	0.532	0.597
		(1.23)		(1.27)	(0.29)		
Average condition for young male goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	43	2.302	26	2.346	0.044	0.101	0.921
		(1.24)		(1.32)	(0.44)		
	53	2.377	21	2.571	0.194	0.399	0.693

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Average condition for young female goats, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)		(1.11)		(1.36)	(0.49)		
Percent of households raising cows	2,788	20.086	665	27.068	6.982***	3.976	0
		(40.07)		(44.46)	(1.76)		
Average number of cows raised by households in the past 12 months	560	1.052	180	1.028	-0.024	-0.648	0.52
		(0.45)		(0.36)	(0.04)		
Average number of cows gifted or loaned by households in the past 12 months	560	0	180	0.017	0.017	1.448	0.153
		(0.00)		(0.17)	(0.01)		
Adult male cows	211	1.194	74	1.189	-0.005	-0.08	0.936
		(0.41)		(0.49)	(0.06)		
Adult female cows	517	1.091	170	1.124	0.033	0.481	0.632
		(0.55)		(0.80)	(0.07)		
Young male cows	128	1.117	41	1	-0.117**	-2.104	0.041
		(0.66)		(0.00)	(0.06)		
Young female cows	128	1.164	43	1.047	-0.118	-1.292	0.204
		(0.71)		(0.21)	(0.09)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult male cows to be in good or moderate condition	211	16.114	74	22.973	6.859	1.287	0.204
		(36.85)		(42.35)	(5.33)		
Percent of households who perceive their adult female cows to be in good or moderate condition	517	11.605	170	16.471	4.865	1.471	0.147
		(32.06)		(37.20)	(3.31)		
Percent of households who perceive their young male cows to be in good or moderate condition	128	17.969	41	17.073	-0.896	-0.149	0.882
		(38.54)		(38.09)	(6.01)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of households who perceive their young female cows to be in good or moderate condition	128	18.75	43	20.93	2.180	0.338	0.737
		(39.18)		(41.16)	(6.45)		
Average condition for adult male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	211	2.379	74	2.635	0.256*	1.68	0.099
		(1.13)		(1.14)	(0.15)		
Average condition for adult female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	517	2.132	170	2.3	0.168	1.622	0.111
		(1.11)		(1.21)	(0.10)		
Average condition for young male cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	128	2.414	41	2.366	-0.048	-0.217	0.829
		(1.18)		(1.28)	(0.22)		
Average condition for young female cows, 1 (emaciated)—5 (good)	128	2.477	43	2.442	-0.035	-0.153	0.879
		(1.21)		(1.30)	(0.23)		
Percent of households raising oxen	2,788	28.264	665	34.286	6.022**	2.504	0.015
		(45.04)		(47.50)	(2.41)		
Percent of households who perceive their oxen to be in good or moderate condition	788	14.721	228	19.737	5.016*	1.901	0.063
		(35.45)		(39.89)	(2.64)		
Average number of oxen gifted or loaned out to others	788	0.024	228	0.026	0.002	0.186	0.853
		(0.17)		(0.19)	(0.01)		
Indicator BL29							
Percent of households who used financial services	2,731	21.714	657	34.855	13.142***	5.914	0
		(41.24)		(47.69)	(2.22)		
Percent using agricultural credit	2,729	16.709	657	25.419	8.709***	5.786	0
		(37.31)		(43.57)	(1.51)		
Percent of households who saved	2,731	9.886	657	22.07	12.184***	7.23	0

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(29.85)		(41.50)	(1.69)		
Percent of households using insurance	2,731	0.659	657	0.457	-0.202	-0.659	0.513
		(8.09)		(6.75)	(0.31)		
Indicator BL30							
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity	1,266	91.232	330	95.152	3.919	1.656	0.103
		(28.29)		(21.51)	(2.37)		
Percent that purchased inputs for crops	1,266	74.013	330	76.364	2.351	0.704	0.484
		(43.87)		(42.55)	(3.34)		
Percent that purchased inputs for livestock	1,266	14.929	330	20.303	5.374*	1.925	0.059
		(35.65)		(40.29)	(2.79)		
Percent using training and extension services	1,266	3.87	330	3.939	0.069	0.047	0.963
		(19.30)		(19.48)	(1.48)		
Percent using contract farming	1,266	9.163	330	7.273	-1.890	-0.96	0.341
		(28.86)		(26.01)	(1.97)		
Percent drying produce	1,266	13.744	330	15.152	1.407	0.675	0.502
		(34.44)		(35.91)	(2.08)		
Percent processing produce	1,266	12.954	330	12.727	-0.227	-0.133	0.895
		(33.59)		(33.38)	(1.70)		
Percent trading or marketing produce through agricultural dealers and/or community associations	1,266	6.635	330	5.758	-0.877	-0.566	0.574
		(24.90)		(23.33)	(1.55)		
Percent using formal marketing systems for livestock	1,266	3.712	330	3.333	-0.379	-0.423	0.674
		(18.91)		(17.98)	(0.90)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent using improved storage for crops	1,266	25.039	330	24.242	-0.797	-0.243	0.809
		(43.34)		(42.92)	(3.28)		
Percent using pre- and post-harvest management	1,266	2.844	330	3.939	1.096	1.61	0.113
		(16.63)		(19.48)	(0.68)		
Percent using formal marketing systems for crops	1,266	1.738	330	1.818	0.080	0.107	0.915
		(13.07)		(13.38)	(0.75)		

Table 109. Module H indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL1							
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	3,466	93.999	766	95.953	1.954**	2.056	0.045
		(23.75)		(19.72)	(0.95)		
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,466	87.767	766	92.298	4.531***	3.114	0.003
		(32.77)		(26.68)	(1.45)		
Indicator BL2							
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	3,258	50.161	735	51.457	1.297*	1.694	0.096
		(19.18)		(17.83)	(0.77)		
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,042	43.181	707	44.041	0.860	0.879	0.383
		(20.13)		(19.72)	(0.98)		
Indicator BL40							
Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,466	1.005	766	0.962	-0.043**	-2.219	0.031
		(0.49)		(0.47)	(0.02)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,466	1.217	766	1.15	-0.067***	-2.716	0.009
		(0.60)		(0.57)	(0.02)		
Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	3,466	3.446	766	3.837	0.391***	5.178	0
		(1.50)		(1.50)	(0.08)		
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	24.066	766	23.044	-1.022**	-2.219	0.031
		(11.79)		(11.15)	(0.46)		
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	29.145	766	27.552	-1.593***	-2.716	0.009
		(14.45)		(13.74)	(0.59)		
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	3,466	82.553	766	91.914	9.362***	5.178	0
		(36.03)		(35.99)	(1.81)		

Table 110. Module J indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL32							
Percent of cash earners in a union	2,382	24.979	627	31.1	6.121**	2.287	0.026
		(43.30)		(46.33)	(2.68)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union	1,767	28.41	460	32.826	4.416	1.651	0.105
		(45.11)		(47.01)	(2.68)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union (15–19)	1	0	1	0	0.000		
		(.)		(.)	(.)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union (20–29)	322	32.919	64	35.938	3.018	0.326	0.746
		(47.07)		(48.36)	(9.25)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of male cash earners in a union (30+)	1,444	27.424	395	32.405	4.981*	1.813	0.075
		(44.63)		(46.86)	(2.75)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union	615	15.122	167	26.347	11.225**	2.454	0.017
		(35.86)		(44.18)	(4.57)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union (15–19)	18	27.778	2	0	-27.778	-1.706	
		(46.09)		(0.00)	(16.28)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union (20–29)	246	14.634	56	25	10.366*	1.82	
		(35.42)		(43.69)	(5.70)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union (30–49)	290	14.138	101	29.703	15.565**	2.476	
		(34.90)		(45.92)	(6.29)		
Percent of cash earners in a union, HH present	2,382	24.979	627	31.1	6.121**	2.287	0.026
		(43.30)		(46.33)	(2.68)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union, HH present	1,767	28.41	460	32.826	4.416	1.651	0.105
		(45.11)		(47.01)	(2.68)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union, HH present	615	15.122	167	26.347	11.225**	2.454	0.017
		(35.86)		(44.18)	(4.57)		
Indicator BL33							
Percent of female decision makers in a union	93	80.645	44	77.273	-3.372	-0.388	0.701
		(39.72)		(42.39)	(8.68)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (15–19)	5	80					
		(44.72)					
Percent of female decision makers in a union (20–29)	36	77.778	14	57.143	-20.635	-1.219	0.239

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(42.16)		(51.36)	(16.92)		
Percent of female decision makers in a union (30–49)	41	85.366	30	86.667	1.301	0.151	0.881
		(35.78)		(34.57)	(8.61)		
Indicator BL34							
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner	93	50.538	44	61.364	10.826	1.258	0.22
		(50.27)		(49.25)	(8.60)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (15–19)	5	60					
		(54.77)					
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (20–29)	36	47.222	14	42.857	-4.365	-0.284	0.78
		(50.63)		(51.36)	(15.36)		
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner (30–49)	41	58.537	30	70	11.463	1.299	0.208
		(49.88)		(46.61)	(8.82)		
Indicator BL35							
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	502	87.251	151	86.755	-0.496	-0.153	0.879
		(33.39)		(34.01)	(3.24)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (15–19)							
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (20–29)	106	83.019	23	82.609	-0.410	-0.056	0.956
		(37.73)		(38.76)	(7.32)		
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash (30+)	396	88.384	128	87.5	-0.884	-0.257	0.799
		(32.08)		(33.20)	(3.44)		

Table 111. Module K indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL41							
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	647	91.963	243	88.889	-3.074*	-1.783	0.08
		(27.21)		(31.49)	(1.72)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	524	94.275	185	90.27	-4.005*	-1.859	0.069
		(23.25)		(29.72)	(2.15)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	85	92.941	23	82.609	-10.332	-1.032	0.309
		(25.77)		(38.76)	(10.01)		
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group (30+)	439	94.533	162	91.358	-3.175	-1.207	0.233
		(22.76)		(28.19)	(2.63)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	69	78.261	22	72.727	-5.534	-0.566	0.576
		(41.55)		(45.58)	(9.78)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (20–29)	69	78.261	22	72.727	-5.534	-0.566	0.576
		(41.55)		(45.58)	(9.78)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group (30–49)	49	89.796	33	93.939	4.143	0.702	0.488
		(30.58)		(24.23)	(5.90)		
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	647	91.963	243	88.889	-3.074*	-1.783	0.08
		(27.21)		(31.49)	(1.72)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	524	94.275	185	90.27	-4.005*	-1.859	0.069
		(23.25)		(29.72)	(2.15)		
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group, HH present	123	82.114	58	84.483	2.369	0.42	0.677
		(38.48)		(36.52)	(5.64)		
Indicator BL42							
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit	2,382	21.033	627	30.144	9.111***	3.791	0
		(40.76)		(45.92)	(2.40)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	1,767	22.75	460	30.652	7.902**	2.508	0.015
		(41.93)		(46.16)	(3.15)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (20–19)	322	22.981	64	32.813	9.831*	1.814	0.076
		(42.14)		(47.32)	(5.42)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit (30+)	1,444	22.715	395	30.38	7.665**	2.075	0.043
		(41.91)		(46.05)	(3.69)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	615	16.098	167	28.743	12.645***	4.181	0
		(36.78)		(45.39)	(3.02)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (15–19)	18	0	2	50	50.000	1.322	0.211
		(0.00)		(70.71)	(37.81)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (20–29)	246	23.171	56	33.929	10.758*	1.965	0.055
		(42.28)		(47.78)	(5.47)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit (30–49)	290	13.448	101	26.733	13.284***	2.77	0.008

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(34.18)		(44.48)	(4.80)		
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit, HH present	2,296	18.075	592	26.014	7.939***	3.399	0.001
		(38.49)		(43.91)	(2.34)		
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit, HH present	1,767	22.75	460	30.652	7.902**	2.508	0.015
		(41.93)		(46.16)	(3.15)		
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit, HH present	615	16.098	167	28.743	12.645***	4.181	0
		(36.78)		(45.39)	(3.02)		
Indicator BL43							
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions	501	63.074	189	65.079	2.006	0.542	0.59
		(48.31)		(47.80)	(3.70)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions	402	68.159	141	70.922	2.763	0.717	0.477
		(46.64)		(45.57)	(3.85)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	N/a		N/a				
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)	74	83.784	21	90.476	6.692	0.912	0.369
		(37.11)		(30.08)	(7.34)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30+)	328	64.634	120	67.5	2.866	0.637	0.527
		(47.88)		(47.03)	(4.50)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions	99	42.424	48	47.917	5.492	0.635	0.529
		(49.67)		(50.49)	(8.65)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (15–19)	N/a		N/a				

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (20–29)	57	36.842	19	21.053	-15.789	-1.421	0.167
		(48.67)		(41.89)	(11.11)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions (30–49)	39	46.154	27	66.667	20.513	1.372	0.181
		(50.50)		(48.04)	(14.95)		
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	501	63.074	189	65.079	2.006	0.542	0.59
		(48.31)		(47.80)	(3.70)		
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	402	68.159	141	70.922	2.763	0.717	0.477
		(46.64)		(45.57)	(3.85)		
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions, HH present	99	42.424	48	47.917	5.492	0.635	0.529
		(49.67)		(50.49)	(8.65)		

Table 112. Module R indicators

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Indicator BL08							
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	295	46.097	104	46.333	0.236	0.104	0.917
		(19.60)		(17.60)	(2.26)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	600	37.301	205	38.923	1.622	1.189	0.24
		(18.16)		(16.04)	(1.36)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	1,155	49.378	308	53.452	4.074***	3.433	0.001
		(15.61)		(14.96)	(1.19)		
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices and improved	3,069	41.076	699	45.769	4.693***	5.82	0
		(15.46)		(14.98)	(0.81)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,112	10.447	700	10.73	0.283**	2.436	0.018
		(2.35)		(2.08)	(0.12)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.787	767	1.888	0.101	1.048	0.299
		(1.86)		(1.92)	(0.10)		
Linking social capital (0–4)	3,468	0.468	767	0.434	-0.034	-0.712	0.48
		(0.92)		(0.92)	(0.05)		
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	3,466	0.696	767	0.844	0.147**	2.02	0.048
		(1.12)		(1.19)	(0.07)		
Education/training index (0–8)	3,464	1.361	767	1.703	0.342***	5.836	0
		(1.17)		(1.21)	(0.06)		
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	3,468	2.131	767	2.297	0.166***	3.818	0
		(0.98)		(1.00)	(0.04)		
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,266	0.826	330	0.87	0.043**	2.043	0.046
		(0.38)		(0.34)	(0.02)		
Access to financial resources (0–1)	636	0.564	221	0.557	-0.008	-0.165	0.869
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.05)		
Exposure to information index (0–19)	3,468	3.574	767	4.155	0.582***	2.835	0.006
		(2.80)		(3.09)	(0.21)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.296	765	10.754	1.458***	7.149	0
		(3.98)		(4.02)	(0.20)		
Indicator BL09							
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	2,729	42.039	657	45.315	3.276***	3.885	0

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(16.59)		(18.25)	(0.84)		
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	3,423	34.533	765	38.895	4.362***	5.358	0
		(17.58)		(19.41)	(0.81)		
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	3,468	2.174	767	2.253	0.079	0.848	0.4
		(1.84)		(1.90)	(0.09)		
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	3,466	0.092	767	0.201	0.109***	6.623	0
		(0.29)		(0.40)	(0.02)		
Remittances index (0–1)	3,468	0.005	767	0.001	-0.004*	-1.914	0.061
		(0.07)		(0.04)	(0.00)		
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.296	765	10.754	1.458***	7.149	0
		(3.98)		(4.02)	(0.20)		
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	3,468	0.63	767	0.712	0.082***	2.857	0.006
		(0.63)		(0.65)	(0.03)		
Access to insurance index (0–1)	2,731	0.007	657	0.005	-0.002	-0.659	0.513
		(0.08)		(0.07)	(0.00)		
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	3,468	0.535	767	0.511	-0.024	-0.958	0.342
		(0.50)		(0.50)	(0.03)		
Indicator BL23							
Mean ability to recover from shocks & stresses index	3,431	4.57	761	4.643	0.073	0.948	0.347
		(1.25)		(1.30)	(0.08)		
Ability to recover index (2–6)	3,439	4.569	763	4.64	0.071	0.93	0.356
		(1.25)		(1.31)	(0.08)		

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
Shock exposure index (0–168)	3,449	27.115	764	29.334	2.219**	2.486	0.016
		(13.87)		(15.63)	(0.89)		
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	3,468	4.415	767	4.737	0.322**	2.407	0.02
		(2.36)		(2.54)	(0.13)		
Indicator BL25							
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	26	77.924	15	78.114	0.189	0.051	0.96
		(23.91)		(5.40)	(3.75)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	3,171	63.943	703	64.302	0.359	0.384	0.703
		(21.67)		(21.18)	(0.93)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	3,171	63.763	703	64.157	0.393	0.421	0.675
		(21.57)		(21.10)	(0.93)		
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	26	77.924	15	78.114	0.189	0.051	0.96
		(23.91)		(5.40)	(3.75)		
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3,180	1.735	703	1.782	0.047	1.083	0.284
		(0.76)		(0.80)	(0.04)		
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	3,462	0.19	767	0.19	0.001	0.036	0.971
		(0.47)		(0.47)	(0.02)		
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	3,465	0.788	767	0.797	0.009	0.623	0.536
		(0.41)		(0.40)	(0.01)		
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	3,468	0.014	767	0.017	0.003	0.439	0.662
		(0.12)		(0.13)	(0.01)		
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.787	767	1.888	0.101	1.048	0.299

Outcome	N	IE	N	Non-IE	Difference	T-stat difference	P-value difference
		(1.86)		(1.92)	(0.10)		
Linking social capital (0–4)	3,468	0.468	767	0.434	-0.034	-0.712	0.48
		(0.92)		(0.92)	(0.05)		
Social cohesion index (0–3)	3,466	0.696	767	0.842	0.147*	1.977	0.053
		(1.12)		(1.19)	(0.07)		
Local decision making index (0–1)	3,462	0.944	767	0.961	0.017**	2.286	0.026
		(0.23)		(0.19)	(0.01)		
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	3,468	1.715	767	1.728	0.013	0.513	0.61
		(0.48)		(0.46)	(0.02)		
Gender index (0–3)	3,468	2.762	767	2.807	0.045	1.624	0.11
		(0.49)		(0.43)	(0.03)		
Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	26	0.923	16	1	0.077	1.65	0.121
		(0.27)		(0.00)	(0.05)		
Indicator BL38							
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	3,468	43.804	767	44.997	1.193	0.74	0.463
		(34.46)		(35.16)	(1.61)		
Bonding sub-index (0–100)	3,468	48.702	767	49.413	0.711	0.433	0.666
		(37.05)		(37.26)	(1.64)		
Bridging sub-index (0–100)	3,468	38.906	767	40.58	1.674	0.992	0.326
		(36.13)		(36.80)	(1.69)		

ANNEX F: SUMMARY TABLES BY WOREDA

Table 113. Module B indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Household-level sample characteristics								
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	1,372	0.46	319	0.66	716	0.56	1,061	0.53
		(0.61)		(0.68)		(0.67)		(0.62)
Percent of HHs who are in a union	1,372	60.57	319	53.61	716	65.64	1,061	67.3
		(48.89)		(49.95)		(47.52)		(46.94)
Percent of HHs who are divorced, widowed, or separated	1,372	37.03	319	42.01	716	31.84	1,061	30.35
		(48.31)		(49.43)		(46.62)		(46.00)
Average age of HH	1,372	47.27	319	37.14	716	40.52	1,061	41.45
		(15.57)		(10.24)		(13.33)		(14.05)
Percent of HHs that are female	1,372	36.3	319	44.2	716	31.98	1,061	29.5
		(48.10)		(49.74)		(46.67)		(45.63)
Average age of female HH	498	50.38	141	33.04	229	42.93	313	45.12
		(13.74)		(9.18)		(13.07)		(13.66)
Percent of HHs that are male	1,372	63.7	319	55.8	716	68.02	1,061	70.5
		(48.10)		(49.74)		(46.67)		(45.63)
Average of male HH	874	45.49	178	40.39	487	39.39	748	39.91
		(16.27)		(9.88)		(13.32)		(13.94)
Percent of HH with some schooling	1,372	22.96	319	29.15	716	23.74	1,060	38.87

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
		(42.07)		(45.52)		(42.58)		(48.77)
Percent of female HHs with some schooling	498	10.64	141	24.82	229	11.35	313	21.09
		(30.87)		(43.35)		(31.79)		(40.86)
Percent of male HHs with some schooling	874	29.98	178	32.58	487	29.57	747	46.32
		(45.84)		(47.00)		(45.68)		(49.90)
Individual-level sample characteristics								
Average age	5,404	26.68	1,279	19.66	2,649	23.19	3,882	24.21
		(20.43)		(15.43)		(18.03)		(18.11)
Percent of children under 5 years old	5,404	11.71	1,279	16.58	2,649	15.25	3,882	14.5
		(32.16)		(37.20)		(35.96)		(35.22)
Percent of children (5–14 years old)	5,404	21.58	1,279	30.73	2,649	24.08	3,882	19.81
		(41.14)		(46.15)		(42.77)		(39.86)
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	5,404	66.71	1,279	52.7	2,649	60.66	3,882	65.69
		(47.13)		(49.95)		(48.86)		(47.48)
Percent of females	5,404	54.92	1,279	52.54	2,649	53.15	3,882	53.4
		(49.76)		(49.95)		(49.91)		(49.89)
Percent of WRA	5,404	30.24	1,279	29.63	2,649	31.97	3,882	31.97
		(45.93)		(45.68)		(46.65)		(46.64)
Percent of adults who are in a union	3,605	49.07	674	51.19	1,607	59.86	2,550	58.08
		(50.00)		(50.02)		(49.03)		(49.35)
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	3,605	42.02	674	39.02	1,607	35.22	2,549	52.49

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
		(49.37)		(48.82)		(47.78)		(49.95)
Percent of adults who are farmers	3,605	65.8	674	54.01	1,611	48.79	2,550	56.31
		(47.45)		(49.88)		(50.00)		(49.61)
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work in the last 12 months	3,981	50.69	784	35.59	1,803	50.25	2,812	67.99
		(50.00)		(47.91)		(50.01)		(46.66)
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work and were paid in cash	2,925	32.89	724	30.25	1,465	38.77	1,911	52.9
		(46.99)		(45.97)		(48.74)		(49.93)

Table 114. Module C indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	N	N	All	N	All
Indicator BL06								
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	1,288	4.61	318	5.01	687	4.48	995	5.19
		(1.90)		(2.46)		(2.15)		(1.56)
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	1,288	99.07	318	100	687	98.54	995	99.1
		(9.61)		(0.00)		(11.99)		(9.47)
Percent of households that experienced moderate-or-severe food insecurity	1,288	73.14	318	74.84	687	65.21	995	82.81
		(44.34)		(43.46)		(47.66)		(37.74)
Percent of households that experienced severe food insecurity	1,288	14.36	318	40.88	687	22.27	995	20.6
		(35.09)		(49.24)		(41.64)		(40.47)
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	1,288	11.65	318	5.03	687	5.39	995	5.83
		(32.09)		(21.89)		(22.59)		(23.44)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	1,288	0.93	318	0	687	1.46	995	0.9
		(9.61)		(0.00)		(11.99)		(9.47)
Worried: Percent of households that were worried they would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	93.25	318	75.79	687	85.15	995	98.49
		(25.11)		(42.91)		(35.58)		(12.19)
Healthy: Percent of households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	89.6	318	99.69	687	94.76	995	89.85
		(30.54)		(5.61)		(22.30)		(30.22)
Ate few: Percent of households that ate only a few kinds of food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	85.17	318	75.16	687	79.04	995	97.29
		(35.55)		(43.28)		(40.73)		(16.26)
Skipped meals: Percent of households that had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources	1,288	71.97	318	74.21	687	64.19	995	79.8
		(44.93)		(43.81)		(47.98)		(40.17)
Ate less: Percent of households that ate less than they thought they should because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	65.76	318	72.33	687	62.74	995	83.12
		(47.47)		(44.81)		(48.39)		(37.48)
Runout: Percent of households that did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	24.3	318	48.74	687	33.33	995	42.21
		(42.91)		(50.06)		(47.17)		(49.41)
Hungry: Percent of households that were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources	1,288	17.62	318	50	687	23	995	21.11
		(38.12)		(50.08)		(42.11)		(40.83)
No food whole day: Percent of households that went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources	1,288	13.51	318	5.35	687	5.82	995	7.34
		(34.20)		(22.53)		(23.43)		(26.09)
Indicator BL10								

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	N	N	All	N	All
Food consumption score (0–112)	1,275	38.02	314	37.55	661	29	984	35.53
		(9.56)		(7.91)		(11.92)		(8.12)
Percent with poor consumption score (<22)	1,275	7.53	314	7.01	661	39.64	984	10.06
		(26.40)		(25.57)		(48.95)		(30.10)
Percent with borderline consumption score (22–35)	1,275	14.9	314	8.6	661	11.5	984	20.12
		(35.62)		(28.08)		(31.92)		(40.11)
Percent with acceptable consumption score (>35)	1,275	77.57	314	84.39	661	48.87	984	69.82
		(41.73)		(36.35)		(50.02)		(45.93)
Percent consuming staples	1,275	6.85	314	6.94	661	6.89	984	6.83
		(0.95)		(0.59)		(0.76)		(0.92)
Percent consuming pulses	1,275	6.16	314	6.45	661	4.1	984	6.09
		(2.07)		(1.77)		(3.41)		(2.12)
Percent consuming vegetables	1,275	0.78	314	0.05	661	0.13	984	0.1
		(1.83)		(0.50)		(0.78)		(0.67)
Percent consuming fruit	1,275	0.34	314	0.02	661	0.08	984	0.04
		(1.10)		(0.28)		(0.68)		(0.47)
Percent consuming meat and fish	1,275	0.27	314	0.11	661	0.05	984	0.11
		(1.12)		(0.80)		(0.53)		(0.78)
Percent consuming milk and dairy	1,275	0.09	314	0.13	661	0.05	984	0.06
		(0.74)		(0.92)		(0.50)		(0.60)
Percent consuming sugar	1,275	1.05	314	0.63	661	0.2	984	0.14

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	N	N	All	N	All
		(2.17)		(1.92)		(0.99)		(0.84)
Percent consuming oil	1,275	5.55	314	5.99	661	4.43	984	5.48
		(2.47)		(2.35)		(3.25)		(2.59)
Percent consuming condiments	1,275	6.76	314	6.76	661	6.23	984	6.76
		(1.23)		(1.24)		(1.94)		(1.17)

Table 115. Module D indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL12								
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a MAD	172	2.91	62	0	97	0	145	0
		(16.85)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming a diet of minimum meal frequency	172	79.07	62	66.13	98	71.43	145	75.17
		(40.80)		(47.71)		(45.41)		(43.35)
Percent consuming breastmilk	172	95.93	62	82.26	98	92.86	145	95.17
		(19.82)		(38.51)		(25.89)		(21.51)
Percent consuming grains, roots, tubers	172	73.84	62	46.77	98	66.33	145	79.31
		(44.08)		(50.30)		(47.50)		(40.65)
Percent consuming legumes and nuts	172	61.63	62	25.81	98	35.71	145	48.97
		(48.77)		(44.11)		(48.16)		(50.16)
Percent consuming dairy products	172	1.74	62	8.06	98	3.06	145	6.21
		(13.13)		(27.45)		(17.32)		(24.21)
Percent consuming meat	172	1.74	62	0	98	0	145	0.69
		(13.13)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(8.30)
Percent consuming eggs	172	4.07	62	0	98	0	145	1.38
		(19.82)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(11.70)
Percent consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables and fruits	172	17.44	62	1.61	98	2.04	145	6.21
		(38.06)		(12.70)		(14.21)		(24.21)
Percent consuming other vegetable and fruits	172	13.37	62	0	98	0	145	1.38

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
		(34.13)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(11.70)
Indicator BL13								
Percent of children (under 6 months) that exclusively breastfed	58	67.24	20	55	26	73.08	58	74.14
Indicator BL14								
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	545	12.84	176	18.18	300	3.33	479	8.98
		(33.49)		(38.68)		(17.98)		(28.62)
Indicator BL15								
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	70	95.71	32	100	10	90	43	100
		(20.40)		(0.00)		(31.62)		(0.00)
Indicator BL39								
Percent of children (6–23 months) consuming MDD	172	2.91	62	0	97	0	145	0
		(16.85)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)

Table 116. Module E indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
Indicator BL11								
MDD score	1,332	2.14	315	1.77	711	1.6	1,036	1.93
		(0.92)		(0.61)		(0.65)		(0.66)
Percent of women consuming a diet with MDD	1,332	2.25	315	0	711	0	1,036	0.1
		(14.84)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(3.11)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent consuming grains and roots	1,332	88.06	315	98.41	711	94.66	1,036	93.63
		(32.43)		(12.52)		(22.51)		(24.43)
Percent consuming pulses	1,332	83.18	315	70.48	711	57.38	1,036	84.07
		(37.42)		(45.69)		(49.49)		(36.61)
Percent consuming nuts and seeds (including groundnuts)	1,332	0.15	315	0	711	0	1,036	0.29
		(3.87)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(5.38)
Percent consuming dairy	1,332	0.38	315	0	711	1.55	1,036	0.29
		(6.12)		(0.00)		(12.35)		(5.38)
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	1,332	2.1	315	0.95	711	1.55	1,036	1.16
		(14.35)		(9.73)		(12.35)		(10.71)
Percent consuming eggs	1,332	2.03	315	0.32	711	0.42	1,036	1.06
		(14.10)		(5.63)		(6.49)		(10.25)
Percent consuming dark green leafy vegetables	1,332	4.73	315	0.95	711	0.7	1,036	0.58
		(21.24)		(9.73)		(8.36)		(7.59)
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	1,332	21.85	315	3.81	711	2.53	1,036	10.33
		(41.34)		(19.17)		(15.72)		(30.45)
Percent consuming other vegetables	1,332	5.71	315	2.54	711	0.84	1,036	1.74
		(23.20)		(15.76)		(9.15)		(13.07)
Percent consuming other fruit	1,332	5.71	315	0	711	0.28	1,036	0.29
		(23.20)		(0.00)		(5.30)		(5.38)
Indicator BL20								

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
CPR of non-pregnant WRA in a union	595	51.09	135	24.44	364	46.7	548	48.91
		(50.03)		(43.14)		(49.96)		(50.03)
Indicator BL26								
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	530	44.72	179	31.28	312	39.74	465	57.85
		(49.77)		(46.50)		(49.02)		(49.43)
Indicator BL36								
Percent of women in a union who have knowledge of modern birth control	652	73.16	141	79.43	420	89.52	553	76.85
		(44.35)		(40.56)		(30.66)		(42.22)
Number of contraceptive methods women in a union know (0–12)	652	4.15	141	3.79	420	5.46	553	3.34
		(2.21)		(1.47)		(2.83)		(1.26)
Indicator BL37								
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	370	46.49	36	47.22	215	86.98	375	83.47
		(49.94)		(50.63)		(33.73)		(37.20)

Table 117. Module F indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL16								
Percent of households using basic drinking water services	197	13.71	22	4.55	82	20.73	228	14.04
		(34.48)		(21.32)		(40.79)		(34.81)
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five of the criteria	1,372	33.89	318	6.92	716	25.42	1,060	35.66
		(47.35)		(25.42)		(43.57)		(47.92)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent of households with water available year round	1,372	87.17	318	73.9	716	93.85	1,060	80.09
		(33.45)		(43.99)		(24.03)		(39.95)
Percent of households with water available every day in the past two weeks	1,372	84.77	318	75.47	716	92.04	1,060	83.49
		(35.95)		(43.09)		(27.09)		(37.14)
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	1,372	73.4	318	29.56	716	45.53	1,060	72.17
		(44.20)		(45.70)		(49.83)		(44.84)
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	1,372	57	318	35.53	716	64.39	1,060	63.21
		(49.53)		(47.94)		(47.92)		(48.25)
Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	197	16.75	22	9.09	82	24.39	228	14.47
		(37.44)		(29.42)		(43.21)		(35.26)
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	197	32.12	22	18.44	82	14.47	228	13.56
		(57.62)		(17.50)		(9.06)		(30.60)
Indicator BL17								
Percent with handwashing available	772	14.64	67	2.99	100	5	655	2.9
		(35.37)		(17.15)		(21.90)		(16.80)
Percent with handwashing available—No toilet facility	1,372	8.24	318	0.63	716	0.7	1,060	1.79
		(27.50)		(7.92)		(8.33)		(13.27)
Indicator BL18								
Percent treating water	1,372	12.83	318	6.92	716	11.45	1,060	21.23
		(33.45)		(25.42)		(31.87)		(40.91)
Indicator BL19								

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent practicing open defecation	1,372	43.73	318	78.93	716	86.03	1,060	38.21
		(49.62)		(40.84)		(34.69)		(48.61)
Indicator BL27								
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	1,372	17.78	318	8.81	716	3.63	1,060	28.68
		(38.25)		(28.38)		(18.72)		(45.25)

Table 118. Module G indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL21								
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	1,146	93.11	189	85.71	512	88.87	884	98.76
		(25.35)		(35.09)		(31.48)		(11.09)
Percent of households growing haricot beans	937	1.17	180	0	423	2.6	837	3.7
		(10.78)		(0.00)		(15.93)		(18.90)
Percent using at least one practice for haricot beans	11	100			11	90.91	31	100
		(0.00)				(30.15)		(0.00)
Percent of households growing mung beans	937	0	180	0	423	0	837	0
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent using at least one practice for mung beans	0		0			0	0	
Percent of households growing potatoes	937	40.23	180	0	423	13	837	11.35
		(49.06)		(0.00)		(33.67)		(31.74)
Percent using at least one practice for potatoes	377	99.73			55	100	95	100
		(5.15)				(0.00)		(0.00)
Indicator BL22								
Percent of households raising goats	1,169	5.39	200	17	517	7.35	902	2.11
		(22.59)		(37.66)		(26.12)		(14.37)
Percent of households using at least one practice for goats	63	100	34	88.24	38	97.37	19	94.74
		(0.00)		(32.70)		(16.22)		(22.94)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent of households raising cows	1,169	24.29	200	17.5	517	24.56	902	12.64
		(42.90)		(38.09)		(43.09)		(33.25)
Percent of households using at least one practice for cows	284	99.65	35	88.57	127	100	114	100
		(5.93)		(32.28)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Percent of households raising oxen	1,169	24.38	200	21	517	47.58	902	23.84
		(42.96)		(40.83)		(49.99)		(42.63)
Percent of households using at least one practice for oxen	285	99.65	42	92.86	246	100	215	100
		(5.92)		(26.07)		(0.00)		(0.00)
Indicator BL29								
Percent of households who used financial services	1,146	19.98	189	9.52	512	24.22	884	25.11
		(40.00)		(29.43)		(42.88)		(43.39)
Percent using agricultural credit	1,145	14.24	189	6.88	511	20.74	884	19.68
		(34.96)		(25.38)		(40.59)		(39.78)
Percent of households who saved	1,146	12.57	189	4.76	512	9.18	884	7.92
		(33.16)		(21.35)		(28.90)		(27.02)
Percent of households using insurance	1,146	0.17	189	1.06	512	1.17	884	0.9
		(4.18)		(10.26)		(10.77)		(9.48)
Indicator BL30								
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity	408	92.16	120	60.83	187	93.58	551	96.37
		(26.92)		(49.02)		(24.57)		(18.72)
Percent that purchased inputs for crops	408	85.78	120	26.67	187	82.89	551	72.6

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
		(34.96)		(44.41)		(37.76)		(44.64)
Percent that purchased inputs for livestock	408	15.93	120	6.67	187	14.97	551	15.97
		(36.64)		(25.05)		(35.78)		(36.67)
Percent using training and extension services	408	3.19	120	0	187	1.6	551	5.99
		(17.59)		(0.00)		(12.60)		(23.75)
Percent using contract farming	408	16.18	120	1.67	187	2.14	551	7.99
		(36.87)		(12.86)		(14.51)		(27.13)
Percent drying produce	408	24.51	120	0.83	187	4.81	551	11.62
		(43.07)		(9.13)		(21.46)		(32.07)
Percent processing produce	408	9.8	120	0	187	33.16	551	11.25
		(29.77)		(0.00)		(47.20)		(31.63)
Percent trading or marketing produce through agricultural dealers and/or community associations	408	19.12	120	0	187	0	551	1.09
		(39.37)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(10.39)
Percent using formal marketing systems for livestock	408	5.88	120	0	187	1.6	551	3.63
		(23.56)		(0.00)		(12.60)		(18.72)
Percent using improved storage for crops	408	26.23	120	40	187	0	551	29.4
		(44.04)		(49.20)		(0.00)		(45.60)
Percent using pre- and post-harvest management	408	0.98	120	0	187	0.53	551	5.63
		(9.86)		(0.00)		(7.31)		(23.06)
Percent using formal marketing systems for crops	408	0.25	120	0	187	1.6	551	3.27
		(4.95)		(0.00)		(12.60)		(17.79)

Table 119. Module H indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL40								
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	1,370	21.51	319	23.03	716	23.09	1,061	20.6
		(10.33)		(10.58)		(10.35)		(8.51)
Daily food expenditure per adult equivalent (Birr)	1,370	25.65	319	28.46	716	28.05	1,061	24.7
		(12.56)		(13.63)		(12.50)		(10.22)
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	1,370	91.82	319	102.38	716	93.56	1,061	81.51
		(41.20)		(35.16)		(38.25)		(31.58)
Indicator BL1								
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	1,370	96.74	319	95.15	716	96.53	1,061	98.48
		(17.78)		(21.51)		(18.32)		(12.24)
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,370	92.87	319	88.83	716	89.92	1,061	95.97
		(25.74)		(31.55)		(30.13)		(19.69)
Indicator BL2								
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	1,283	53.81	284	51.52	665	50.51	1,026	54.84
		(19.22)		(17.23)		(18.98)		(16.44)
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	1,206	47.23	248	44.08	604	43.25	984	47.03
		(21.05)		(17.98)		(19.82)		(18.01)

Table 120. Module J indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL32								
Percent of cash earners in a union	881	33.71	214	2.34	495	21.82	792	23.36
		(47.30)		(15.14)		(41.34)		(42.34)
Percent of male cash earners in a union	675	36	94	5.32	387	24.29	611	26.19
		(48.04)		(22.56)		(42.94)		(44.00)
Percent of female cash earners in a union	206	26.21	120	0	108	12.96	181	13.81
		(44.09)		(0.00)		(33.75)		(34.60)
Indicator BL33								
Percent of female decision makers in a union	54	87.04	n/a		14	35.71	25	92
		(33.90)				(49.72)		(27.69)
Indicator BL34								
Percent of female cash earners in a union with decision making power over spouse partner	54	55.56	N/a		14	14.29	25	60
		(50.16)				(36.31)		(50.00)
Indicator BL35								
Percent of male cash earners in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	243	92.59	5	60	94	65.96	160	92.5
		(26.24)		(54.77)		(47.64)		(26.42)

Table 121. Module K indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL41								

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	241	98.34	18	100	161	88.82	227	86.78
		(12.80)		(0.00)		(31.61)		(33.94)
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	215	98.6	13	100	116	91.38	180	90.56
		(11.76)		(0.00)		(28.19)		(29.33)
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	26	96.15	5	100	45	82.22	47	72.34
		(19.61)		(0.00)		(38.66)		(45.22)
Indicator BL42								
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit	881	17.14	214	3.74	495	30.3	792	24.24
		(37.71)		(19.01)		(46.00)		(42.88)
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	675	19.85	94	6.38	387	27.65	611	25.37
		(39.92)		(24.58)		(44.78)		(43.55)
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	206	8.25	120	1.67	108	39.81	181	20.44
		(27.58)		(12.86)		(49.18)		(40.44)
Indicator BL43								
Percent of people in a union who report making borrowing decisions	151	51.66	8	75	150	60	192	73.96
		(50.14)		(46.29)		(49.15)		(44.00)
Percent of men in a union who report making borrowing decisions	134	52.99	6	83.33	107	68.22	155	80.65
		(50.10)		(40.82)		(46.78)		(39.64)
Percent of women in a union who report making borrowing decisions	17	41.18	2	50	43	39.53	37	45.95
		(50.73)		(70.71)		(49.47)		(50.52)

Table 122. Module R indicators

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
Indicator BL08								
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	112	58.41	10	29.95	49	32.18	124	41.77
		(21.10)		(12.45)		(15.10)		(12.69)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	218	40.84	13	32.52	138	37.83	231	33.91
		(19.03)		(11.90)		(19.54)		(16.05)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	394	53.21	115	40.42	174	40.28	472	51.71
		(16.31)		(13.86)		(12.99)		(14.10)
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance s. practices and improved	1,251	40.41	268	38.54	615	40.65	935	42.97
		(15.45)		(15.97)		(15.86)		(14.87)
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	1,264	10.92	287	9.45	623	10.38	938	10.16
		(2.34)		(2.84)		(2.46)		(1.95)
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	1,372	1.57	319	2.4	716	1.45	1,061	2.11
		(1.87)		(2.00)		(1.04)		(2.14)
Linking social capital (0–4)	1,372	0.21	319	1.42	716	0.55	1,061	0.46
		(0.61)		(1.19)		(1.24)		(0.69)
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	1,370	0.56	319	0.94	716	0.85	1,061	0.7
		(1.01)		(1.24)		(1.15)		(1.17)
Education/training index (0–8)	1,369	1.23	319	0.83	716	1.32	1,060	1.72
		(0.98)		(0.90)		(1.42)		(1.20)
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	1,372	2.09	319	1.97	716	2.14	1,061	2.23

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
		(1.03)		(0.77)		(0.92)		(0.99)
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	408	0.8	120	0.79	187	0.55	551	0.95
		(0.40)		(0.41)		(0.50)		(0.22)
Access to financial resources (0–1)	231	0.42	13	0.31	139	0.57	253	0.71
		(0.49)		(0.48)		(0.50)		(0.46)
Exposure to information index (0–19)	1,372	3.77	319	2.59	716	3.21	1,061	3.86
		(3.06)		(2.10)		(3.02)		(2.35)
Asset ownership index—total type (0–45)	1,363	9.73	295	6.72	707	8.95	1,059	9.69
		(4.09)		(3.64)		(3.81)		(3.75)
Indicator BL09								
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	1,145	42.48	189	49.29	512	38.29	883	42.09
		(17.14)		(13.62)		(11.40)		(18.34)
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to Insurance	1,363	34.19	295	40.49	707	29.9	1,058	36.4
		(18.61)		(14.70)		(12.41)		(19.06)
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	1,372	2.06	319	2.67	716	1.96	1,061	2.32
		(1.85)		(1.87)		(1.27)		(2.09)
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	1,372	0.12	318	0.03	716	0.1	1,060	0.07
		(0.33)		(0.16)		(0.30)		(0.25)
Remittances index (0–1)	1,372	0	319	0	716	0.01	1,061	0.01
		(0.04)		(0.00)		(0.09)		(0.09)
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	1,363	9.73	295	6.72	707	8.95	1,059	9.69

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
		(4.09)		(3.64)		(3.81)		(3.75)
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	1,372	0.48	319	0.88	716	0.46	1,061	0.86
		(0.58)		(0.47)		(0.52)		(0.70)
Access to insurance index (0–1)	1,146	0	189	0.01	512	0.01	884	0.01
		(0.04)		(0.10)		(0.11)		(0.09)
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	1,372	0.65	319	0.85	716	0.44	1,061	0.36
		(0.48)		(0.36)		(0.50)		(0.48)
Indicator BL23								
Mean ability to recover from shocks and stresses index	1,363	4.58	319	5.03	698	4.47	1,051	4.49
		(1.37)		(1.01)		(1.13)		(1.20)
Ability to recover index (2–6)	1,363	4.57	319	5.05	705	4.48	1,052	4.48
		(1.38)		(1.00)		(1.11)		(1.20)
Shock exposure index (0–168)	1,372	30.22	319	23.44	698	20.48	1,060	28.57
		(13.77)		(7.08)		(12.31)		(14.78)
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	1,372	4.79	319	3.77	716	3.3	1,061	4.87
		(2.26)		(1.11)		(2.15)		(2.60)
Percent that experienced excessive rains	1,345	23.12	316	1.27	690	6.96	1,052	39.83
		(42.18)		(11.20)		(25.46)		(48.98)
Percent that experienced flooding	1,366	25.7	318	7.23	716	4.89	1,061	41.85
		(43.71)		(25.94)		(21.58)		(49.35)
Percent that experienced too little rain/drought	1,370	85.4	319	90.6	716	71.65	1,061	61.92

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
		(35.32)		(29.23)		(45.10)		(48.58)
Percent that experienced variable rain (early/late)	1,368	31.73	317	22.08	716	2.93	1,061	14.8
		(46.56)		(41.55)		(16.88)		(35.52)
Percent that experienced hail/frost	1,364	36.29	313	0	716	19.41	1,060	39.25
		(48.10)		(0.00)		(39.58)		(48.85)
Percent that experienced landslide/erosion	1,361	19.76	315	1.59	716	0.84	1,061	20.92
		(39.84)		(12.52)		(9.12)		(40.70)
Percent that experienced crop disease (rust on wheat, sorghum)	1,360	13.31	311	3.86	716	12.01	1,061	22.15
		(33.98)		(19.29)		(32.53)		(41.54)
Percent that experienced crop pests (locusts, fall army worms)	1,363	3.08	313	2.88	716	6.15	1,061	9.99
		(17.29)		(16.74)		(24.03)		(30.00)
Percent that experienced weeds (e.g., associated with striga)	1,363	17.24	314	0.32	716	16.76	1,061	24.79
		(37.79)		(5.64)		(37.38)		(43.20)
Percent that experienced livestock disease	1,367	3.29	315	10.48	716	3.77	1,060	2.36
		(17.85)		(30.67)		(19.06)		(15.18)
Percent that experienced human disease outbreaks (from contaminated water)	1,366	2.12	314	0.32	716	1.26	1,061	0.94
		(14.42)		(5.64)		(11.15)		(9.67)
Percent that experienced theft or destruction of assets	1,366	4.98	317	8.2	716	0.42	1,061	1.7
		(21.76)		(27.48)		(6.46)		(12.92)
Percent that experienced theft of livestock (raids)	1,368	1.46	316	0	716	0.28	1,061	0.57
		(12.01)		(0.00)		(5.28)		(7.50)

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
Percent that experienced a delay in PSNP food assistance	1,372	31.41	319	47.02	716	20.39	1,061	19.04
		(46.43)		(49.99)		(40.32)		(39.28)
Percent that experienced increased food prices	1,372	91.55	319	98.75	715	85.59	1,060	88.77
		(27.83)		(11.14)		(35.14)		(31.58)
Percent that experienced increased prices of agricultural or livestock inputs	1,372	31.34	318	42.14	716	24.02	1,061	51.74
		(46.40)		(49.46)		(42.75)		(49.99)
Percent that experienced decreased prices for agricultural or livestock products	1,369	1.53	318	2.83	716	4.47	1,061	3.2
		(12.29)		(16.61)		(20.68)		(17.62)
Percent that experienced a loss of land/rental property	1,372	11.3	317	2.21	716	14.11	1,061	10.84
		(31.67)		(14.72)		(34.83)		(31.10)
Percent that experienced unemployment	1,372	34.04	319	30.41	716	25.98	1,061	25.35
		(47.40)		(46.07)		(43.88)		(43.52)
Percent that experienced a death or long-term illness of household member	1,369	11.4	318	5.66	716	8.52	1,061	7.45
		(31.79)		(23.14)		(27.94)		(26.26)
Percent that experienced non-function of a borehole	1,369	0.73	318	0	716	0.14	1,061	0.09
		(8.52)		(0.00)		(3.74)		(3.07)
Percent that earned household income from own farming/crop production and sales	1,372	81.71	319	55.17	716	68.99	1,061	76.44
		(38.68)		(49.81)		(46.28)		(42.46)
Percent that earned household income from own livestock production/fattening and sales	1,372	15.45	319	7.52	716	4.75	1,061	4.9
		(36.16)		(26.42)		(21.28)		(21.60)
Percent that earned household income from	1,372	8.89	319	1.57	716	18.16	1,061	15.08

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
agricultural wage labor (within the village)		(28.47)		(12.44)		(38.58)		(35.80)
Percent that earned household income from agricultural wage labor (outside the village)	1,372	4.88	319	2.51	716	7.54	1,061	6.03
		(21.56)		(15.66)		(26.43)		(23.82)
Percent that earned household income from non-agricultural wage labor (within the village)	1,372	6.34	319	3.76	716	9.5	1,061	18.47
		(24.38)		(19.06)		(29.34)		(38.83)
Percent that earned household income from non-agricultural wage labor (outside the village)	1,372	6.34	319	1.88	716	5.59	1,061	7.07
		(24.38)		(13.61)		(22.98)		(25.64)
Percent that earned household income from salaried work	1,372	1.31	319	0	716	0.84	1,061	2.26
		(11.38)		(0.00)		(9.12)		(14.88)
Percent that earned household income from the sale of wild/bush products (including charcoal, firewood)	1,372	0.73	319	14.73	716	0.42	1,061	2.07
		(8.51)		(35.50)		(6.46)		(14.26)
Percent that earned household income from honey production and sales	1,372	0	319	0	716	0	1,061	0.09
		(0.00)		(0.00)		(0.00)		(3.07)
Percent that earned household income from petty trade, selling other products (e.g., grain veggies, oil, sugar)	1,372	1.38	319	0	716	0.42	1,061	0.19
		(11.69)		(0.00)		(6.46)		(4.34)
Percent that earned household income from petty trade, selling own products (e.g., local beer, sex work)	1,372	0.66	319	15.36	716	0.84	1,061	0.66
		(8.08)		(36.11)		(9.12)		(8.10)
Percent that earned household income from other self-employment/own business in agriculture (e.g., buying/reselling)	1,372	0.22	319	0	716	0.42	1,061	0.09
		(4.67)		(0.00)		(6.46)		(3.07)
Percent that earned household income from other	1,372	0.36	319	1.25	716	11.03	1,061	0.85

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
self-employment/own business not in agriculture (e.g., stone cutting)		(6.03)		(11.14)		(31.35)		(9.18)
Percent that earned household income from remittances	1,372	0.22	319	0	716	0.7	1,061	0.19
		(4.67)		(0.00)		(8.33)		(4.34)
Percent that earned household income from gifts/inheritance	1,372	1.6	319	0.63	716	0.28	1,061	0.57
		(12.57)		(7.91)		(5.28)		(7.50)
Percent that earned household income from safety net food/cash assistance	1,372	76.02	319	92.16	716	82.54	1,061	88.12
		(42.71)		(26.92)		(37.99)		(32.37)
Indicator BL25								
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	11	76.61			1	0	14	84.52
		(9.22)				(0.00)		(22.77)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	1,199	68.65	316	68.28	678	49.97	978	66.46
		(19.29)		(16.09)		(24.06)		(20.19)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	1,199	68.45	316	68.08	678	49.74	978	66.34
		(19.17)		(16.03)		(23.92)		(20.11)
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	11	76.61	n/a		1	0	14	84.52
		(9.22)				(0.00)		(22.77)
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	1,207	2.08	316	2	679	1.01	978	1.72
		(0.65)		(0.78)		(0.16)		(0.76)
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	1,367	0.25	319	0.08	715	0.15	1,061	0.18
		(0.53)		(0.31)		(0.45)		(0.44)
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	1,369	0.85	319	0.88	716	0.58	1,061	0.82

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**	**N**	**All**
		(0.36)		(0.32)		(0.49)		(0.39)
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	1,372	0.01	319	0	716	0	1,061	0.03
		(0.10)		(0.00)		(0.06)		(0.17)
Bridging Social Capital index (0–6)	1,372	1.57	319	2.4	716	1.45	1,061	2.11
		(1.87)		(2.00)		(1.04)		(2.14)
Linking social capital (0–4)	1,372	0.21	319	1.42	716	0.55	1,061	0.46
		(0.61)		(1.19)		(1.24)		(0.69)
Social cohesion index (0–3)	1,370	0.56	319	0.94	716	0.85	1,061	0.69
		(1.01)		(1.23)		(1.15)		(1.17)
Local decision-making index (0–1)	1,367	0.97	319	0.99	715	0.9	1,061	0.93
		(0.17)		(0.08)		(0.30)		(0.26)
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	1,372	1.76	319	1.81	716	1.48	1,061	1.79
		(0.47)		(0.40)		(0.56)		(0.41)
Gender index (0–3)	1,372	2.75	319	2.39	716	2.85	1,061	2.83
		(0.52)		(0.70)		(0.39)		(0.38)
Gender equitable decision making index (0–1)	11	1	n/a		1	0	14	0.93
		(0.00)				(0.00)		(0.27)
Indicator BL38								
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	1,372	40.63	319	53.88	716	42	1,061	46.09
		(35.57)		(32.50)		(25.31)		(38.05)
Bonding sub-index (0–100)	1,372	46.94	319	56.97	716	48.43	1,061	48.68

	Lay Gayint		Sahela		Simada		Tach Gayint	
Outcome	N	All	N	All	N	All	N	All
		(39.37)		(32.16)		(31.07)		(38.74)
Bridging sub-index (0–100)	1,372	34.33	319	50.78	716	35.58	1,061	43.5
		(37.59)		(35.62)		(24.96)		(39.28)

ANNEX G: MAIN INDICATORS WITH STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Table 123. Module B indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Average age	13,214	24.58	(0.17)	24.25	24.9
Percent of children under 5 years old	13,214	13.71	(0.30)	13.13	14.3
Percent of children 5–14 years old	13,214	22.45	(0.36)	21.73	23.16
Percent of adults (more than 15 years)	13,214	63.84	(0.42)	63.02	64.66
Percent of females	13,214	53.89	(0.43)	53.04	54.74
Percent of WRA	13,214	31.04	(0.40)	30.25	31.82
Percent of adults who are married	8,436	54.02	(0.54)	52.95	55.08
Percent of adults with at least some schooling	8,435	43.65	(0.54)	42.59	44.71
Percent of adults who are farmers	8,440	58.74	(0.54)	57.69	59.79
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work in the last 12 months	9,380	54.53	(0.51)	53.52	55.54
Percent of people older than 10 years who did any work and were paid in cash	7,025	39.29	(0.58)	38.15	40.43
Average household size	3,468	3.81	(0.03)	3.76	3.86
Average number of children under the age of 5 in the household	3,468	0.52	(0.01)	0.5	0.54
Average age of household head	3,468	43.16	(0.25)	42.67	43.65
Percent of household heads who are married	3,468	63.03	(0.82)	61.43	64.64
Percent of household head who are not married, divorced, widowed, or separated	3,468	36.97	(0.82)	35.36	38.57
Percent of household head with some schooling	3,467	28.55	(0.77)	27.05	30.06

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Percent of household heads that are female	3,468	34.05	(0.80)	32.48	35.63
Average age of female household head	1,181	45.47	(0.41)	44.66	46.28
Percent of female household heads with some schooling	1,181	15.24	(1.05)	13.19	17.29
Percent of household heads that are male	3,468	65.95	(0.80)	64.37	67.52
Average of male household head	2,287	41.97	(0.31)	41.37	42.58
Percent of male household heads with some schooling	2,286	35.43	(1.00)	33.47	37.4
Percent of households with one household head	3,468	1	(0.00)		

Table 124. Module C indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL06					
Raw FIES score (scale 0 to 8)	3,288	4.8	(0.03)	4.73	4.87
Percent of households with some indication of food insecurity	3,288	99.06	(0.17)	98.73	99.39
Percent of households that experienced approx. moderate-or-severe food insecurity	3,288	74.57	(0.76)	73.09	76.06
Percent of households that experienced approx. severe food insecurity	3,288	20.47	(0.70)	19.09	21.85
Percent of households that answered yes to all eight questions	3,288	7.94	(0.47)	7.01	8.86
Percent of households that answered no to all eight questions	3,288	0.94	(0.17)	0.61	1.27
Indicator BL10					
Average Food Consumption Score (0–112)	3,234	35.37	(0.18)	35.02	35.72
Percent with poor consumption scores (<22)	3,234	14.81	(0.62)	13.59	16.04
Percent with borderline consumption scores (22–35)	3,234	15.18	(0.63)	13.95	16.42
Percent with acceptable consumption scores (>35)	3,234	70.01	(0.81)	68.43	71.59

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Percent consuming staples	3,234	6.86	(0.02)	6.83	6.89
Percent consuming pulses	3,234	5.74	(0.04)	5.66	5.83
Percent consuming vegetables	3,234	0.37	(0.02)	0.32	0.41
Percent consuming fruit	3,234	0.16	(0.01)	0.13	0.19
Percent consuming meat and fish	3,234	0.16	(0.02)	0.13	0.19
Percent consuming milk and dairy	3,234	0.07	(0.01)	0.05	0.1
Percent consuming sugar	3,234	0.56	(0.03)	0.5	0.62
Percent consuming oil	3,234	5.34	(0.05)	5.25	5.43
Percent consuming condiments	3,234	6.65	(0.02)	6.6	6.7

Table 125. Module D indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL12					
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming grains	32	62.5	(8.70)	44.77	80.23
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming legumes	32	43.75	(8.91)	25.58	61.92
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming dairy	32	9.38	(5.24)	0	20.05
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming meats	32	0	(0.00)		
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming eggs	32	0	(0.00)		
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables	32	3.13	(3.12)	0	9.5
Percent of non-breastfed children consuming other vegetables or fruits	32	0	(0.00)		
Indicator BL13					
Percent of children exclusively breastfed under 6 months	162	69.14	(3.64)	61.95	76.33

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Minimum acceptable diet for children (6–23 months)	476	1.05	(0.47)	0.13	1.97
Minimum meal frequency for children (6–23 months)	477	74.63	(1.99)	70.71	78.55
Minimum diet diversity for children (6–23 months)	476	1.05	(0.47)	0.13	1.97
Percent of breastfed children consuming grains	445	71.01	(2.15)	66.78	75.24
Percent of breastfed children consuming legumes	445	48.09	(2.37)	43.43	52.75
Percent of breastfed children consuming dairy	445	3.82	(0.91)	2.03	5.61
Percent of breastfed children consuming meats	445	0.9	(0.45)	0.02	1.78
Percent of breastfed children consuming eggs	445	2.02	(0.67)	0.71	3.34
Percent of breastfed children consuming vitamin-A-rich vegetables	445	9.21	(1.37)	6.52	11.91
Percent of breastfed children consuming other vegetables or fruits	445	5.62	(1.09)	3.47	7.77
Indicator BL14					
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	1500	10.33	(0.79)	8.79	11.88
Indicator BL15					
Percent of children under 5 (0–59 months) with diarrhea treated with ORT	155	97.42	(1.28)	94.9	99.94

Table 126. Module E indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL11					
Minimum Dietary Diversity Score	3,394	1.93	(0.01)	1.9	1.96
Percent of women with minimum dietary diversity	3,394	0.91	(0.16)	0.59	1.23
Percent consuming grains and roots	3,394	92.1	(0.46)	91.2	93.01

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Percent consuming pulses (beans, peas, and lentils)	3,394	76.87	(0.72)	75.45	78.29
Percent consuming nuts and seeds (including groundnuts)	3,394	0.15	(0.07)	0.02	0.28
Percent consuming dairy	3,394	0.56	(0.13)	0.31	0.81
Percent consuming meat, poultry, and fish	3,394	1.59	(0.21)	1.17	2.01
Percent consuming eggs	3,394	1.24	(0.19)	0.87	1.61
Percent consuming dark green leafy vegetables	3,394	2.27	(0.26)	1.77	2.77
Percent consuming other vitamin-A-rich fruits and vegetables	3,394	12.61	(0.57)	11.49	13.73
Percent consuming other vegetables	3,394	3.18	(0.30)	2.59	3.77
Percent consuming other fruit	3,394	2.39	(0.26)	1.87	2.9
Indicator BL20					
Contraceptive prevalence rate, non-pregnant WRA in a union	1,642	47.2	(1.23)	44.78	49.62
Indicator BL26					
Percent of births receiving at least four ANC visits during pregnancy	1,486	46.16	(1.29)	43.63	48.7
Indicator BL36					
BL 36: Women who are married who have knowledge of modern birth control	1,766	78.71	(0.97)	76.8	80.62
Number of contraceptive methods married women know (0–12)	1,766	4.18	(0.05)	4.08	4.28
Indicator BL37					
Percent of women in a union who made decisions about modern family planning methods	996	69.18	(1.46)	66.3	72.05

Table 127. Module F indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL 16					
Percent of households using basic drinking water services	529	14.56	(1.53)	11.54	17.57
Percent of households using basic drinking water services based on four of five of the criteria	3,466	30.21	(0.78)	28.68	31.74
Percent of households with water available year round	3,466	85.17	(0.60)	83.99	86.35
Percent of households with water available every day in the past 2 weeks	3,466	85.03	(0.61)	83.84	86.21
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	3,466	63.24	(0.82)	61.64	64.85
Percent of households able to fetch water in 30 minutes or less	3,466	58.45	(0.84)	56.81	60.09
Percent with access to basic drinking water services and minimum of 20L per household member	529	16.64	(1.62)	13.45	19.82
Per capita volume of water a household draws per day	529	20.82	(1.81)	17.26	24.38
Indicator BL17					
Percent with handwashing available	1,594	8.72	(0.71)	7.33	10.11
Indicator BL18					
Percent treating water	3,466	14.57	(0.60)	13.39	15.75
Indicator BL19					
Percent practicing open defecation	3,466	54.01	(0.85)	52.35	55.67
Indicator BL27					
Percent using improved sanitation facilities (not shared)	3,466	17.37	(0.64)	16.11	18.63

Table 128. Module G indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL21					
Percent of households using at least one NRM practice	2,731	93.63	(0.47)	92.71	94.55
Percent of households growing haricot beans	2,377	2.23	(0.30)	1.64	2.82
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for haricot	53	96.23	(2.64)	90.92	101.53
Percent of farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology for haricot beans	53	98.11	(1.89)	94.33	101.9
Percent of households growing mung beans	2,377	0	(0.00)		
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for mung beans	N/a				
Percent of farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology	N/a				
Percent of households growing potato	2,377	22.17	(0.85)	20.5	23.84
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for mung beans	527	99.43	(0.33)	98.79	100.08
Percent farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology	527	99.81	(0.19)	99.44	100.18
Indicator BL22					
Percent of households raising goats	2,788	5.52	(0.43)	4.68	6.37
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for goats	154	85.71	(2.83)	80.13	91.3
Percent of farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology	154	96.1	(1.56)	93.01	99.19
Percent of households raising oxen	2,788	28.26	(0.85)	26.59	29.94
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for oxen	788	91.62	(0.99)	89.69	93.56

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Percent of farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology	788	99.49	(0.25)	99	99.99
Percent of households raising cows	2,788	20.09	(0.76)	18.6	21.57
Percent of farming households using at least one improvement practice for cows	560	89.82	(1.28)	87.31	92.33
Percent of farming households who have applied targeted improved practices or technology for cows	560	99.11	(0.40)	98.33	99.89
Indicator BL29					
Percent of households who used financial services	2,731	21.71	(0.79)	20.17	23.26
Percent using agricultural credit	2,729	16.71	(0.71)	15.31	18.11
Percent of households who saved	2,731	9.89	(0.57)	8.77	11.01
Percent of households using insurance	2,731	0.66	(0.15)	0.36	0.96
Percent of households who cultivate any crop or raise, buy animals with the intention to sell	2,731	46.36	(0.95)	44.49	48.23
Indicator BL30					
Percent of households reporting at least one value chain activity	1266	91.23	(0.80)	89.67	92.79

Table 129. Module H indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL1					
Percent poor (per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,466	92.81	(0.37)	92.08	93.54
Depth of poverty of poor (using per adult equivalent consumption expenditure)	3,042	46.12	(0.38)	45.38	46.86
Indicator BL2					
Percent poor (per capita consumption expenditure)	3,466	97.05	(0.22)	96.62	97.48
Depth of poverty of poor (using per capita consumption expenditure)	3,258	53.24	(0.33)	52.6	53.89
Indicator BL40					
Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,466	0.88	(0.01)	0.86	0.89
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,466	1.06	(0.01)	1.05	1.08
Household food expenditure per day (PPP USD)	3,466	3.01	(0.02)	2.97	3.06
Daily per capita food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	24.07	(0.20)	23.67	24.46
Daily per adult equivalent food expenditure (Birr)	3,466	29.15	(0.25)	28.66	29.63
Household food expenditure per day (Birr)	3,466	82.55	(0.61)	81.35	83.75
Daily per capita food expenditure (PPP USD)	3,466	0.88	(0.01)	0.86	0.89

Table 130. Module J indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL32					
Percent of cash earners in a union	2,382	24.98	(0.89)	23.24	26.72
Percent of male cash earners in a union	1,767	28.41	(1.07)	26.3	30.51
Percent of female cash earners in a union	615	15.12	(1.45)	12.28	17.96

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL33					
Percent of female decision makers in a union	93	80.65	(4.12)	72.46	88.83
Indicator BL34					
Percent of cash earning women in a union with decision-making power over spouse/partner	93	50.54	(5.21)	40.19	60.89
Indicator BL35					
Percent of cash earning men in a union whose spouse makes decisions about cash	502	87.25	(1.49)	84.32	90.18

Table 131. Module K indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL41					
Percent of people in a union who are members of a community group	647	91.96	(1.07)	89.86	94.06
Percent of men in a union who are members of a community group	524	94.27	(1.02)	92.28	96.27
Percent of women in a union who are members of a community group	123	82.11	(3.47)	75.25	88.98
Indicator BL42					
Percent of people in a union who have access to credit	2,382	21.03	(0.84)	19.39	22.67
Percent of men in a union who have access to credit	1,767	22.75	(1.00)	20.79	24.71
Percent of women in a union who have access to credit	615	16.1	(1.48)	13.18	19.01
Indicator BL43					
Percent of men and women in a union who report making the borrowing decision	501	63.07	(2.16)	58.83	67.31
Percent of men in a union who report making the borrowing decision	402	68.16	(2.33)	63.59	72.73
Percent of women in a union who report making the borrowing decision	99	42.42	(4.99)	32.52	52.33

Table 132. Module R indicators

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Indicator BL08					
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)	295	46.1	(1.14)	43.85	48.34
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No adopt improved practices	600	37.3	(0.74)	35.85	38.76
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. practices	1,155	49.38	(0.46)	48.48	50.28
Adaptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to finance S. and improved practices	3,069	41.08	(0.28)	40.53	41.62
Aspirations/confidence to adapt index (0–16)	3,112	10.45	(0.04)	10.36	10.53
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	1.79	(0.03)	1.72	1.85
Linking social capital (0–4)	3,468	0.47	(0.02)	0.44	0.5
Social network index (adjusted range 0–3)	3,466	0.7	(0.02)	0.66	0.73
Education/training index (0–8)	3,464	1.36	(0.02)	1.32	1.4
Livelihood diversification index (0–20)	3,468	2.13	(0.02)	2.1	2.16
Adoption of improved practices index (0–1)	1,266	0.83	(0.01)	0.81	0.85
Access to financial resources (0–1)	636	0.56	(0.02)	0.53	0.6
Exposure to information index (0–19)	3,468	3.57	(0.05)	3.48	3.67
Asset ownership index—total type (0–45)	3,424	9.3	(0.07)	9.16	9.43
Indicator BL09					
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)	2,729	42.04	(0.32)	41.42	42.66
Absorptive capacity index (0–100)—No access to insurance	3,423	34.53	(0.30)	33.94	35.12
Bonding social capital index (0–6)	3,468	2.17	(0.03)	2.11	2.24
Access to cash savings index (0–1)	3,466	0.09	(0.00)	0.08	0.1
Remittances index (0–1)	3,468	0	(0.00)	0	0.01

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Asset ownership index—Total type (0–45)	3,424	9.3	(0.07)	9.16	9.43
Shock preparedness and responsiveness index (0–3)	3,468	0.63	(0.01)	0.61	0.65
Access to insurance index (0–1)	2,731	0.01	(0.00)	0	0.01
Access to humanitarian assistance index (0–1)	3,468	0.54	(0.01)	0.52	0.55
Indicator BL23					
Mean ability to recover from shocks & stresses index	3,431	4.57	(0.02)	4.53	4.61
Ability to recover index (2–6)	3,439	4.57	(0.02)	4.53	4.61
Shock exposure index (0–168)	3,449	27.11	(0.24)	26.65	27.58
Total shocks experiences (0–21)	3,468	4.41	(0.04)	4.34	4.49
Percent experiencing excessive rains	3,403	22.98	(0.72)	21.57	24.39
Percent experiencing flooding	3,461	24.65	(0.73)	23.21	26.08
Percent experiencing too little rain/drought	3,466	75.85	(0.73)	74.43	77.28
Percent experiencing variable rain (early/late)	3,462	19.7	(0.68)	18.37	21.03
Percent experiencing hail/frost	3,453	30.41	(0.78)	28.87	31.94
Percent experiencing landslide/erosion	3,453	14.54	(0.60)	13.36	15.71
Percent experiencing crop disease (rust on wheat, sorghum)	3,448	14.91	(0.61)	13.72	16.1
Percent experiencing crop pests (locusts, fall army worms)	3,453	5.82	(0.40)	5.04	6.6
Percent experiencing weeds (e.g., associated with striga)	3,454	17.92	(0.65)	16.64	19.2
Percent experiencing livestock disease	3,458	3.76	(0.32)	3.13	4.39
Percent experiencing human disease outbreaks (from contaminated water)	3,457	1.42	(0.20)	1.02	1.81
Percent experiencing theft or destruction of assets	3,460	3.32	(0.30)	2.73	3.92
Percent experiencing theft of Livestock (raids)	3,461	0.81	(0.15)	0.51	1.11

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Percent experiencing delays in PSNP food assistance	3,468	26.79	(0.75)	25.31	28.26
Percent experiencing increased food prices	3,466	90.13	(0.51)	89.14	91.13
Percent experiencing increased prices of agricultural or livestock inputs	3,467	37.06	(0.82)	35.46	38.67
Percent experiencing decreased prices for agricultural or livestock products	3,464	2.77	(0.28)	2.22	3.32
Percent experiencing loss of land/rental property	3,466	10.91	(0.53)	9.87	11.94
Percent experiencing unemployment	3,468	29.38	(0.77)	27.87	30.9
Percent experiencing death or long-term illness of household member	3,464	9.06	(0.49)	8.11	10.02
Percent experiencing non-function of borehole	3,464	0.35	(0.10)	0.15	0.54
Indicator BL25					
Transformative capacity index (0–100)	26	77.92	(4.69)	68.27	87.58
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services and gender equity	3,171	63.94	(0.38)	63.19	64.7
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding gender equity index	26	77.92	(4.69)	68.27	87.58
Transformative capacity index (0–100)—Excluding agricultural services	3,180	1.74	(0.01)	1.71	1.76
Access to formal safety nets index (0–11)	3,462	0.19	(0.01)	0.17	0.21
Access to communal natural resources index (0–4)	3,465	0.79	(0.01)	0.77	0.8
Basic services index (0–1)—Only police variable	3,468	0.01	(0.00)	0.01	0.02
Access to agricultural services index (0–1)	3,468	1.79	(0.03)	1.72	1.85
Bridging social capital index (0–6)	3,468	0.47	(0.02)	0.44	0.5
Linking social capital (0–4)	3,466	0.7	(0.02)	0.66	0.73
Social cohesion index (0–3)	3,462	0.94	(0.00)	0.94	0.95
Local decision-making index (0–1)	3,468	1.71	(0.01)	1.7	1.73

Outcome	N	Mean	SE	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Local government responsiveness index (0–2)	3,468	2.76	(0.01)	2.75	2.78
Gender index (0–3)	26	0.92	(0.05)	0.81	1.03
Gender equitable decision-making index (0–1)	26	77.92	(4.69)	68.27	87.58
Indicator BL38					
Index of social capital at household level (0–100)	3,468	43.8	(0.59)	42.66	44.95
Bonding sub-index (0–100)	3,468	48.7	(0.63)	47.47	49.94
Bridging sub-index (0–100)	3,468	38.91	(0.61)	37.7	40.11