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Terms of Reference

for

<u>Infrastructure and Rural Finance Programme Impact Assessment</u>

</div>

INTRODUCTION

In light of the project closing, an Impact Assessment (IA) of Infrastructure and Rural Finance Program (IRFSP) will be conducted against Project Goal and Development objectives illustrated in the Project documentation. The following terms of reference seeks to contract a firm to carry out the design, data collection, execution, and analysis of completion survey and impact assessment of the project.

The purpose of the completion survey is to establish and measure the project's final outcomes and impacts on its target population and measure the effectiveness of the project in achieving its objectives. The completion survey will be conducted on a sample of beneficiaries (treatment group) and non-beneficiaries (comparison group) using ex-post quasi-experimental approaches. The Impact assessment will allow to measure the changes in project outcome and impact attributable to the project's interventions and the degree to which the programme reached its objectives. These ToRs will outline the sampling requirements for selection of treatment and control groups and for evaluation of each of the programme's interventions as well as the requisite technical requirements of the firm.

The completion survey will use both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods in line with the requirements outlined in IFAD's Core Indicator Framework and Core outcome Indicator (COI) Measurement Guidelines. As the final completion survey, the quantitative survey will measure the values of project outcomes and impact indicators defined in the project Logical Framework and individual/household characteristics and be used to estimate attributable project impacts. The qualitative work will serve the purpose of contextualizing the results of the quantitative survey, evaluating project implementation and capturing key outcomes not measured through the quantitative survey.

The Rural Area Economic Programme Implementation Unit (RAED PIU) will recruit an experienced Service Provider to conduct the data collection and Impact Assessment of the IRFSP. The scope of the assignment is to assess the progress towards achievement of project outcome and impact indicators against the indicators defined in the last revised version of Log Frame (Supervision mission report, IRFSP September 6-22 2021). The firm will be responsible for selecting the sample of beneficiaries and the comparison group in line with the parameters and specifications set forth herein. The contracted firm will also be responsible for analysis of the data, presenting a report outlining the values of key outcome and impact indicators and presenting attributable impact estimates in compliance with the methods outlined in this TOR. The results of the Impact Assessment will be available to all relevant project stakeholders and participants (individuals and institutions), for knowledge sharing purposes. The results of this IA will be made available to the IFAD completion mission, which will be carried out at the end of September 2022.

The following document represents the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the implementation of the Impact Assessment. A service provider will be recruited to carry out the exercise.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Infrastructure and Rural Finance Support Programme (IRFSP) program represents an investment of about USD 54 million financed by IFAD, OFID, the Government of Denmark, GEF, the Government of Armenia, financial institutions and IRFSP clients.

It aims to improve the economic and social status of the population in selected rural areas where poverty is prevalent by generating income growth and sustainable employment opportunities through strengthening the agricultural production systems and the forward and backward linkages of value chains for cash crops.

The specific objective of the Programme is supporting the target populations via:

- increased efficiency of small-scale farming, post production processes and transition to growing high value crops;

- creation of linkages between agro-processing facilities and poor rural smallholders to enhance their improved access to domestic and international markets and employment opportunities throughout the value chain;

- improved resilience of agricultural production systems to fluctuations in rainfall levels; and

- upgrading food safety by ensuring increased quality of agri-products and family health through improving household water supply.

The target areas of the program are 7 marzes of Shirak, Lori, Tavush, Gegharkunik, Vayots Dzor, Syunik and Aragatsotn.

Rural finance component is countrywide with a special focus on the geographic area of the infrastructure component. The GEF-financed activity on Sustainable Land Management, in addition to the main programme areas, targets selected communities in Ararat marz.

The programme consists of 4 components: (i) Rural Finance; (ii) Rural Areas Water Infrastructure (RAWI); (iii) Farmer Awareness and Support; (iv) Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity (SLMIP).

(i). Rural Finance component aims to stimulate sustained growth of rural economic activity through improved and expanded access to appropriate financial services by rural small-scale producers and SMEs.

(ii). Rural Areas Water Infrastructure addresses the demand for improved access to domestic and irrigation water in rural communities.

(iii). Farmer Awareness and Support aims to improve the effectiveness of farming systems in the target communities and provides technical assistance and capacity building for farmers.

(iv). Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity aims to enhance the overall resilience of rural communities living in risk-prone areas of Armenia.

Component 1. Rural Finance component. This component targets all marzes of Armenia and consists of two sub-components:

Sub-component 1.1. the permanent refinancing facility RFF (Rural Financing Facility) for rural investments operating through participating financial institutions. Currently six PFIs actively use the refinancing services of the RFF. The total number of beneficiaries under this subcomponent is 392 HHs and 16 private entrepreneurs or companies.

Subcomponent 1.2. the innovative agro-oriented equity fund FREDA (Fund for Rural Economic Development in Armenia). In the frame of the sub-component 9 companies received either mezzanine (quasi-equity) products or direct equity investments.

Component 2. Rural Areas Water Infrastructure. Under this component, investments are made in rural infrastructure, particularly in water supply schemes and small and medium scale irrigation schemes in rural communities. This component is implemented with OFID and GoA co-financing. This component has three sub-components: 2.1. Elaboration of procedures, manuals, surveys and feasibility studies, 2.2. Community Water Supply (CWS); and 2.3. Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Distribution (SMSID). The RAWI component includes 37 settlements in 7 marzes out of which 29 are settlements participating in the CWS sub-component and 9 are settlements participating in the SMSID sub-component. Dsegh community participated both in CWS and SMSID subcomponents. The number of HHs that benefited from the CWS subcomponent is 16,197, and the number of beneficiaries who benefited from the SMSID subcomponent is 8263 HHs.

As part of construction works under the Component the establishment of 2 pilot technology testing investments (cold storages) in Vardenik community of Gegharkunik marz and Horom community of Shirak marz is planned to fully valorise the investments in irrigation rehabilitation schemes in the IRFSP focus areas two investments in post-harvest facilities are identified.

Component 3 Farmer Awareness and Support.

The implementation of the component is closely related to the infrastructure, rural finance and sustainable land management interventions. Main objectives of the component is to (i) improve farmer awareness by empowerment; (ii) developing farmers' capacity through training to fully capitalise on the opportunities offered by the improved infrastructure being provided by the Programme including for women heads of households and Youth and (iii) provide training in business and financial planning. The component will provide technical assistance and capacity building aimed at improving the effectiveness of farming systems in the target areas.

Component 4 The GEFTF project "Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity in Armenia" (SLMIP) builds on the IRFSP baseline programme and is fully blended with it, in order to integrate soil and water conservation measures in the development of the targeted high value agroforestry and vegetable crops, and restore the resilience to land degradation and climate-risks of the agro-ecosystems and the rural population in the project communal lands. The overall objective of the SLMIP project is "to enhance the overall resilience of rural communities living in risk-prone areas of Armenia", while the specific objective is "to increase income and assets generated by smallholder farmers through investments in sustainable land management

systems and technologies". The GEFTF/SLMIP strategy is based on the following intervention areas:

Subcomponent 4.1. Investments in sustainable farming systems and technologies. The project will mainstream the adoption of climate-proof technologies in the tertiary irrigation systems rehabilitated by the baseline interventions, and support the conversion of marginal communal lands into climate-resilient agroforestry plantations, managed with efficient irrigation technologies and soil and water conservation agronomic systems and to improve the resilience of the baseline agriculture production interventions. Moreover, this component will specifically target women groups and support them with start-up packages to help diversify their livelihoods in the family farmland plots to increase their food and nutritional security. the sub-component will have two windows: **W1) Diversification and Food Security Programme (DFSP-start up packages)**; and **W2) Sustainable Farming Programme (SFP-combined financing products)**.

Window 1. The DFSP (start-up packages) is provided to support beekeeping and other wild products value chain development. The Start-up Packages under this Window 1 targets directly at least 1,100 beneficiaries (at least 320 households) in 16 settlements in nine municipalities located in the marzes of Syunik and Vayots Dzor in the south, and Ararat marz in the central-western part of the country. The Window 1 beneficiaries will receive a package of maximum USD 3,000 grant and will need to match the grant funding with own contribution at 10% in kind or in cash.

Window 2. Under the CFP (Combined Financial Packages) about 313 preselected and trained farmers will receive Combined Financing Packages (CPFs) which is a 75% loan and 25% grant financing. The grant shall constitute the 25% of the CFP, but not more than USD 7,000 equivalent. CFPs will be directed to financing specific sectors of agriculture: a) Orchard establishment and care; b) Dried food production; c) Beekeeping; d) Non-heating green houses.

Subcomponent 4.2. Community-led land degradation prevention through landscape restoration interventions. The project will adopt an ecosystem-based landscape approach to identify vulnerable sites to land degradation and implement integrated landscape restoration interventions to enhance the functionality and durability of the irrigation schemes, prevent soil erosion degradation, and improve vegetation cover along water courses, catchment areas and mountain slopes. The final goal is to restore the environmental services supporting rural development in the target areas, and provide environmental, social and economic benefits from multipurpose restoration interventions. This component will also create opportunities for income diversification from the production, processing and marketing of wild products, such as those derived from beekeeping, supporting the creation and strengthening of youth associations making an economic use of the restored communal lands.

Subcomponent 4.3. Enabling environment to enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers against land degradation. The project will create an enabling environment to enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers, decision makers and all relevant actors, to incorporate good practices in agriculture production and landscape restoration that help mitigate desertification and land degradation problems. Training programmes will be designed and implemented for women and youth. This component will also assess current policies and regulations, and crosscutting sectoral issues that may facilitate or prevent the adoption of sustainable farming systems and landscape restoration measures to mitigate land degradation and climate-risks, and propose policy recommendations.

PROJECT AREA

In the table below project components, target areas and number of beneficiaries are represented. The detailed information is represented in ANNEX 3.

Table 1. Component 1. Marzes, communities and beneficiaries

Component	Marzes	Number of beneficiaries	Number of Enterprises/private entrepreneurs
RFF	Gegharkunik	40	
	Aragatsotn	48	2
	Ararat	86	5
	Armavir	85	6
	Lori	9	
	Kotayq	23	
	Shirak	33	1
	Syunik	37	2
	Vayots Dzor	26	
	Tavush	16	
FREDA			9
Total	**10**	**392**	**27**

Table 2. Component 2. Marzes, communities and HHs

Component 2 - Rural Area Water Infrastructure	Marzes	Village	Number of HHs
Community Water Supply	Lori	Aghdzk	400
		Aragats	790
		Vardenut	310
		Bazmaghbyur	330
	Gegharkunik	Artanish	320
		Mets Masrik	750
		Verin Getashen	1 530
		Zolakar	2 227
	Lori	Dsegh	860
		Sverdlov	320
	Shirak	Dzitankov	341
		Sarnaghbyur	1 033
		Gusanagyugh	241
		Jrarat	287
		Jajur	114

	Syunik	Tatev	212
		Shenatagh	103
		Gorayk	130
		Lor	105
	Tavush	Koghb	1 461
		Artsvaberd	903
		Koti	600
		Aygedzor	722
		Chinchin	190
		Haghartsin	945
		Norashen	481
	Vayots Dzor	Her Her	222
		Gomk	103
		Azatek	167
Irrigation	Gegharkunik	Tsovinar	1 487
		Vardenik	1 981
		Noratus	1 000
	Lori	Dsegh	730
	Shirak	Horom	540
	Syunik	Agarak	1120
		Alvank	83
		Karchevan	45
		Lehvaz	100
		Meghri	655
		Shvanidzor	95
		Nrnadzor	37
	Vayots Dzor	Rind	390
Total			**24,460**

Table 3. Component 3. Marzes, communities and HHs

Component 3 - Rural Area Water Infrastructure	**Marzes**	**Vilage**	**Number of HHs**
Farmer Awareness and Support	Gegharkunik	Artanish	20
		Gavar	5
		Zolakar	42
		Tsapatagh	1
		Tsovinar	11
		Karmir Gyugh	1
		Martuni	1

		Mets Masrik	35
		Noratus	7
		Shoghakat	2
		Sevan	1
		Vardenik	27
		Verin Getashen	36
	Aragatsotn	Vardenut	15
		Aghdzk	11
		Aragats	16
		aparan	1
		Bazmaghbyur	10
	Lori	Dsegh	26
		Yaghdam	1
		Sverdlov	21
		Odzun	2
	Shirak	Akhuryan	2
		Ani	2
		Gusanaghyugh	33
		Horom	14
		Dzithankov	39
		Marmashen	1
		Jajur	31
		Jararat	26
		Sarnaghbyur	21
	Syunik	Agarak	15
		Alvank	8
		Gorayk	34
		Lehvaz	11
		Lor	10
		Karchevan	6
		Meghri	25
		Nrnadzor	9
		Shenatax	21
		Shunhayr	1
		Shvanidzor	9
		Sisian	3
		Tatev	29
Total			**642**

Table 4. Component 4 marzes, communities and Number of beneficiaries

Component 4 - SLMIP	Marzes	Vilage	Number of HHs
Window 1	Ararat	Nor Ughi	17
		Shahumyan	40
		Surenavan	17
		Poqr Vedi	40
	Syunik	Agarak	13
		Alvank	17
		Darbas	24
		Lehvaz	9
		Karchevan	10
		Harzhis	19
		Meghri	35
		Nrnadzor	12
		Shvanidzor	16
		Spandarian	16
	Vayots Dzor	Arpi	22
		Zaritap	17
Total			**324**
Window 2	Ararat	Nor Ughi	2
		Shahumyan	8
		Surenavan	13
		Poqr Vedi	22
	Syunik	Agarak	31
		Alvank	11
		Darbas	15
		Lehvaz	11
		Karchevan	2
		Harzhis	8
		Meghri	55
		Nrnadzor	7
		Shvanidzor	17
		Spandarian	8
	Vayots Dzor	Arpi	15
		Zaritap	25
Total			**250**
Grand total			**574**

Targeting Strategy

IRFSP is mainly focused on 7 marzes of Armenia which are Shirak, Lori, Tavoush, Gegharqunik, Vajots Dzor, Sjunik and Aragatsotn. However, depending on the project components, the geographic area and the target group differ and are closely related to Rural Areas Water Infrastructure (Component 2). Below the programme area and target group are represented.

Component 1- Rural Finance. The intervention area for the Rural Finance Component (both RFF and FREDA) is countrywide. The targeting strategy relies on self-selection, meaning that any person can apply to the PFIs to get the financing in case of RFF and any company can apply for the financing in case of FREDA. Afterwards, in case of FREDA the applications are reviewed in accordance with the investment guidelines prepared by Prime Minister decision and successful applications are selected.

Component 2 - Rural Area Water Infrastructure. Target marzes were selected based on the priority of the GoA to continue rural water infrastructure investment, Feasibility Study of Water Supply and Sewerage System Improvement and Development in Rural Communities of Armenia" implemented by the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and KFW, other dedicated studies and preliminary design calculations. Based on the abovementioned studies the 7 marzes were selected.

After the marzes were selected community heads/Councils applied for the request for funding for a single investment, either domestic water or irrigation distribution. The applications were thoroughly reviewed by three steps and at the end communities were selected. The number of beneficiaries was planned based on the applications submitted by the communities, the KFW study as well as the preliminary design calculations.

Component 3: Farmer awareness and support

This component is closely tied with component 2 and was implemented in the marzes and communities, that were selected and participated in the infrastructure management component. The component aims to disseminate information to potential beneficiaries about the opportunities offered by the Programme and to promote innovative technologies. In the frame of the component several activities were implemented aiming to strengthen the capacity of the local communities of target marzes. The following actions were implemented in the frame of the component:

- Trainings to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of the entities responsible for the O&M of constructed/rehabilitated irrigation and water supply schemes
- Trainings to improve water use efficiency "Wash":
- Training of trainers on sustainable agriculture practices
- Construction of the cold storage facilities in Vardenik and Horom communities.

The targeting strategy varied across projects and is represented below.

Direct targeting was applied to select authorities responsible for the O&M of constructed/rehabilitated irrigation and water supply schemes. The training was conducted in 29

communities of the RA for water supply schemes and for 13 authorities responsible for the operation of irrigation systems. The main participants of the trainings were suggested by the community and administrative heads and by the heads of water users associations and included technical staff/personnel responsible for O&M of water supply systems and irrigation systems and financial and commercial staff.

Beneficiaries of water use efficiency training were self-selected in the target communities. A public awareness campaign was raised in each target community in cooperation with the local self-governance entities, educational institutions, local active non- governmental organizations in the communities etc. As a result of the campaign the list of potential participants in the training was prepared. According to the project design around 40% of the participants should have been women and girls.

Beneficiaries of ToT on sustainable agricultural practices were self-selected. The target communities of the ToT were 13 communities that participated in the Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Distribution (SMSID) project under Component 2. The main target beneficiaries in the identified communities were selected from the pull of community decision makers community officials, university/college lecturers and NGOs that are active in agriculture.

In case of the construction of cold storages IFAD conducted a field visit in different locations of Armenia (South, Center and North) targeted by IRFSP components (rural finance and infrastructure). In each region, one community has been selected as they were: (a) part of IRFSP Irrigation scheme and (b) representative of the neighboring communities in terms of farm size and farming system. Feasibility studies for irrigation schemes in each community were already finalized and approved. After the field visit capacity needs assessment was done at marz level, local community level and individual/farmer level.

Component 4: Sustainable land management

GEF activities at the design stage intended to target nine settlements in three marzes, which were selected based on specific criteria, including availability of communal land, natural disaster risks and land degradation. It was expected that the GEF target areas would be the same as for the component 2 of the IRFSP to have a complementarity between efforts on the rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation distribution networks to enhance water distribution and upgrading productivity of irrigated smallholder plots and expanded irrigated areas. To have more synergy with Component 2 – Rural Area Water Infrastructure Meghri community in Syunik Marz were also added to this Component.

Under this component 3 projects are in progress:

- Diversification and Food Security Programme (DFSP-start up packages) or Window 1
- Sustainable Farming Programme (SFP-combined financing products) or Window 2
- Land restoration

Diversification and Food Security Programme (DFSP-start up packages) or Window 1

The target area of Window 1 is 16 settlements in 3 regions of Armenia, represented below:

1. Ararat region - Shahumyan, Nor Ughi, Pokr Vedi and Surenavan
2. Vayots Dzor - Arpi and Zaritap
3. Syunik - Spandaryan, Darbas, Harzhis, Meghri, Agarak, Karchevan, Lehvaz, Alvank, Shvanidzor and Nrnadzor

The following 3 vulnerable groups target settlements HH representatives are participating in Window 1

1. Women led HH's,
2. Youth led HH's, and
3. Poor HH's.

Window 1 beneficiary selection should aim to reach agreed targets:

1. Women led HH's - at least 50% of beneficiaries,
2. Youth led HH's - at least 30% of beneficiaries, and
3. Poor HH's - at least 20% of beneficiaries

The project is implemented in 6 phases which are represented below:

1. Beneficiary identification and awareness
2. Beneficiary selection
3. Requirements (Quantities, Specifications, Cost Estimates)
4. Beneficiary mentoring and training
5. Product and equipment installation supervision and monitoring
6. Monitoring

For the purpose of beneficiary selection, the service provider had meetings with the marz Governors. To identify the beneficiaries, the team visited the target settlements and met with local informants. For the identification of the vulnerable groups the legal acts regulating the sphere in the RA were studied, in particular:

- RA Law on Social Assistance,
- RA Law on State Benefits,
- Family Insecurity Assessment Procedure,
- Procedure for appointment and payment of family benefits in the RA.

In order to define the poverty of HHs, their income has been compared with the minimum consumer basket (MCB) value. This value is calculated by the RA Ministry of Health based on methodology containing information on structure and composition, as well as energetic value of foodThe value of MCB calculated by the prices of the second quarter of 2020 comprised 65,263 AMD per capita1 ($136 approximately). This figure was taken as basis for the assessment of the vulnerability of the poptential beneficiaries in cases, when the beneficiaries were not be recepients of State support benefits and allowances. In other words, when the Consultant does

not know about the social vulnerability status of the potential beneficiaries from the very beginning.

Beneficiary selection criteria are defined within the framework of Window 1.

1. Selection criteria for the target group of **"Women led HH's":**

   a. A Woman is responsible for making a decision on HH's economic activities (what, where and how to grow), can apply for a loan to the financial institutions, responsible for managing HH finances at least for more than 8 months a year (these women are represented by widows, single women and whose husbands have been in migration out of country for longer than 8 consecutive months);

   a. HH does not possess more than 1.4 ha of arable and perennial land, including HH plot;

   b. At least a third of HH expenditures covered/or will be covered in the result of the participation in the Project by income from related agriculture production;

   c. Interest and ability to participate in intensive training and coaching activities;

   d. Has the following characteristics of marital and family status:

      i. is single (not married), or

      ii. husband is dead, or

      iii. divorced, or

      iv. is married, but the husband is away from home for more than 8 months in a calendar year (is working abroad, is in prison, etc.), or

      v. is married but the husband is incapacitated (for example, has mental health problems or a physical disability);

   e. HH has ability to match at least 10% of co-financing to the grant (in-kind);

   f. HH has orientation towards subsistence and sale of surplus;

   g. Availability of markets is an advantage.

Selection criteria for the target group of **"Youth led HH's":**

1. Youth led households, as well as young people - women or men - in poor or vulnerable households (age restriction for men is up to 35 and women up to 40 years old)

2. Responsible for making decision on household's economic activities (what, where and how to grow), who can apply for a loan to the financial institutions, responsible for managing household finances;

3. Households does not possess more than 1.4 ha of agricultural and perennial land, including household plot;

4. At least a third of HH expenditures covered/or will be covered in the result of the participation in the Project by income from related agriculture production;

5. Interest and ability to participate in intensive training and coaching activities;

6. Availability of land, water for requested agricultural production (at least backyard plot);

7. Orientation towards subsistence and sale of surplus;

8. Ability to match at least 10% of co-financing to the grant (in-kind);

9. Households living along or below upper poverty level established by the Government of Armenia

10. Availability of markets is advantage.

Selection criteria for the target group of **"Poor HH's":**

1. Poor or vulnerable household living along or below upper poverty level established by the Government of Armenia;

2. Households does not possess more than 1.4 ha of agricultural and perennial land, including household plot;

3. At least a third of HH expenditures covered/or will be covered in the result of the participation in the Project by income from related agriculture production;

4. Interest and ability to participate in intensive training and coaching activities;

5. Availability of land, water for requested agricultural production (at least backyard plot);

6. Orientation towards subsistence and sale of surplus,

7. Availability of markets is advantage.

Before the meetings with the potential beneficiaries, to increase the circle of the latter, to ensure the use of the participatory method for the selection of potential beneficiaries, pre-meetings were organized in the settlements with heads of the target communities, heads of settlements, the council of elders, community staff representatives, kindergarden and school principals, libraries directors, etc. During the meetings, general information about Window 1, the conditions of participation as well as the schedule of the implementation Information leaflets, developed by the Consultant, on Window 1 were disseminated among the participants.

Using the abovementioned methodology 604 HH were identified in the target communities, who receive family allowance, social allowance, and emergency assistance. After identification awareness raising campaigns/meetings were organized in target communities.

After the Window 1 awareness activities many residents of the target settlements wished to participate in Window 1 immediately after the awareness raising meetings or on the following days. All people, who expressed willingness to participate were listed although not all of them can meet the eligibility criteria.

The list of Window 1 potential beneficiaries was formed in two stages:

• persons, who have expressed willingness immediately after the awareness activities,

• persons, who applied later, via feedback.

As a result, 660 HHs from the target settlements expressed interest in participating in Window 1.

The awareness raising measures of the Window 1 Project created a large response from the target communities, and additional applications from new potential beneficiaries have been submitted to the implementation team. In total, 79 new applications were received during the 2nd phase of the Window 1 Project implementation – Beneficiary selection.

Thus, the total number of potential HHs reached to 736 in the target communities. Prior to the selection of beneficiaries, the list of potential candidates was reviwed again and cleaned. As a result, 646 HHs gained the status of potential beneficiaries to participate in Window 1 project. 90HHs were removed from the list due to not corresponding to the beneficiary selection criteria. After the beneficiary selection HH data was collected and analyzed for the purpose of selecting final Window 1 beneficiaries. During the data collection process 143 applications refused to take part in the project and therefore in total 657 applications were assessed for the final selection to participate in Window 1.

In order to select final Window 1 beneficiaries, the HHs data was assessed and analyzed based on the criteria mentioned above. As a result, 340 HHs that corresponded to selection criteria were selected. Out of the selected beneficiaries Women lead HHs comprised 49%, youth led HHs comprised 29,1% and poor HHs comprised 21.5%.

From 340 beneficiaries 179 (53%) were for cultivation of fruits and vegetables, 86 (25%) were for fruit drying, and 75 (22%) for beekeeping.

Beneficiaries of Spandaryan, Harzhis, and Darbas settlements were not selected based on the land ownership criteria since they applied for beekeeping, which was not related to land use.

The number of beneficiaries decreased to 334 during needs assessment phase of project implementation (168 for cultivation of fruits and vegetables, 92 for fruit drying, and 74 for beekeeping).

Out of final 334 beneficiaries 311 took part in phase 4 – Mentoring and training either in person (264 people) or a representative participated instead (47). of the project. The list of beneficiaries took small changes during later stages. 12 candidates stopped their further participation to the project and 3 candidates were added. Thus, the number of beneficiaries comprised 325. The final number of beneficiaries, that received product an equipment is 325.

Sustainable Farming Programme (SFP-combined financing products) – Window 2

Target area of Window 2 are 16 communities in 3 marzes as represented below:

1. Ararat region - Shahumyan, Surenavan, Pokr Vedi, and Nor Ughi,

2. Vayots dzor region - Arpi and Zaritap,

3. Syunik region - Darbas, Spandaryan, Harzhis, Meghri (town), Agarak (town), Shvanidzor, Alvank, Lehvaz, Nrnadzor, and Karchevan.

With the purpose to enhance the effectiveness of W2 initiative ensuring proper distribution of allocated funds the Rural Areas Economic Programmes Implementation Unit (the Contractor) launched second-phase of beneficiary mobilization and selection under the W2.

The Scope of Work of this assignment included:

a) Mobilize local farmers engaged in preselected value chains, and

b) identify and select at least 150 eligible farmers who will later receive training and facilitation to be granted with an access to CFPs, namely:

- Conduct awareness raising by delivering information on "Window-2" Project eligibility criteria and distributing CFPs flyer,

- Pre-identify the beneficiaries by preparing long lists in each community / settlement,

- Prepare beneficiary short lists including beneficiary profiles. The beneficiaries were selected based on "Window-2" Project eligibility criteria, to the maximum possible extent.

  - Individuals, households or state-registered businesses who are registered or reside in the selected 16 settlements and are engaged in agriculture, receive not less than 50% of their income from agriculture.

  - Possess not more than 3 ha of agricultural land (all types).

  - At least 10% of the project implementation cost (Own contribution can be financial, property (land, production area, equipment, etc.) or with labor force. In case of own non-financial contribution, the PFIs shall evaluate the beneficiary's investment based on their work experience.

  - The selected beneficiaries are willing to participate in training courses to be conducted under the Programme and receive Certificates in later stage. Only certified beneficiary was eligible to apply for the financing.

The mobilization and selection has been carried out based on "Window-2" guiding documents that have been provided by the RAED PIU.

Meetings were held with local authorities, i.e., Mayors and members of the Councils in consolidated communities and authorized administrators of the settlements. **snow-ball sampling was applied** and announcements for identification of potentially interested beneficiaries. After the identification awareness raising and pre-identification of beneficiaries was carried out. The potential candidates were assessed by the criteria represented above and 250 final beneficiaries were selected and participated in trainings for phase one.

After the mobilization of the beneficiary farmers (313 farmers preselected back in 2018) the Participating Financing Institutions found out that only 30% of these farmers are willing to apply for W2. The majority of the preselected farmers are not interested in the W2 packages due to various reasons (some took other loans; some don't want to take any loan due to pandemics, some died, etc.). Therefore, the PIU in consent with IFAD launched the 2nd phase of beneficiary selection. Which was successfully completed and the service provider conducted the training of approximately 514 beneficiaries. Out of 514 beneficiaries 223 farmers, of which 33 women, have been selected based on the W2 eligibility criteria from the same 16 communities. The majority of preselected farmers are interested in the following 4 CFPs: horticulture development, fruit drying, and beekeeping and non-heating tunnel greenhouses.

In the framework of W2 Beneficiary selection II phase 223 farmers, of which 33 women, have been selected based on the W2 eligibility criteria from the beneficiary 16 communities. The majority of preselected farmers are interested in the following 4 CFPs: horticulture development, fruit drying, and beekeeping and non-heating tunnel greenhouses.

Theory of Change

Challenges

Component 1 – Rural Finance

Farmers and rural entrepreneurs need to position themselves to modernise and commercialise their businesses, focusing on generating profits through increasingly productive and cost-efficient operations that are geared to satisfying identified market demand. To achieve this, adjustments are required in the orientation of production systems, in the technologies employed both in primary production and product transformation, and in the business relationships between the various stakeholders involved in the key rural commodity chains in Armenia.

Various financing gaps and constraints for effective financial inclusion still exist in Armenia. Adequate financial services, especially investment credit, are still available only to a relative small group of companies, which are mostly large, modern sector entities. The SME support through donor credit lines operates with high volumes but has only a limited capacity to finance smaller rural companies and farmers. Further, while the need to support the microfinance sector as a way to reach farmers and smaller rural SMEs is acknowledged, donor credit lines target only marginally the MFI sector. Smaller agri-companies, particularly the ones located outside Yerevan, continue to face major problems in raising adequate collateral to qualify for long-term bank finance in any larger volumes.

Component 2 – Rural area water infrastructure

About 1.1 million people, or 37% of the total population in Armenia is classified as rural. Poverty is widespread in the rural areas: the poor are mostly involved in agriculture and account for 32.1% of the rural population.45 The analysis of the physical constraints currently affecting the rural communities and the review of ongoing Programmes to support their development, highlight those continued investments in public infrastructure facilities are needed to improve the economic and social status of the rural population. Inadequate and inequitable access to water remains a widespread phenomenon in rural Armenia which is negatively affecting the livelihoods and limits economic opportunities for the rural communities.

Obsolete and inefficient centralized piped networks in many rural communities supply untreated domestic water for 2-3 hours/day, hampering human health and limiting the opportunities for the development of small scale agro-businesses. Irrigation distribution systems are also characterized by a high level of water losses in earth channels well as poor land coverage and soil erosion in the irrigated areas. Downstream users are frequently deprived of access to water because of upstream water losses, which prevent many farmers from irrigating farms efficiently. Yields also from irrigated crops are correspondingly low (in the range of 9-12 tons/ha for key crops such as grapes, apples, cabbage and potatoes and less than 3 tons/ha for wheat). This causes economic hardship to many in a situation where economic survival depends on maximizing productivity from small land plots.

Inadequate access to domestic water has a direct correlation with poverty (see Table 2) and a negative impact on staple food production. Therefore, focusing on the community water supplies for Multiple Use is an effective way to benefit the poorest segments of the rural population

Component 3 – Farmer Awareness and Support

Current and future trends show a declining share of the agricultural GDP and limited opportunities for increasing the level of employment in primary production. The gap between the living standards in the rural areas and the cities is widening and there is an obvious need for the rural population to engage in a diversified and sustainable rural economy.

Besides the improvement of on-farm irrigation systems drinking water networks and better access to financial capital, specialized technical and outreach assistances are required in order to improve agricultural practices. This improvement would help the farms to supply the subsistence needs of the family and provide a cash generating surplus for market.

Main activities

Linked to the above core strategies, the following key inputs are included under the Rural Finance Component, to achieve its development objective:

Component 1 – Rural Finance

- Incremental capital injection through RFF to participating financial institutions, to be channelled to smallholders and SMEs participating in the identified strategic value chains, to improve and intensify their production operations and to increase their incomes.

- Incremental investment capital to FREDA, to increase the volume of its operations and to introduce new financing instruments to achieve the development targets of IRFSP.

- Grant-based funding for sizeable injections of technical support to FREDA's potential and actual investee companies, to develop their operations and increase their impact on rural suppliers and employees.

Component 2 – Rural area water infrastructure

The following key inputs are included under the RAWI Component:

- Investment in Rural Community Water Supplies in poverty areas in the selected Marzes on a programmatic basis based on demand.

- Investment in Small and Medium Scale Irrigation Distribution in poverty areas in the selected Marz on a programmatic basis based on demand

Component 3 – Farmer awareness and support

- provide the farmers with training and knowledge packages
- train women heads of households, and youth

Outcomes

With these key inputs and the selected implementation approach, the following main outcomes are expected to be the key results of the component 1 activities:

- New, diversified and increased income and employment sources created for rural low-income population.

- Rural production for the local market and exports increased through larger financing volumes and innovative methods of financing.

- New technologies introduced and markets opened through the IRFSP-financed investments and the related substantial technical support investments.

- FREDA and the RFF strengthened as independent institutions that are able to support rural investments and development in the country even when donor support to them ends.

- In total, the number of new loans to farmers and rural entrepreneurs from the incremental capital allocated to RFF can be expected to benefit around 1 700 households, during the Programme period, while FREDA is expected to support 12 new agro industrial enterprises On the basis of the recently concluded FREDA impact evaluation, its investee enterprises can be expected to directly benefit some 1 700 households through product purchases and employment in the supported value chains. The total of 3 400 beneficiary households implies that some 15 000 people would directly benefit from component 1.

With these key inputs and the selected implementation approach, the following main outcomes are expected to be the key results of the component 2 activities:

- Quality of life and/or agricultural production improved in an estimated 59 rural communities in some of the poorest parts of Armenia.

- About 5 700 HH (25 100 people) provided with adequate, clean water supplies for Multiple Use

- About 4 500 HH (19 800 people) benefitting from production made possible by tertiary irrigation investments and about 3 100 HH (13 600 people) benefitting from the improved nutrition and incomes from newly irrigated food production plots.

- The total number of beneficiaries from the RAWI component is projected to be about 58 500 people.

With these key inputs and the selected implementation approach, the following main outcomes are expected to be the key results of the component 3 activities:

- support upgrading farms to grow more lucrative cash crops and obtain better linkage with marketing outlets (including agroprocessing) in the areas improved by the infrastructure component.

- help farmers develop an improved resilience of their agricultural production systems to soil erosion and regular fluctuations in rainfall levels

The set of data to be collected will be based on the Programme's logical framework indicators and IFAD's COI Guidelines. The list should specify which indicators are IFAD Core Indicators (COI) and which indicators are specific Outcome or Impact indicators included in the project

Logical Framework. The following list the key impact and outcome indicators are expected to be considered:

Outcome Indicators:

i.   Number of jobs generated by small and medium enterprises in project targeted area

ii.   1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production

iii.   1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices

iv.   1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services

v.   Number of farmers reporting selling product to FREDA supported companies

v.   Farmers reporting an increased improved fruit tree productivity

vi.   Percentage of targeted women-headed households reporting yields increased by at least 50% on diversified high value crops

vii.   Number of implementation decrees issued in the field of SLM and NRM (Policy indicator – Qualitative measure)

Impact Indicators:

i.   % of targeted households with improvement in household asset ownership index

ii.   Beneficiaries reporting increased resilience index as measured by ability to recover from shocks.

iii.   Food Insecurity Scale (FIES) FAO methodology and questionnaire (to substitute infant malnutrition which is no longer used for IFAD projects)

iv.   % increase in average annual income of targeted households (USD/year)

Purpose, Scope and Methodological Approach of the IRFSP Impact Assessment

During the implementation of the Impact Assessment the Service Provider should refer to the IRFSP Final Design report, Programme Implementation Manual, IFAD Guidelines for the Measurement of Core Outcome Indicators, Programme mid-term review mission report and other Programme related documentation.

It will examine the effects of the projects on: Agricultural production– Employment – Financial services – Rural enterprises – Climate resilience – and any other impact or project specific

thematic area included in the questionnaire and will compare the situation with and without the project.

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

The main objective of the study is to develop the sample design, conduct the data collection, analysis and prepare project completion and impact assessment report to be used for the project evaluation process.

Specific objectives of the components are represented below:

- **Component 1:** to stimulate sustained growth of rural economic activity through improved and expanded access to appropriate financial services by rural small-scale producers and SMEs.

- **Component 2:** (i) to improve livelihoods and ultimately economic opportunities in disadvantaged rural communities; and (ii) to support income generation through enhanced irrigated smallholder farming.

- **Component 3:** to improve the socio-economic livelihoods of poor rural households through (i) Offering more responsive and coordinated outreach activities targeted to the priority needs of smallholders. Improving farming, collaboration, and further value chain involvement skills among small-scale farmers and achieving better integration of smallholder farmers in agricultural supply chains. (ii) Having a special focus on the economic empowerment of rural women and youth through targeted activities. (iii) Combining extension facilitation, demonstration, and smallholder-responsive adaptive research.

- **Component 4:** to enhance the overall resilience of rural communities living in risk-prone areas of Armenia by (i) integrating soil and water conservation measures in the development of the targeted high value agroforestry and vegetable crops and (ii) restoring the resilience to land degradation and climate-risks of the agro-ecosystems and the rural population in the project communal lands.

Primary data collection

Primary data collection should be implemented through quantitative and qualitative techniques.

Quantitative data collection will entail a sample-based survey and structured/semi structured data collection of Programme beneficiaries at the household level. Given the nature of the project's ToC and targeting strategy enumerated above, the quantitative evaluation of IRFSP necessitates multiple sampling strategies, treatment and control groups. Due to its targeting of the entire country and distinct eligibility criteria, component 1 will requires a unique sampling strategy, while components 2, 3, and 4 will be evaluated using separate representative samples from treatment and control villages. For all components, the qualitative work will serve the purpose of triangulating the results of the quantitative survey, validating assumptions, implementation performance, and/or measuring outcomes or evaluating activities not included in the quantitative evaluation.

Evaluation of Component 1: The quantitative evaluation of component will focus on household beneficiaries of RFF, while the evaluation of loans to enterprises and private entrepreneurs will be captured in the qualitative survey through semi-structured with loan recipients and informant interviews with loan providers. The treatment and control groups for component for the quantitative survey will be defined as followed:

- **Treatment group:** The treatment group will be constructed from household recipients of loans through RFF participating financial institutions (PFIs) between 2016-2020. The selection of treatment households into the sample should consider and be representative of differences in loan size and sector (i.e. crops, horticulture, livestock, beekeeping, etc).
- **Control group:** The control group will be constructed from household recipients of loans through RFF participating financial institutions who have only recently (in previous 12 months) been approved for and/or received a loan, i.e. new clients.

Impact of the RFF loans will be determined by comparing new clients for whom impacts have not yet materialized in the control group to old clients in the treatment group using quasi-experimental methods (feasibility to be confirmed by service provider in inception phase). In addition to the quantitative and semi-structured interviews with loan clients, qualitative interviews will be conducted with PFIs to assess program implementation and better understand the loan administration.

Evaluation of Component 2 and 3: The quantitative evaluation of components 2 and 3 will be conducted using a sample of households in treatment and control villages. The quantitative sample will be selected using a two-stage approach in which a random sample of treatment and control villages are selected, then a random sample of their beneficiaries. The selection of villages will be representative of the distribution of activities across the treated marzes, ensuring an equal number of treatment and control villages within each marz. The selection of treatment households will reflect the distribution of components within villages to ensure representativeness of beneficiaries of component 2 and component 3 in cases in which villages received multiple components. The treatment and control group for the quantitative evaluation of components 2 and 3 will be as follows:

- **Treatment group:** The treatment group will be constructed from beneficiary households residing in treated villages. In villages that received component 2, a beneficiary is any village resident accessing the infrastructure as for component 3 beneficiaries are those that received training. The selection of treatment villages should consider the distribution of activities and number of activities received in each village. The selection of households should be representative of the project activities and village (in case of component 2).
- **Control group:** The control group will be formed by untreated households in untreated villages and their members that match the selection criteria used to select target villages and households for components 2 and 3 *at the beginning of the project*, i.e. baseline. Potential control villages will be identified through a listing exercise and survey which will also aim to generate a listing of village residents to construct the sampling frame (see below). The selection of the sample of control villages should be representative of the distribution of project activities ensuring an equal number of treatment and control villages as well as an equal number of treatment and control HHs.

The impact of components 2 and 3 will be measured jointly by comparing treatment and control households and treatment and control villages for village- and HH-level outcomes using quasi-experimental methods, namely statistical matching estimators. Qualitative data collection will mainly consist of the collection, consolidation and reporting of opinions and perceptions as well as livelihood improvement expressed by a representative sample of key informants and in focus-group discussions.

Evaluation of Component 4: For component 4, the quantitative work will focus on beneficiaries of subcomponent 4.1. Because subcomponent 4.1 includes 2 marzes (Ararat and Vayots Dzor) which are out of the scope of Component 2 and 3 as well as a distinct targeting and selection mechanism (see targeting strategy), the selected firm will need to develop a separate additional sampling strategy by which to measure impact. It should be noted that given the overlap with other project activities the firm must ensure the sample for evaluation of subcomponent 4.1 remains representative of the project.

- **Treatment group:** The treatment group will be the beneficiary households of the matching grants under subcomponent 4.1.
- **Control group:** The definition of the control group will be finalized by the service provider in the project inception report. However, it is required that it be sufficient for rigorous identification of impact such that the only difference between the treatment and control group is the project. The service provider should select the best and most feasible quasi-experimental method to define the control group, i.e. regression discontinuity design, statistical matching, IV estimators, etc.

The final construction of the treatment and control groups for subcomponent 4.1. will be made by the Service Provider upon review of the relevant material during the inception phase**.** The selection of the control group and identification strategy is subject to the approval of IFAD and the project team.

METHODOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALITATIVE SURVEY

The qualitative survey serves the purpose of complementing the quantitative survey by contextualizing the findings and providing information on the capacity of existing institutions and procedures. In the case of all qualitative work, the firm must take the lead role in identifying participants, arranging the interviews and collecting info and data. However, the project will provide a list of the key actors and partners such as producer groups, rural enterprises, rural finance institutions, etc. for this purpose.

The firm will develop the questionnaires and guidelines for the qualitative work, subject to the approval of IFAD. The qualitative data collection will consist of Focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KII), namely:

- The qualitative data collection for component 1 will consist of
  - 8-10 enterprise loan recipients through FREDA and RFF key informant interviews (KII) with semi-open questionnaires
  - 2-4 interviews with FREDA and RFF PFIs

- For qualitative evaluation of component 2 & 3, the qualitative data collection will consist of Focus group discussions (FGD) and key informant interviews (KII), namely:
  - 1 to 2 FGDs per marz composed of 5-8 people each ensuring representativeness
  - 3 to 4 KIIs in each community, with people who know what is going on in the community
- The qualitative data collection for component 4 will consist of
  - 2-4 FGDs composed of 5-8 people with recipients of matching grants (component 4.1)
  - 5-10 KIIs with key implementers, community leaders and engineers involved in components 4.2 & 4.3

For all the qualitative work, the firm must construct and lead development of the all-field guides, discussion guides, semi-structured questionnaires, and all other material for the successful conduction of the data collection. The plan for the qualitative work will be enumerated in the IA plan which is subject to the approval of the project and IFAD teams.

METHODOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR QUANITATIVE SURVEY

The quantitative data collection will consist primarily of surveys with households in treatment and control villages. The *household survey* administered will consist of questions regarding general household characteristics, such as household demographic characteristics, land use, on-farm and off-farm employment, income, resilience and asset ownership, among others. The household survey will also be used to measure village level outcomes. The length of surveys may vary, however, on average it is expected that one household level questionnaire should take approximately 1-1.5 hours to complete. The survey will be administered to the household head and include specific modules developed to measure outcomes, impacts, and satisfaction with each project component.

Potential control villages will be selected through a thorough review of secondary sources, including but not limited to data from National Statistical Services of RA, community village municipality, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, State Employment Agency, Ministry of Economy, RAED PIU program documentation etc. The primary aim of the review of secondary sources will be to identify the features of communities and their infrastructure, i.e. quality of irrigation, key sectors, roads, markets, etc., in 2015-2016 before the project. **The results of the review will be included in the Inception report.** Note that, in the case that secondary source are not sufficient for completion of the listing exercise and identification of control villages, a listing survey may be necessary. As such, bidders should include a separate line item for the listing survey in their financial proposals. The listing survey will be short questionnaire administered to village or producer group leaders to identify key village features and obtain a household listing if possible. The questionnaire will take approximately 15-30 minutes to complete.

The surveys should be implemented in the field by a team of trained surveyors/interviewers recruited by the awarded Service Provider. The survey data should be collected through face-to-face interviews conducted in the case of the *household survey*. If feasible, remote data collection may be used for the *listing survey*. Both surveys will consist of structured open ended and close ended questions should be used that will allow respondents to state their opinion and perception.

Modern ICT tools should be used during the survey, including tablet-based computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), i.e. using Survey Solutions, SurveyCTO or similar. The service provider should provide a geo-reference of the survey and its outcomes.

A thorough analysis should be carried out and should cover the key dimensions of impact on incomes, Household assets and on the environment and should assess the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and rural poverty impact of the project, and in particular food security and resilience to shocks.

Questionnaires and variables

The *household survey* questionnaire to be developed by the firm should include the list of questions identified by the project and presented in technical annex 4 of the ToRs (Template COI questionnaire) to capture all relevant core outcome indicators for the project. The elaboration of the draft COI questionnaire is based on the COI questionnaire template presented in technical appendix 1 of the COI measurement guidelines: See STEP 2 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details. The draft questionnaires presented in annex 4 of the TORs shows the COU template, **however it must be supplemented and contextualized by the service provider to ensure it captures all relevant project outcome and impact indicators and** integrates the logframe outcomes, including but not limited to those enumerated herein. It should also be complemented with additional questions related to the specific project outcome and impact for which no COI questionnaire modules are available. It is incumbent upon the firm to adapt the questionnaires to the local context as necessary and provide translation. The firm will also be responsible for the development of the component-specific modules of the questionnaire. The questionnaire is expected to take 1- 1.5 hours to complete.

The *listing survey* questionnaire will be developed by the selected service provider. It should be structured to capture key aspects needed to identify suitable control villages. However, it will be administered to both treatment and control communities to learn key features of both, specifically targeting features (see targeting strategy). It will focus primarily on identifying the baseline features at the beginning of the project in addition to demographic and socio-economic features. The survey should take approximately 15-30 minutes to complete. In their financial proposal, the service provider should provide a separate line item for the cost of the listing survey.

Sampling Frame

The sample frame is the list of all the units in the desired population, from which random samples of units are selected to build the survey samples. The Project Team will provide a listing of beneficiaries in order to facilitate the drawing of the treatment sample within the eligible population. The Project Team will work with the firm to ensure that the sample and listing are representative of the universe of beneficiaries and that the sample is sufficiently large to be representative of all potential implementation modalities. Specifically,

- **Component 1:** The sampling frame for component 1 will be provided by the project team and will consist of a full list of loan recipients and their features when applying for the loan. The treatment and control group will be constructed on the basis of the loan date to compare outcomes of old and new clients (feasibility to be confirmed by service provider in inception phase).

- **Components 2, 3, and 4.1:** The sampling frame for component 2, 3, and 4.1 will be constructed through an enumeration exercise and listing survey (if necessary). The enumeration exercise and listing for the treatment group and treatment villages will be conducted during the inception phase through review of project monitoring and beneficiary databases, feasibility studies conducted under component 2 and other relevant information provided by the RAED PIU, data from National Statistical Services of RA, community village municipality, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, State Employment Agency, Ministry of Economy etc. Development of the listing of control villages and completion of the control group sampling will rely also on secondary data if feasible. If not, the service provider will conduct the listing survey in which 100-150 treatment and potential control village leaders will be interviewed in a 15-30 minute survey to identify potential control villages and learn the key features of treated villages.

In developing the sampling frames, it is essential that the service provider ensure that the project targets in terms of specific groups' participation, such as women and youth, are taken into account. It important to ensure that the proportion of women and men and youth in the sample frame are sufficient for representative samples to be drawn reflecting the project's target groups.

Sampling strategy

The probability sampling method will be used in which all members of the population have an equal chance to be a part of the sample using random selection from each of the sampling frames constructed. The service provider shall provide the calculation and justification of a representative survey sample for each field data collection method stratifying or clustering as necessary in the inception report. The sample size shall be determined to allow for sufficient power to detect impacts on key indicators with 95% confidence according to the formula outlined below. Power calculations on key outcome metrics should be conducted to finalize the sample size and separately for each component as required.

- **For evaluation of component 1:** The service provider should employ a stratified random sampling approach, ensuring representativeness of sectors, regional distribution of loans, and other key features. The project´s characteristics in terms of strata and/or sampling weights may entail: project components, geographic areas, gender, age group (depending on the component).

- **For evaluation of component 2 and 3:** Stratified clustered sampling will be employed for evaluation of component 2, 3 and 4.1. Cluster sampling is a two-stage approach where you first select the clusters in this case villages to survey, then the HHs within each community. The sampling strategy must ensure adequate representation vis-à-vis all project components to ensure impacts are representative of the project. As such, the sampling in both the first and second stages should be stratified and/or weighted according to key features, i.e. project components, geographic areas, gender, age group, etc.

- **For evaluation of subcomponent 4.1:** The sampling strategy for component 4.1 will rely on stratified random sampling, ensuring representativeness of sectors, regional distribution of grants, and other key features. Additionally, the sample must be representative of the distribution of female and youth-headed households.

The sampling strategies will be enumerated in the project inception report and are subject to approval by IFAD and the project team.

Sample size

The sample size should be determined by the desired statistical power to measure effect and what is necessary to ensure representativeness. Based on preliminary power calculations and analysis of the project, the *minimum sample sizes* are as follows:

- **Component 1:** At least, 150 treatment observations and 150 control observation selected through stratified random sampling and maintaining representativeness of key project features. For a total 300 household surveys with loan recipients using the household survey questionnaire with rural finance module tailored to the project context. Each survey should take approximately 1-1.5 hours to administer

- **Component 2 and 3,:** At least, 600 treatment and 600 control observations in 30 treatment villages and 30 control villages (after matching). The villages and households will be selected through stratified clustered random sampling and must be representative of the project component and key features. In total, at least 1200 household surveys will be administer for evaluation of components 2 and 3. Each survey should take approximately 1-1.5 hours to administer.

- **Component 4.1:** For evaluation of subcomponent 4.1, the final determination of the sample size will depend on the identification strategy selected by the service provider. However, for construction of their financial proposals, the firm should expect an additional 150-200 treatment and 150-200 control households to be surveyed for evaluation of subcomponent 4.1 using the household survey. Each survey should take approximately 1-1.5 hours to administer.

Subject to these minimum requirements, the service provider must provide a justification for their selected sample sizes in the inception report ensuring sufficient power to detect impact. The data collection plan should take steps to ensure that the desired sample size is reached. This may require interviewing more households and excluding unsatisfactory, incomplete and/or unmatched surveys. The service provider must also ensure their sample is sufficient to detect subgroup impacts as needed, i.e. on targeted female- or youth-headed households.

Desk Review

Desk review consists of reviewing external and internal documentation, included but not limited to review of all relevant programme documents and reports, key strategic policy and strategy documents, project design, Programme's conceptual framework (i.e., the theory of change, or the logical framework), Government sources, national statistics; scientific researches; reports of financial institutions, periodic progress reports, MTRs etc. All the secondary data sources should be properly referenced.

Annex 1 represents the main Impact and Outcome indicators that should be informed through Impact Assessment.

The process of ensuring data quality is vital to the accuracy and usefulness of the survey. As data are collected and entered into a data input platform, checking for errors, data cleaning and data quality assurance is an important step and sufficient time should be allocated to review the data and assure its quality. The following strategies should be used:

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

Data-quality checks should be implemented while collecting the data rather than ex-post as in the case of paper -based surveys by using a CAPI system (i.e. Survey Solutions or SurveyCTO) and tablets for the data collection. The process of ensuring data quality is vital to the accuracy and usefulness of the survey. Data quality control requires a significant effort. As such, the contractor must also ensure an adequate number of enumerators and supervisors and thorough initial training (and re-training as needed). For computer entry and enumeration, the use of electronic devices and geo-referencing is required. Please refer to step 5.1 of the COI measurement guidelines for further details.

The PIU will provide the service provide all the necessary documentation and contact information.

Impact Assessment phases

The firm/consultants will work in close collaboration with the concerned general experts of the implementing agency and under the supervision of the Project Team and IFAD in the development and supervision of all phases of data collection and the following analysis of the survey data. The Impact Assessment should be implemented in 6 Phases:

Phase 1: Inception phase:
- **Initial situational analysis**: review of project materials and data. The Project Team shall be responsible for providing key background documentation to the firm (financing agreements, Logframe, ToC, startup reports, supervision reports, etc). In particular, existing and previous data to be provided by the project: Logframe, ToC, List of beneficiaries if any or preliminary listing of potential beneficiaries, secondary data, etc.
- **Collect and analyze secondary data**: identification of available information from authoritative sources including, among others, the following ones: national statistics; scientific studies; financial institutions reports (as mix market reports of micro credit institutions in the project areas); final assessments of previous IFAD projects in Armenia; etc.

- **Preparation of listing survey (if necessary):** preparatory work for listing survey including identification of villages to be surveyed, contract information, and survey instrument design.
- **Village Listing Survey (if necessary):** To facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population, a listing of potential control villages and of treatment villages should be conducted beneficiaries can be conducted in the field. Enumerators will collect basic information from village authorities using a short survey designed by the service provider. The listing survey should also as needed collect list of households in order to construct the household sampling frame. **Please provide a separate line item for the listing survey in the financial proposal.**

The Project team is responsible for providing the key background documents and previous data of Baseline and Annual survey undertaken by the project.

Phase 2: Sampling Strategy and Survey instrument development:

- Development of the survey questionnaire, using IFAD's Guidelines for the Measurement of Core Outcome Indicators (2020) as a guide, the questionnaire and contextualize it to the country setting and logic of the project adding questions and modules as needed to capture all relevant outcome and impact indicators. The contractor must provide accurate and professional translation to the appropriate local languages of the survey instruments and field manual.

- Development of field guide, discussion guides, semi-structured questionnaires and other tools for the qualitative data collection.

- Development of the sampling design in accordance with the guidelines enumerated above. This includes determining the sampling frame, selecting survey locations respecting the distribution of project activities, and determining the sampling size.

- Survey plan: The contractor must deliver a survey plan as part of the inception report outlining the sampling strategy and methods for approval before proceeding. The plan should detail the strategy used, justify the methods and sampling size, and outline measures to ensure representativeness as well as methods for data processing. Additionally, all calculations and data informing the plan's development should be cited and shared. Only after approval of the survey plan may the consultant finalize the samples for data collection. The survey plan should also detail plans for data processing, reweighting, final estimation of outcome indicators, and quality control. Elements in survey plan:
    - Decide on the sample frame: List of all the units in the desired population (s), from which random samples of units are selected to build the survey samples. The contractor should provide a listing of the project eligible population (potential beneficiaries and comparison group) in order to facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population.

    - Determine the sample size: The consultant must determine the sample size informed by relevant data and literature to ensure that the sample size is sufficient to detect impact on outcome indicators at endline.

- o Select survey locations: it is important to respect the population distribution within geographic areas/communities, and the proportion of beneficiaries HH per type of activity in the sample. The sampling method should be such that it ensures representativeness across all relevant features.
  - o Finalize selection of treatment and control groups and samples.
- Clearance by Project Team and IFAD of survey plan and the questionnaire.
- Develop interview manuals and instructions for field staff.
- Development of an appropriate data management system with adequate quality controls as enumerated in section 5.5.
- Test Questionnaire: Contractor is responsible for arranging the pre-testing. The pre-testing has the function of: (i) verifying the accuracy of translation; (ii) identifying questions that are difficult to understand for respondents; and (iii) identifying where improvements can be made in the general questionnaire design and flow. The pre-testing team should include all the supervisors. Once the pre-testing is completed and the survey tools are finalized, the enumerator training and the pilot phase with the entire group of enumerators is conducted.
- Development of the Final Questionnaire.

Clearance of the final questionnaire and sampling design by Project Team and IFAD.

Phase 3: Field mission and data collection:

- Preparation for field work (recruitment of interviewers, programming of questionnaires and printing of other fieldwork documents).
- Staffing, Enumerator training, and pilot: It is required that the enumerator training is undertaken in the same location for the entire team, and that all enumerators, supervisors and managers are present. The Contractor is required to ensure enumerator's capability to collect high quality data within the average amount of time indicated for household survey. This may require higher number of enumerators attending the enumerator training and pilot, after which, the Contractor will screen out enumerators based on their performance during training and pilot.
- Pilot study fieldwork.
- Revision of the pilot study questionnaires.
- Analysis of pilot study results, introducing adjustments to the draft questionnaire.
- Development of the Final Questionnaire.
- Administrative approval from necessary authorities
- Qualitative data collection at the appropriate level of analysis
- Data quality control mechanism established and approved
- Quantitative data collection

Phase 4: Data input and analysis:

- Database formation: the input and processing of collected data in a statistical software (SPSS, Stata, MS Excel etc. data entry and cleaning
- Statistical analysis of the primary and secondary data.
- Analysis of Georeferenced data and preparing maps.

Phase 5: Preparation of draft final report: this phase includes report writing, triangulation of evidence, identification of gaps and collection of additional evidence where needed. It should incorporate all findings from both primary and secondary research.

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

- the description of the methodology used

- the questionnaire

- the list of villages/communities surveyed

- the results of the survey

- the updated logframe (at least CIs at outcome levels)

- the ToC and its description based on the results of the survey

- Analysis and interpretation of the results (detailed analysis with statistical significance and summarized tables for each indicator). The qualitative data will be presented to contextualize the results.

A template with detailed instructions will be provided to IFAD.

The survey database, including all analysis files, raw data and final cleaned data, should also be provided to project staff and IFAD. All codebooks, meta-data, final questionnaires, discussion guides, and transcripts of the qualitative survey will also be provided to IFAD.

Impact Assessment duration and deliverables

The SP deliverables are the following:

1. An **Inception Report** outlining the survey design and methodology, including data collection instruments and data entry methodology, as well as timetable as stated in **Phase 1,**
2. Sampling strategy as indicated in **Phase 2,**
3. Interim report with final questionnaire in electronic format (Survey Solutions or SurveyCTO)
4. List of households to be interviewed and list of groups/communities/villages surveyed. Plan for qualitative data collection
5. Training manual for field staff and enumerators
6. Training of field staff and enumerators

7. Draft Impact Assessment report as indicated in **Phase 5,**
8. The maps with related geo-referenced data, including a list of names and geo-localized locations (reported on a Geographic Information System – GIS) of all households interviewed
9. Photo reporting in digital formats
10. Final Impact Assessment report including lessons learned for each of the programme components and clean dataset and updated Logframe for all the impact and outcome indicators.
11. Clean dataset, all raw data files, and code files used for cleaning and analysis presented in the final report. All codebooks, meta-data, final questionnaires, discussion guides, and transcripts of the qualitative survey will also be shared with IFAD.

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

Deliverables are subject to agreement by the Project Team and IFAD and preliminary versions should therefore be submitted by the firm in time allowing for comments to be shared and if required changes to be introduced by the firm. All deliverables will be reviewed by the project team within 7 days of submission.

The SP should report to the PIU on a monthly basis about the progress of the assignment (the structure of the report will be discussed with the SP). All the records of the assignment should be provided to the PIU, including completed interviews, survey results in electronic version final databases, survey tools, recordings etc. All raw data files, and code files used for cleaning and analysis should be presented in the final report. All codebooks, meta-data, final questionnaires, discussion guides, and transcripts of the qualitative survey will also be provided to IFAD.

The duration of the assignment is maximum 6 months which includes the implementation of all phases as mentioned above.

Time Schedule for COI	WEEKS (after signing the contract)																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21-26
Desk Review and Planning and Drafting of Inception Report	▓	▓	▓																		
Development of Methodology, Questionnaire and Data Management Tools		▓	▓	▓	▓																
Comments from regional team & revision of Methodology & Questionnaire					▓	▓															
Listing Survey (if relevant) & Development of Sampling Frame					▓	▓	▓														
Testing Questionnaire (pilot survey report)								▓													
Training of Enumerators									▓												

Activity																						
Field Works (data collection and entry)									░	░	░	░										
Analysis and Submission of Draft Report													░	░	░							
Comments/Approval of Draft Report by the PMU/IFAD																	░	░				
Revision and final submission of Final Report																			░			
Reponses to follow-up queries on the data collected and report submitted to IFAD Team																				░		

Key Dates for Submission:		
	Week 4	Submission of Inception Report, First Draft Questionnaire, and draft sampling frame
	Week 6	Finalization of Sampling strategy, methodology, survey instruments & inception report
	Week 7	Finalization of sampling frame and sample selected
	Week 19	Submission of draft report
	Week 21	Submission of final report
	Week 22-26	The service provider maintains contact and is eager to answer inquiries, give documentation, and respond to communications.

The deliverables have to be produced in both Armenian and English. The SP shall be liable to submit three hard copies in each language (colour printed) and one soft copy of the report in each language (including the database) by the agreed deadline. In case the final report is not acceptable to the PIU, the SP will perform the work necessary to complete the assignment with no additional payment to be requested.

The writing style should be clear and accessible. References to sources used, such as interviews, literature, reports, must be included in the report.

- The final Impact assessment report should at least contain the following:

- Executive summary

- Intervention description

- Assessment purpose

- Description of the Assessment methodology

- List of the villages/communities surveyed for both treatment and comparison groups

- Results of the survey

- Analysis and interpretation of the results detailed analysis with statistical significance and summarized tables for each indicator covered;

- Conclusions (answers to the Evaluation Questions) and updated logframe (at least at outcome/impact level)

- Recommendations /Lessons learned

- Annexes (list of people interviewed, key documents consulted, data collection instruments etc.)

Upon completion of the assignment, in addition to the final report, the service provider must deliver the final clean survey dataset, all raw data, and all code files to clean and analyze the data

to replicate the results in the final report along with the final questionnaires, field guides, and transcripts of qualitative surveys.

Supervision

The overall supervisor of this assignment will be the M&E Specialist.

Requirements to the Service provider

The selected firm shall possess the following qualifications:

- Minimum 5 years of experience in implementing evaluation surveys is a compulsory requirement, including demonstrated experience in designing and conducting evaluations and of organizing surveys on the scale of this project (including survey and sampling design)
- Strong capacity and experience in planning and organizing survey logistics
- Established network of experienced enumerators, supervisors and data entry clerks
- Strong background in statistics and econometrics and at least one similar work experience during the past 5 years which included designing and conducting impact assessment and surveys, qualitative and quantitative research, surveys data analysis in rural areas using statistical tools (e.g. MS Excel, Stata, SPSS etc.) points.
- Established capacity in data management and statistics
- Established capacity in survey analysis and reporting of results
- Shows a team-oriented spirit
- Experience doing household survey work and carrying out evaluations in [country].

Key staff

Estimated at **50 man-months** in total including all the man-months allocated for all experts.

The proposed team should consist of reasonable number of qualified and experienced professionals having proven track record in designing and implementing socio-economic and evaluation studies and having good depth of understanding of rural development as well as of and gender and social inclusion.

Key professional staff positions:

- One study coordinator/team leader: Advanced degree in economics, statistics, agricultural economics or related field. At least five years relevant experiences in conducting impact evaluations, large quantitative survey implementation and analysis, experience in household and agricultural data collection and analysis required, ability to coordinate teams and ensure timely reporting. The study coordinator/Team Leader will be in charge of coordinating the planning, implementation of the studies and ensuring that the work is conducted following the highest professional standards. The individual will be in charge of ensuring that the quality control and supervision mechanism in place for the survey is

effective, manage the data collection team and ensure that each member performs their specific scope of work.

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

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

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

Support Staff

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

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

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

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ASPECTS

The exact timeframe for this assignment will be negotiated in line with the proposal submitted by the interested party. The methodology proposed for this assignment will influence, to some extent the duration of the assignment. **The study should be completed during the period of maximum 6 months from the date of signing the contract with service provider.**

Future Use of the Data
The survey data as well as the resulting reports will be property of the Project Team and IFAD.

ANNEXES for the TOR
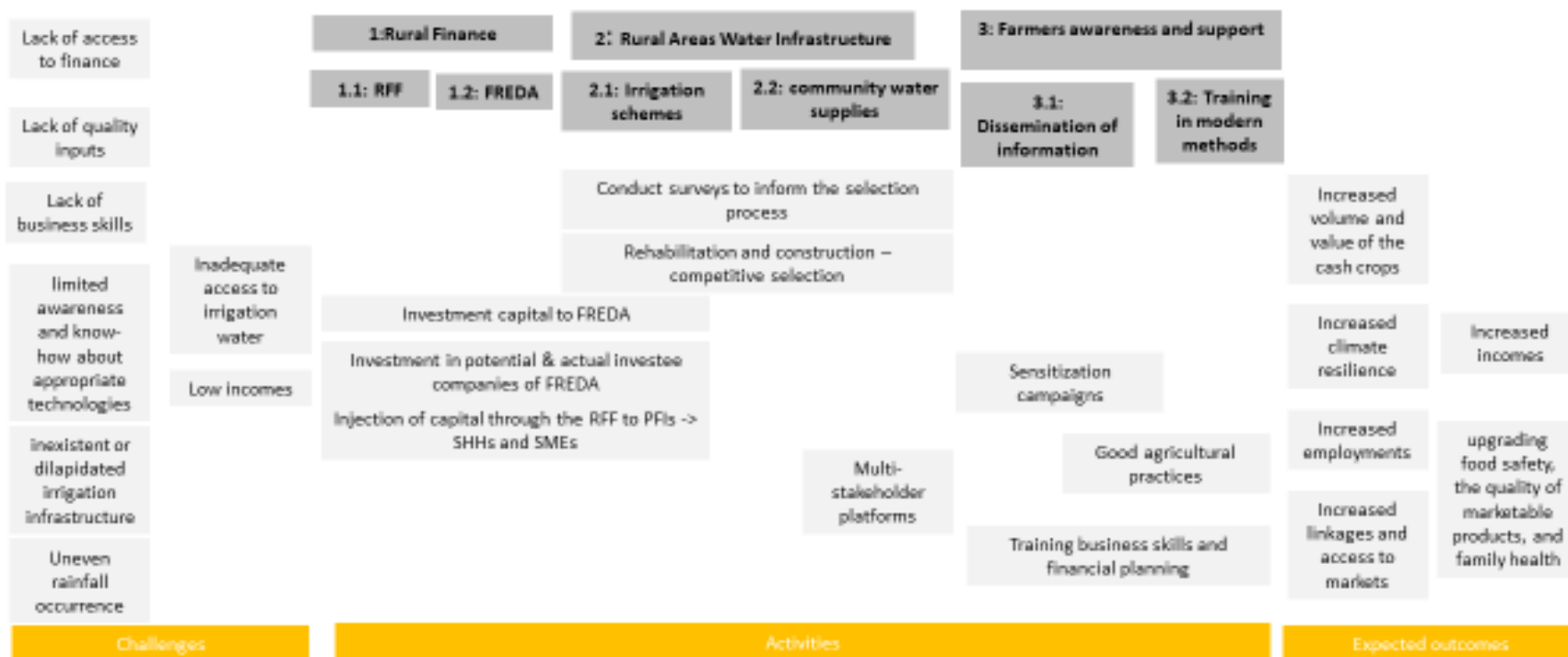
ANNEX 1 – Logframe Indicators

Indicators	Measurement Unit	Information Source
No of HHs with improved food security (to be added)	FIES method	Ia survey
% of targeted households with improvement in household asset ownership index • Households - Percentage (%) • % of women headed households - Percentage (%) • % of non-women-headed households - Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)	IA survey
% increase in average annual income of targeted households (USD/year)	Percentage	IA survey
Beneficiaries with increased resilience index	Number of people	IA survey
Land under high value cash crops in targeted areas		
Hectares of land - Area (ha)		GIS
Land improved soil/water conservation methods		GIS
Hectares of land - Area (ha)		GIS
Number of jobs generated by small and medium enterprises in project targeted area	Number	IA survey
1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services • Males - Number	Number of people	IA survey

• Females - Number • Households - Number		
Average outstanding balance of supported PFIs (gross amount of outstanding loans /number of active borrowers)	USD	PFI survey + admin records
Average portfolio at risk of PFIs	% of portfolio	PFI survey + admin records
Average active borrowers/personnel ratio of PFIs	Borrowers/Personnel - Number	PFI survey
Number of farmers selling produce to FREDA supported companies	Number	Secondary sources + IA survey
1.2.6 Partner financial service providers with portfolio-at-risk ≥30 days below 5%	Percentage	PFI survey + admin records
Hectares of farm land with improved irrigation efficiency		
Number of farmers with secure access to water	Number	IA survey
Number of functioning water infrastructures after three years	Number	IA survey
Number of social institutions benefiting from access to clean water	Number	IA survey (qualitative?)
1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production	Number	IA survey
1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices	Number	IA survey
Farmers reporting an increased improved fruit tree productivity	Number	IA survey
Agri-forestry areas with diversified fruit tree	ha	
Percentage of targeted women-headed households reporting yields increased by at least 50% on diversified high value crops	%	IA survey
Average annual gross revenue of targeted women groups	USD	IA survey
Hectares of land with rehabilitated or restored ecosystem services	ha	IA survey
Hectares of land with reduced erosion based on RUSLE	ha	GIS analyses
Average annual sales from wild and sustainable product	USD	IA survey
Income generated by production and sales of wild products	USD	IA survey
Percentage of women and young unemployed cooperatives supported by the	%	IA survey

project that become autonomous.		
Number of demands for advisory assistance on SLM farming systems and technologies	Number	IA survey
Percentage of women and young unemployed cooperatives supported by the project that become autonomous.	%	IA survey
Number of implementation decrees issued in the field of SLM and NRM	Number	Secondary data

ANNEX 3. RFF Project areas in detail

Marz	Community	Number of beneficiaries
Aragatsotn	Avan	2
	Agarakavan	1
	Aparan	3
	Aragac	3
	Aragacavan	3
	Gugarq	1
	Irind	1
	Lernarot	1
	Tsilkar	1
	Katnaghbyur	1
	Karbi	1
	Kaqavadzor	2
	Hacashen	1
	Voskevaz	3
	Ushi	2
	Saghmosavan	1
	Sasnashen	1
	Vardenut	1
	Quchak	1
	Ohanavan	6
	Zarinja	2
	Tatul	2
	Katnagbhyur	1
	Karbi	1
	Mastara	1
	Nerkin Sasnashen	1
	Shenavan	1
	Verin Sasnashen	1
	Oshakan	1
Ararat	Abovyan	1
	Ararat	1
	Aygezard	1
	Avshar	1
	Arbat	1

	Argavand	1
	Arevabuyr	1
	Arevshat	8
	Artasahar	1
	Burastan	1
	Geghanist	4
	Getazat	1
	Getapnya	1
	Dalar	1
	Darakert	4
	Darbnik	1
	Dvin	1
	Eghegnavan	1
	Zorak	1
	Zoravan	1
	Hovtashat	4
	Ghukasavan	5
	Masis	4
	Marmarashen	4
	Mkhchyan	3
	Mrgavan	1
	Mrgavet	1
	Nwyakert	1
	Nor Ughi	1
	Shahumyan	6
	Vostan	2
	Ranchpar	1
	Sayatn-Nova	1
	Sis	1
	Surenavan	3
	Vedi	2
	Verin Artashat	3
	Taperakan	2
	Poqr Vedi	7
Armavir	Aknalich	2
	Aghavnatun	1
	Amasia	1
	Aratashen	1
	Aragats	3

		Arazap	1
		Arevik	3
		Armavir	2
		Arshaluys	3
		Artimet	5
		Baghramyan	1
		Griboyedov	1
		Guy	2
		Eghegnut	2
		Eraskhahun	1
		Edjmiatsin	2
		Lernmerdz	1
		Lukashin	2
		Lusaghyugh	1
		Lusakn	1
		Khanjyan	1
		Tsaghkunq	1
		Tsiatsan	1
		Hatsik	9
		Hushakert	1
		Mayisian	1
		Metsamor	3
		Musaler	1
		Mrgastan	1
		Nalbandyan	3
		Nor Kesaria	2
		Noravan	1
		Shahumyan	1
		Shenavan	2
		Shenik	1
		Vosketap	1
		Jrashen	1
		Salvard	1
		Sardarapat	9
		Vagharshapat	2
		Tandzut	3
		Taronik	1
		Pshatava	1
		Qarakert	4

Gegharkunik	Artsvanist	1
	Gandzak	1
	Gavar	5
	Geghamabak	1
	Khachaghbyur	1
	Tsovasar	1
	Kartchaghbyur	1
	Chambarak	7
	Martuni	3
	Mets Masrik	1
	Nerkin Getashen	1
	Sarukhan	1
	Vahan	2
	Vaghashen	2
	Vardenik	10
	Verin Getashen	1
	Tretuk	1
Lori	Debed	1
	Teghut	1
	Lorut	2
	Dzoraghyugh	1
	Mets Parni	2
	Mikhailovka	1
	Shnegh	1
	Qarinj	1
Kotayk	Aghavnadzor	1
	Araghyugh	1
	Geghashen	1
	Eghvard	5
	Zoravan	1
	Kaputan	1
	Hatsavan	1
	Mayakovski	3
	Nor Geghi	1
	Nor Erznka	1
	Nurnus	1
	Jrarat	1
	Jraber	1

	Solak	1
	Hrazdan	1
	Kanakeravan	2
Shirak	Azatan	7
	Akhuryan	2
	Amasia	1
	Ashotsk	2
	Arapi	1
	Artik	1
	Bavra	2
	Gyumri	2
	Goghovit	1
	Taghkunk	1
	Hovit	1
	Gharibjanyan	3
	Mayisian	2
	Marmashen	1
	Shaghik	1
	Voghji	1
	Jrarat	1
	Spandaryan	1
	Tsoghamarg	1
	Panik	1
Syunik	Agarak	1
	Alvank	2
	Arevis	1
	Brnakot	1
	Darbas	3
	Ishkhanasar	1
	Lehvaz	1
	Khnatsakh	3
	Khndzoresk	3
	Khot	1
	Tsghuk	1
	Kapan	2
	Kartchevan	2
	Meghri	5
	Nrnadzor	1
	Shinuhayr	1

	Uyts	1
	Sarnakunk	2
	Sisian	1
	Verishen	2
	Teghut	2
	Karahunj	1
	Karashen	1
Vayots Dzor	Agarakadzor	1
	Aghavandzor	4
	Aghnjadzor	1
	Areni	3
	Arpi	4
	Getap	3
	Eghegis	1
	Eghegnadzor	2
	Zaritap	1
	Horbategh	1
	Malishka	1
	Shatin	2
	Vernashen	2
Tavush	Aygehovit	3
	Baghanis	1
	Berd	2
	Gandzaqar	1
	Koti	2
	Noyemberyan	5
	Djudjevan	1
	Sevkar	1
Total		**407**

COI QUESTIONNAIRE TEMPLATE

Module	CI OUTCOME *(short name)*	UNIT SURVEYED
[A] Household Roster	Identification and demographics:	Households
[B] Housing And Assets [B1] Housing [B2] Assets	Household characterization	Households
[C] Production And Natural Resources [C0] Farm Information [C1] Crop [C2] Livestock	1.2.1. Improved access to resources for production purposes	Households
	1.2.2. Adoption of inputs/tech/practices	Households
	1.2.3. Reduced water shortage	Households
	1.2.4. Increase in production	Households
[D] Processing And Market Access	2.2.6. Improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities	Households
[E] Financial Services	1.2.5. Use of rural financial services	Households
[F] Nutrition [F1] Nutrition Background [F2] Diet Diversity [F3] KAP	1.2.8. Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW) 1.2.9. Improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)	Women (15-49) in Households Households
[G] Environmental Sustainability And Climate Resilience	3.2.2. Adoption of environmentally/climate resilient technologies or practices	Households
	3.2.3. Reduction of time spent for water/fuel collection	Households
[H] Participation and Empowerment [H1] Access and use of Services [H2] Group Membership and Influence [H3] Time Allocation [H4] Autonomy In Decision-Making	SF.2.1. Satisfaction with project-supported services SF.2.2. Influence in decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers	Households

[H5] General Self-Efficacy Scale [H6] Attitudes About Domestic Violence	IE.2.1. Improvement in empowerment	
[I] Rural Enterprises	2.2.1. Jobs created	Supported rural enterprises at HH level
	2.2.2. Rural enterprises with increase profit	
[J] Producer Organizations	2.2.1. Jobs created	Rural producers´organisations
	2.2.3. POs engaged in partnership/agreement/contract	
	2.2.4. New/improved services from POs	
	2.2.5. POs with increased sales	

HOUSEHOLD ROSTER		CI

A household is a group of individuals that eats together and share a common budget. This includes all members that live in the same dwelling, compound or close by. Members of a household don't need to be related by blood or marriage. If the household is polygamous, more than one spouse may be included if the spouse and associated household members eat together from the same pot and share a common budget. Spouses of the household head that do not eat together and do not share a common budget shouldn't be included, Members that live elsewhere (ex-students at boarding school, people who have migrated temporarily for work) may still be included if they share the common budget. If a member of the household (excluding students) has been away from the household for more than 6 months he should not be included.

A.1   Respondent:
A.2   Household head:
A.3   List of all individuals part of this household   *Create [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster*   ALL

FOR EACH UNIT OF [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] ROSTER: (A:4 TO A.12)

A.4   Name:
A.5   ID:
A.6   Sex: 1: Male - 2: Female
A.7   Relationship to the HH head: 1:Head of household - 2:Spouse - 3: Child - 4: Grandchild - 5: Niece/Nephew - 6: Father/Mother - 7: Sister/Brother -8: Son/Daughter-In-Law – 9: Brother/Sister-In-Law – 10: Grandfather/Mother – 11: Father/Mother-In-Law – 12: Other Relative – 13: Other Non-Relative – 14: Other, Specify   ALL
A.8   Age: Please state years of age   NUMBER
A.9   Marital status: 1:Monogamous married or non-formal

		union – 2:Polygamous married or non-formal union – 3:Separated – 4:Divorced – 5:Widow or widower – 6:Never married
A.10	What is the ethnicity of [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER]?	CONTEXTUALIZE list of ethnicity
A.11	What language does [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] mainly speak at home?	CONTEXTUALIZE list of language
A.12	What is the highest educational qualification [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] has completed?	1:None – 2:Partial primary – 3:Primary – 4:Partial secondary – 5:Secondary – 6:Partial tertiary – 7: Tertiary – 8:Certificate – 9:Post graduate

This module does not directly relate to any COI but contains relevant information regarding the household characterization.

[B1] HOUSING			CI
B.1.1	What type of dwelling does this household live in?	*Select one :* 1 : Semi-Permanent – 2 :Structure Temporary Structure – 3 :Permanent Structure – 999 :Other (Specify)	ALL
B.1.2	Who owns the dwelling?	Select up to 2 from[*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1
B.1.3	On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling?	*Select one :* 1: Privately Owned – 2:Free Of Rent – 3:Rented – 999:Other (specify)	
B.1.4	How many separate rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bath room) do the members of your household occupy?	NUMBER	
B.1.5	What material are the walls of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	*Select one :* 1: Mud And Sticks – 2:Mud Bricks - 3:Zinc/Iron/Tin - 4:Stone/Clay Bricks - 5:Concrete/ Cement Blocks - 6:Wood Or Timber - 7:Poles/Reeds/Bamboo/Grass Or Mat -999:Other (Specify)8:Tarpaulin/Plastic Sheet	
B.1.6	What material is the roof of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	*Select one :* 1:Concerete/Cement - 2:Roofing Tiles - 3:Asbestos - 4:Iron Sheets, Zinc/Tin - 5:Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet - 6:Straw, Grass, Bamboo Or Thatch - 7:Papo- 999:Other (Specify)	ALL
B.1.7	What material is the floor of the main dwelling predominantly made of?	*Select one :* 1:Earth/Mud - 2:Concrete/Cement - 3:Tiles - 4:Wood/Planks - 5:Stone - 999 :Other (Specify)	
B.1.8	(CI 1.2.9) KAP: What kind of toilet facility does your household use?	SELECT ONE 1: Household latrine/toilet - 2:Communal latrine – 3:Open defecation – 4: Bucket Toilet - 5: Bush - 6:Other - 7: Don't know	
B.1.9	Do you have electricity working in your dwelling?	1: Yes – 0: No	
B.1.10	What is your main source of lighting?	1:None - 2:Kerosene/Paraffin - 3:Candle - 4:Palm Oil/(Jacko)Lamp - 5:Chinese Lamp - 6:Wood - 7:Torchlight - 999:Other (Specify)	
B.1.11	What is the main source of cooking fuel?	1:Collected Firewood - 2:Purchased Firewood - 3:Electricity - 4:Kerosene/Oil - 5:Gas - 6:Charcoal - 7:Eco-Stove -	

		999:Other (Specify)	
B.1.12	(CI 1.2.9) KAP: What is your main source of drinking water?	SELECT ONE: 1: Public tap/standpipe - 2: Handpumps/boreholes 3: Protected hand-dug well – 4: Unprotected hand-dug well – 5:Water seller/kiosks – 6: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house) - 7:Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) - 9: Rain water (safely harvested) - 10: Bottled water/water sachets - 11: Tanker truck – 12:Other – 13: I don´t know	

[B2] ASSETS			**CI**
FOR EACH ITEM OF [ASSETS] ROSTER (SEE BELOW):			
B.2.1	Does your household currently own the following items:	1: Yes – 0: No	
B.2.2	Please state the number of [Item] this household currently owns ?	NUMBER	ALL

FOR MAIN AND LARGE ASSET ITEMS ONLY:			
B.2.3	Who owns this asset?	Select 2 from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1
B.2.4	Who makes the decisions about purchase and use?	Select 2 from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1

[ASSETS] ROSTER:

Household Assets:	Productive assets:
Table	Hand hoe
Chair (not upholstered)	Slasher
	Axe
Coffee table	Saw
Cupboard, drawers, bureau, side table, bookcase	Sprayer
Bed	Panga knife / machete
	Sickle
Lantern (paraffin)	Treadle pump
	Hand cart/wheelbarrow
Charcoal stove	
	Tractor

Electric/gas stove

Motorised pump

Grain mill
Solar panel
Seeder
Poultry house
Livestock enclosure

Mobile phone

Jewelry

Livestock barn

Motor vehicle

MODULE [C]: NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRODUCTION

[C0] FARM INFORMATION			CI
C.0.1	Do you own or have access to any land for agricultural or livestock rearing purposes?	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1
C.0.2	Please sketch of the house and the farms that the household has access to, please include all farm plot (new, old, homegarden, pasture,etc.)		1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.4 IE.2.1
C.0.3	List of all plots:	*Create [PLOT] roster*	
FOR EACH UNIT OF [PLOT] ROSTER: (C.0.4 TO C.0.7)			
C.0.4	What is the area of the [PLOT]?	Feddans or other local units	1.2.1 1.2.4
C.0.5	How did your household acquire/get access to the [PLOT]?	1: Inherited – 2: Purchased or leased – 3: Allocated by government – 4: Allocated by local leader - 5: Rented in – 6:Share-cropped – 7: Borrowed for free – 8: Cleared and occupied – 999: other, specify	1.2.1
C.0.6	What is cultivated/present on this [PLOT]?	*Create [CROP] roster with crop relevant to the project*	1.2.4
C.0.7	Who owns the [plot]?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster Or 999: Other	IE.2.1
C.0.8	Did you or anyone in the HH participated in [activities aiming at improving access to land,	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.1

		forests, water or water bodies for production purposes from IFAD funded project: define according to project]?		
[C1] CROP				**CI**
C.1.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive improved seed varieties?	1: Yes – 0: No		1.2.2
C.1.2	Did you or anyone in the HH participate in training on conservation agriculture?	1: Yes – 0: No		1.2.2 1.2.4
FOR EACH UNIT OF [CROP] ROSTER relevant to the project: (C.1.3 TO C.1.23)				
C.1.3	Who participates to the [CROP] cultivation?	Select from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster* Or 999: Other		IE.2.1
C.1.4	Who in the household makes the decisions concerning crops to be planted, input use and the timing of cropping activities on the plot?	Select up to 2 from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*		IE.2.1
C.1.5	Was the plot on which [CROP] was planted irrigated during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No *If No, skip questions C.1.6 to C.1.9*		1.2.3
C.1.6	What was the primary source of water for irrigation for [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Borehole – 2: Well – 3: River/stream – 4:Pond/lake – 999: Other specify		1.2.3
C.1.7	Was the timing of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No		1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.8	Was the amount of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of [CROP] during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No		1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.9	What was the quality of the water from the irrigation system for [PLOT] during [reference period]?	1: Very Good – 2: Good - 3: Bad – 4: Very Bad		1.2.1 1.2.3
C.1.10	Have you ever heard about the following [production practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer / Conservation Agriculture		1.2.2
C.1.11	Did you use/implement any of the following [production practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project] during [reference period]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer / Conservation Agriculture		1.2.2
C.1.12	Do you think [production	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY		1.2.2

	practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project] is useful or effective?	Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer / Conservation Agriculture	
C.1.13	Have you adopted and will you continue to use [production practises/ inputs /technologies: define according to project] ?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer / Conservation Agriculture	1.2.2
C.1.14	What quantity of [CROP] was harvested during [reference period]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved seeds / Organic fertilizer / Conservation Agriculture	1.2.4
C.1.15	Who participates to the harvest of the [CROP]?	Select from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1
C.1.16	Did you store any of the [CROP] harvested during [reference period]?	1: Yes – 0: No *If No, skip questions C.1.17 to C.1.21*	2.2.6
C.1.17	What quantity of [CROP] harvested was stored during [reference period]?	CONTEXTUALIZE Define unit for each crop in each context and provide conversion table	2.2.6
C.1.18	What is your [main storage facility] for this [CROP] ?	SELECT 1: [main storage facility] 1: Unprotected pile - 2: Metallic Silo - 3: Heaped in house - 4: Bags in house - 5: Traditional Granary - 6: Improved Granary - 999: OTHER, SPECIFY	2.2.6
For [main storage facility] selected in C.1.18: C.1.19 to C.1.21			
C.1.19	Is the [main storage facility] functional?	1:Very functional – 2: Somewhat functional – 3:Somewhat unfunctional – 4: Very unfunctional	2.2.6
C.1.20	Who owns the [main storage facility]?	1: Self - 2: Community/village - 3. My producer organisation - 4: Provided by project X - 5: Other, specify	2.2.6
C.1.21	What is the distance between your home and the [main storage facility]?	In minutes/hours (TIME)	2.2.6
C.1.22	Who makes decision concerning the use of [CROP] harvest?	Select up to 2 from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1
C.1.23	Who in your household decides the use of the earnings from [CROP] sales?	Select up to 2 from [*HOUSEHOLD MEMBER*] *roster*	IE.2.1
[C2] LIVESTOCK			
C.2.0	Do your household own any livestock?	1: Yes – 0: No *If No, skip module [C2] LIVESTOCK*	1.2.2
C.2.1	During [reference period], have your or any member of your household raised or owned any of the following livestock?	LIST OF LIVESTOCK *Cattle / Sheep / Goat / Camel / Poultry Create [LIVESTOCK] roster with livestock relevant to Project*	1.2.3 1.2.4 IE.2.1

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

C.2.15	Have you adopted and will you continue to use [livestock rearing practises/ inputs /technologies define according to project]?	Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc CONTEXTUALIZE: List of livestock practises/ inputs /technologies provided by the project: SELECT ALL THAT APPLY Improved breed / Vaccination /.Etc	1.2.2
C.2.16	How many [LIVESTOCK] are owned by your household now?	NUMBER	1.2.4

Questions C.2.17 to C.2.24 might be adapted according to the type of livestock (small or large livestock) and the type of production (meat, milk, egg, etc.).
The following questions are more adapted to large livestock for meat production purposes.

C.2.17	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were born?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.18	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you receive to raise?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.19	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you buy to raise?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.20	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were given away as gift or payment for some service provided?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.21	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] were lost to theft, injury, accident, natural disaster, or disease?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.22	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you sell alive?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.23	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you slaughter for sales?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*
C.2.24	*During [reference period], how many [LIVESTOCK] did you slaughter for consumption?*	*NUMBER*	*1.2.4*

MODULE [D] PROCESSING AND MARKET ACCESS

D.1	Do you process part of your production at a processing facility?	1: Yes – 0: No If No, skip D. 2 to D.4	2.2.6
D.2	What type of processing facility is it?	CONTEXTUALIZE list of processing facilities. Select 1 Home Cooperatives	2.2.6

For [processing facility] selected in D.2: questions D.3 to D.4

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

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

	you with the services provided by [FINANCIAL SERVICE]?	3:Somewhat Dissatisfied – 4 very dissatisfied	
E.10	Do you still use [FINANCIAL SERVICE]	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.5 IE.2.1

MODULE [F] NUTRITION			
[F1] NUTRITION BACKGROUND			CI
F.1.0	Has any member of the Household participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition?	1: Yes – 0: No *If No, skip Module F[1]*	1.2.8 1.2.9
F.1.1	Who participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition?	Choose within list of HH members	1.2.8 1.2.9
F.1.2	Who usually takes care of routine household purchases (food for daily consumption or other household needs)	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	1.2.9 IE.2.1
F.1.3	Who usually decides what to buy for routine household purchases (food for daily consumption or other household needs)	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	1.2.9 IE.2.1
[F2] DIET DIVERSITY			
F.2.1	Is there a woman aged 15-49 in this household who can answer a few nutrition questions?	1: Yes – 0: No If yes identify within list of HH members *If No, skip question F.2.2*	1.2.8
F.2.2	Questions only for women 15-49 years old. Can I ask you about the food you consumed yesterday from early morning to the time until you went to sleep in your home or elsewhere? Please tell me what you ate and drank from early morning after you woke-up in the morning to the time you went to bed at night. <mark>Mention any food that is more than XXX (in a local measure equivalent to 15 gm. e.g. spoon full, handful etc: Yes if >15mg and No if <15mg</mark>		1.2.8
1. Any food made from grains and any white roots or tuber or plantains, like:	Porridge, bread, rice, pasta/noodles or other food made from grains	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
2.Any beans or peas such as:	Mature beans or peas (fresh or dried seed), lentils or beans/pea products, including hummus	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
3. Any nuts or		1: Yes –	1.2.8

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

seeds, like:	Any tree nuts, groundnut/peanut, or certain seeds or nut/seed "butter' or pastes	0: No	
4. Any milk or milk products, such as:	Milk, cheese, yogurt or other milk products	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
5. Any meat, poultry and fish products, such as:	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats or blood-based foods, including from wild games Beef, lamb, goat, chicken, other birds Fresh or dried fish	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
6. Any eggs:	Eggs from poultry or other birds	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
7. Any dark green leafy vegetables, such as:	CONTEXTUALIZE: *List examples of any medium-to-dark green leafy vegetables, including wild/foraged leaves that are available in the local area*	1: Yes – 0: No	1.2.8
8. Any vitamin A rich fruits, vegetables and roots	CONTEXTUALIZE: Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside Ripe mango, ripe papaya etc.	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
9. Any other vegetables	Okra (bamia), tomatoes, cucumber, onion	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
10. Any other fruits	CONTEXTUALIZE: *List example of any other fruits that are available in the local area*	1: Yes 0: No	1.2.8
Remarks:	Write any food mentioned by the respondent not listed in any category, or the enumerator is unsure on where to categorize the food.		

[F3] KAP

This survey module is conducted at household level but should be applied to beneficiaries who participated in any project-supported activity designed to help improve nutrition (Questions F.1.0 and F.1.1).
Only questions related to KAP components selected according to the project´s characteristics should be asked: skip questions related to other KAP components.

A. Water and hygiene

B.1.12	*QUESTION B.1.12 ALREADY IN MODULE [B1]: ASSETS, NO NEED TO ASK AGAIN* What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?	*SELECT ONE:* *CONTEXTUALIZE* *1: Public tap/standpipe - 2: Handpumps/boreholes - 3: Protected hand-dug well – 4: Unprotected hand-dug well - 5: Water seller/kiosks - 6: Piped connection to house (or neighbour's house) - 7: Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) - 8: Protected spring - 9: Unprotected spring - 10: Rain water collection* *11: Bottled water, water sachets - 12: Tanker truck - 13 Other– 14: I Don´t know*	1.2.9.A
F.3.1	How often do you clean drinking water containers?	SELECT ONE: 1: Every time we use them - 2: At least once a week - 3: At least once a month - 4: At least once a year - 5: I Don't know - 6: Never	1.2.9.A
F.3.2	Do you drink water directly from commonly used unsafe sources (e.g. river, canal, etc.)? *For example, you may have drank water from the river or canal (or any source of surface water) when you were away from your home.*	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: Sometimes	1.2.9.A
F.3.3	How likely do you think it is that your child will become sick, such as having stomach ache or diarrhoea, from you not washing your hands?	1: Not likely – 2: Likely– 3: I don´t know	1.2.9.A
F.3.4	Do you have (or do you collect) enough water supply to meet all your daily households' needs, such as bathing, cooking, cleaning the house, etc. (not for animal use, brickmaking, agriculture, gardening, etc.?)	1: Yes, always - 2: Yes, almost – 3: Only sometimes – 4: Not at all - 5: I Don't know	1.2.9.A
F.3.5	How good do you think it is to wash your hands before feeding a child/eating?	1: Not good- 2: Good – 3: I don't know	1.2.9.A

B. Sanitation and hygiene

B.1.8	*QUESTION B.1.8 ALREADY IN MODULE [B1]: ASSETS, NO*	*SELECT ONE* CONTEXTUALIZE:	1.2.9.B

	NEED TO ASK AGAIN *What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use?* *(A latrine used by more than one household is considered communal or shared)*	1: Household latrine/toilet - 2:Communal latrine – 3:Open defecation – 4:Plastic bag – 5: Bucket Toilet - 6: Bush - 7:Other - 8: I Don't know	
F.3.6	Is there a handwashing station at the latrine/toilet?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
F.3.7	Is soap present at the hand washing station?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B
F.3.8	Where does your household dispose of domestic waste? *Domestic waste include organic, recyclable AND non-recyclable waste; e.g. kitchen waste, paper/cardboard, plastic/rubber, ash waste, etc.*	SELECT ONE CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Household pit - 2: Communal pit 3: Street bin/container for garbage collection - 4: Designated open area - 5: Undesignated open area - 6: Bury it - 7: Burn it - 8: Other	1.2.9.B
F.3.9	How good do you think it is to remove faeces from the home and surroundings *(This refers to human and animal faeces)*	1: Good – 2: Not good – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.B

C. Food safety, hygiene and preparation

F.3.10	Do you wash your hands immediately before handling food?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.11	Do you check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation?	1: Never – 2: Rarely – 3: Sometimes – 4: Most of the Times – 5: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.12	Do you use food after the expiration date if it has no visible change in quality aspect?	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	1.2.9.C
F.3.13	Well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don´t Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.14	Washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption.	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don´t Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.15	Are you or a family member used to eat leftovers that are not properly stored? *For example, some foods might require to be placed into a climate controlled area, other*	1: Never – 2: Sometimes – 3: Always	1.2.9.C

	foods need to be covered and protected from flies if stored on a shelter, etc.		
F.3.16	Food that is unfit for consumption always presents colour, taste and/or smell changes	1: True – 2: False – 3: I Don´t Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.17	Do you cover your food and protect it from flies?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don´t Know	1.2.9.C
F.3.18	How good do you think it is to keep meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place?	1: Not good - 2. Good– 3: I Don´t Know	1.2.9.C

D. Intake of micronutrients

F.3.19	How can iodine deficiency be prevented?	1: Eat/prepare foods with iodized salt – 2: Other – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.20	Did you use salt to cook the main meal eaten by members of your family last night?	1: Yes – 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.21	What kind of salt did you use?	SELECT ONE: 1: Iodized – 2: Not iodized – 3: No salt at home – 4: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.22	Have you heard about iron deficiency anaemia?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.23	What causes anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Lack of iron in the diet and/or insufficient intake of quantities 2: Sickness/infection (malaria, hookworm infection, other infection such as HIV/AIDS) 3: Heavy bleeding during menstruation 4: I Don't know	1.2.9.D
F.3.24	How serious/dangerous do you think it is to lack vitamin A in your body?	1: Serious – 2: Not serious - 3: I don´t know	1.2.9.D
F.3.25	Who are the highest at-risk households members for iron-deficiency anaemia?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1: Women of childbearing years 2: young boys 3: Male adults 4: children under five 5: Elderly people 6: Young girls	1.2.9.D
F.3.26	Yesterday, during the day or night did you eat vitamin A rich foods such as pumpkin, carrot, ripe mango?	1: Yes - 2: No – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D

F.3.27	How often do you commonly consume meat/fish?	1: At least twice per week - 2: Once per week – 3: Once per month	1.2.9.D
F.3.28	How likely do you think a pregnant woman is to suffer from anaemia?	1: Not likely - 2. Likely – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.D

E. Feeding practices/Complementary feeding

For the presence of baby and information, check household members list.

For Mothers with children up to 6 months old

F.3.29	Yesterday during the day or at night, Did (name of the baby) have any of the following liquids?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: 1: Plain water 2: Breastmilk 3: Infant formula 4: Milk, such as tinned, powdered or fresh animal milk 5: Juice or juice drinks 6: Clear broth 7: Yogurt 8: Thin porridge 9: Any other liquids such as (list other water-based liquids available in the local setting) 10: Any other liquids	1.2.9.E
F.3.30	Until what age is it recommended that a mother feeds nothing more than breastmilk?	1: From birth to six months-2: Other- 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.31	How good do you think it is to breastfeed your baby exclusively for six months?	1: Not good – 2: Good - 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.32	What are the benefits for a baby if he/she receives only breastmilk during the first six months of life?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY 1:He/she grows healthily 2:Protection from diarrhea and other infections 3:Protection against obesity and chronic diseases in adulthood 4:Protection against other diseases 5:Other 6:I Don't know	1.2.9.E

For Mothers with children above 6 months old

F.3.33	At what age should babies start eating foods in addition to breastmilk?	SELECT one: 1:At six months 2:Other 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.34	Why is it important to start giving food in addition to breastmilk to babies from the age of six months?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: 1. Breastmilk alone is not enough to supply all the nutrients needed for the baby's growth from six months	1.2.9.E

F.3.35	Yesterday during the day or at night, did (name of the baby) eat: *SELECT ALL THAT APPLY whether food item was consumed either alone or combined with other foods.* *For example, if the baby ate a millet porridge made with a mixed vegetable sauce, select any food that was an ingredient in the porridge and sauce.* *Please do not include any food used in a small amount for seasoning or condiments (like chillies, spices, herbs or fish powder)*	2: At six months, the baby is developmentally ready for other foods 3. I Don't know SELECT ALL THAT APPLY whether food item was consumed either alone or combined with other foods. CONTEXUALIZE: *Provide examples of common local foods for each group.* Group 1: Grains, roots and tubers: Porridge, bread, rice, noodles or other foods made from grains, Group 2: Legumes and nuts: Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts or seeds Group 3: Dairy products, Infant formula, such as [local examples], Cheese or other dairy products Group 4:Flesh foods/Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken or duck Fresh or dried fish, shellfish or seafood- crabs, snails or insects Group 5: Eggs Group 6: Vitamin A fruits and vegetables: Pumpkin, carrots, squash or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside Any dark green vegetables [insert local examples] Ripe mangoes (fresh or dried [not green]), ripe papayas (fresh or dried), musk melon [insert other local vitamin-A-rich fruits] Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut or red palm nut pulp sauce Group 7: Other fruits and vegetables Any other fruits or vegetables	1.2.9.E

F.3.36	How confident do you feel in preparing food for your child?	1: Confident - 2: Not confident – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E
F.3.37	How difficult is it for you to feed your child several times each day?	1: Not difficult – 2: Difficult – 3: I Don't know	1.2.9.E

F. Food cultural practices

F.3.38	Do you discuss with other family members and share decisions on healthy diets and good nutrition?	1: Yes - 2: No	1.2.9.F
F.3.39	Which among the following foods do you consider to be for the poor people? (Certain nutritious foods are associated with a lower social class. The aim is to ensure that the poor rural farmers maintain a healthy diet even with increased incomes.)	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Nutritious Traditional/wild vegetables (Add local examples) 2: Processed foods/sweet beverage (Add local examples) 3: Traditional grains/tubers (e.g. millets- Add local examples) 4: None 5: I don't know	1.2.9.F
F.3.40	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by pregnant women?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Vegetables (Add examples) 2: Protein rich foods (Add examples) 3: Fruits (Add examples) 4: Should consume all 5: I don't know	1.2.9.F
F.3.41	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by lactating mothers?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Vegetables (Add examples) 2: Protein rich foods (Add examples) 3: Fruits (Add examples) 4: Should consume all 5: I don't know	1.2.9.F
F.3.42	Which types of foods do you believe should not be consumed by young children (the assumption is that they are clean and safe for consumption and consumed in adequate amounts)	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY CONTEXTUALIZE: 1: Vegetables (Add examples) 2: Protein rich foods (Add examples) 3: Fruits (Add examples) 4: Should consume all 5: I don't know	1.2.9.F
F.3.43	Do you process any food at the household level to ensure additional food availability in case of shortages?	SELECT ONE: 1: Yes, with traditional methods 2: Yes, with basic technologies 3: Yes, with traditional methods and basic technologies	1.2.9.F

| F.3.44 | What is the main method you use to cook [name *of a vegetable which is common in the project area]* ? | 4: No, I do not process any foods
SELECT ONE
CONTEXUALIZE
1. Boil and discard water
2. Boil and use the water
3. Wash and eat them raw
4. Steaming
4. Shallow frying
6. Deep fry | 1.2.9.F |

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

[H] PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT			
[H1] ACCESS AND USE OF SERVICES			**CI**

Prior to conducting the survey, maximum three main services provided by the project should be identified.

H.1.1	Did you or anyone in the HH receive [CONTEXTUALIZE: 3 main services A, B, or C from the entity(ies) supported by IFAD funded project]?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: CONTEXTUALIZE: Service A Service B Service C *IF NONE selected , skip H.1.2 and H.1.3*	SF.2.1
FOR EACH SERVICE RECEIVED SELECTED by the respondent: (H.1.2 TO H.1.3)			
H.1.2	Was it easy for your household to access/use [service]?	SELECT ONE: 1: very complicated to access/use - 2:complicated to access/use - 3:Easy to access/use - 4:very easy to access/use	SF.2.1
H.1.3	Were you satisfied with the quality of [service]?	SELECT ONE: 1: Very unsatisfied - 2: Unsatisfied - 3:Satisfied - 4:Fully/very satisfied	SF.2.1
[H2] GROUP MEMBERSHIP AND INFLUENCE			
Questions addressed to members of producer organizations and community groups (at HH level)			
H.2.1	Are you or is any member of the household a member of a producer organization/cooperative/Water users organization/community group?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1: Crop production – 2:Livestock rearing – 3:Village Development Committee – 4:NRM Group – 5:Procurement Committee – 6: Water Management Group – 7: Savings and Credit Group – 8: Youth Group 9: Other community group	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
FOR EACH ORGANIZATION/GROUP SELECTED IN QUESTION H.2.1:			
H.2.2	Who in the household is an active member of the [ORGANIZATION/GROUP]?	Select 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS] roster	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
H.2.3	To what extent do you feel like you can influence decisions in this [ORGANIZATION/GROUP]?	1: Not at all – 2:Small Extent – 3: Medium extent – 4:High extent	IE.2.1 SF.2.2
H.2.4	To what extent do you feel like the [ORGANIZATION/GROUP] can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-	1: Not at all – 2:Small Extent – 3: Medium extent – 4:High extent	IE.2.1 SF.2.2

supported service providers?

MODULE H3. TIME ALLOCATION

H3.01: Please record a log of the activities for the individual in the last complete 24 hours (startig yesterday morning at 4am, finishing 3:59 am of the current day). The time intervals are marked in 30 min intervals. <u>Mark one activity for each time period</u> by entering the corresponding activity code in the box.

H3.02. Check the box below if the respondent was caring for children while performing each activity.

Now I'd like to ask you about how you spent your time during the past 24 hours. We'll begin from yesterday morning, and continue through to this morning. This will be a detaild accounting. I'm interested in everything you did (i.e. resting, eating, personal care, work inside and outside the home, caring for children, cooking, shopping, socializing, et.), even if it didn't take you much time. I'm particularly interested in agricultural activities such as farming, gardening, and livestock raising whether in the field or on the homestead. I'm also interested in how much time you spent caring for children, especially if it happened while you did some other activity (e.g., collecting water while carrying a child or cooking while watching after a sleeping child).

	Night		Morning	Day									
	4:00	5:00	6:00	7:00	8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	

H3.01 Activity (Write activity code)

H3.02 Did you also care for children? YES… Check box NO…. Leave blank

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐   ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

	Day		Evening	Night									
	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	

H3.01 Activity (Write activity code)

H3.02 Did you also care for children? YES… Check box NO…. Leave blank

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐   ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐   ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Activity codes for H3.01

A: Sleeping and resting
B: Time for meals
C: Personal care
D: Commuting (to/from school)
E: School (incl. Homework)
F: Work (employed, farming, own business)

G: Shopping/getting service (incl. health services)
H: Domestic chores (Weaving/sewing/textile care, cooking, clearning)
I: Fetching water and fuel
L: Caring for others (including children, elderly, disabled, sick)
M: Social and religious activities, hobbies, exercising and others

[H4] AUTONOMY IN DECISION-MAKING

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

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

| H.4.1 | How to use income generated from agricultural and non-agricultural activities | SELECT ONE: (the most dominant one) *1: "*There is no alternative to how [PERSON'S NAME] uses his/her income. How he/she uses her income is determined by necessity." 2: "[PERSON'S NAME] uses his/her income how his/her spouse, or another person or group | IE.2.1 |

in his/her community tell him/her he/she must use it there. He/She does what they tell him/her to do."

3: "[PERSON'S NAME] chooses to use his/her income how he/she personally wants to, and thinks is best for him/herself and his/her family. He/She values using his/her income in this way. If he/she changed his/her mind, he/she could act differently.

[H5] NEW GENERAL SELF-EFFICACY SCALE:

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

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

H.5.1	I will be able to achieve most of the goals that I have set for myself		IE.2.1
H.5.2	When facing difficult tasks, I am certain that I will accomplish them.		IE.2.1
H.5.3	In general, I think that I can obtain outcomes that are important to me		IE.2.1
H.5.4	I believe I can succeed at most any endeavor to which I set my mind	SELECT ONE for each question:	IE.2.1
H.5.5	I will be able to successfully overcome many challenges	1: STRONGLY DISAGREE 2: DISAGREE 3: NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE 4: AGREE 5: STRONGLY AGREE	IE.2.1
H.5.6	I am confident that I can perform effectively on many different tasks		IE.2.1
H.5.7	Compared to other people, I can do most tasks very well.		IE.2.1
H.5.8	Even when things are tough, I can perform quite well		IE.2.1

[H6] ATTITUDES ABOUT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Now I would like to ask about your opinion on the following issues. Please keep in mind that I am not asking about your personal experience or whether the following scenarios have happened to you. I would only like to know whether you think the following issues are acceptable.

In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?

H.6.1	She goes out without telling him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don´t know	IE.2.1
H.6.2	She neglects the children	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don´t know	IE.2.1
H.6.3	She argues with him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don´t know	IE.2.1
H.6.4	She refuses to have sex with him	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don´t know	IE.2.1
H.6.5	She burns the food	1: Yes – 0: No – 99: Don´t know	IE.2.1

[I] RURAL ENTERPRISES

Definition Rural enterprise: Rural enterprises are structured businesses that have a well-defined physical location, normally with legal status, a bank account and some employees. They include pre-entrepreneurial activities such as self-employment initiatives, microenterprises with semi-structured activities and income generating activities. Both formal and informal enterprises can be considered, but only non-farm upstream and downstream activities (processing, marketing) are to be included. Production activities are excluded.

This survey module is conducted at household level butshould be applied to beneficiaries involved in rural enterprises promoted by the project.

[I0] RURAL ENTERPRISES INFORMATION

I.0.1	Do you or does any member of the household own/manage a rural enterprise promoted by the project?	1: Yes – 0: No *If No, skip to next module*	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.2	Who in the household owns/manages a rural enterprise promoted by the project?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS] roster	2.2.1 2.2.2 IE.2.1
I.0.3	What is the name of the rural enterprise promoted by the project?	NAME	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.4	When did the enterprise start?	Month: Year:	2.2.1 2.2.2
I.0.5	What are the main types of businesses of the rural enterprise promoted by the project?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1:Processing (Crop/Livestock) 2:Processing Fishery Products 3:Commercial Fishing 4:Manufacturing 5:Repair / Service Provider 6:Construction 7:Retail 8:Trade Of Agricultural Products 9:Trade Of Non-Ag Products 10:Restaurant / Hospitality 11:Transportation 12:Education 13:Health Care 14:Administrative 15:Tourism Other, Specify....999	2.2.1 2.2.2

[I1] RURAL ENTERPRISES PROFIT

I.1.1	During *[reference period]*, what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.2

I.1.2	During *[reference period]*, what was the value of total operating costs (including inventory, wages, equipment, transport, etc.)?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.2
I.1.3	Who in the household decides on the use of earnings/transfers from the rural enterprise?	Select up to 2 from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	IE.2.1

[I2] RURAL ENTERPRISES EMPLOYMENT

I.2.1	Which household members are permanently (full-time or recurrent) employed in the rural *enterprise* during *[reference period]* including owner and/or manager?	Select from [HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] roster	2.2.1 IE.2.1
I.2.2	How many individuals outside of the household are co-managers of the rural enterprise during [reference period]?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people Number of young females Number of young males	2.2.1
I.2.3	How many individuals outside of the household were employed in the rural enterprise during the *[reference period]*?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people Number of young females Number of young males	2.2.1
I.2.4	Did you or anyone in the HH receive vocational training from IFAD funded project (e.g food processing0?	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.1
I.2.5	Did the person who received [vocational training] currently works thanks to this training?	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.1

[J] PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS

This survey module is not conducted at household level: it should be applied to producer organizations supported by the project and the questions should be addressed to a resource person knowledgeable about the organization.

This information might already be available thanks to project´s M&E system. If so, no need to include the questions in the COI questionnaire.

J.1	What is the name of the producer organization/cooperative?	NAME	2.2.1 2.2.3
J.2	What is the name of the president of this cooperative / organization?	NAME	2.2.4 2.2.5

J.3	What is the sex of the president?	1:Female - 2: Male	
J.4	What is the age of the president?	YEARS OF AGE	
J.5	What are the main activities of the cooperative / organisation?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1: Crop production – 2:Livestock rearing – 3:Fishing – 4:Forestry – 5:Trading/Market access – 6:Processing/transformation – 7: Water Users – 999:Other, specify	2.2.1 2.2.3 2.2.5
J.6	How many permanent employees currently work for the organisation (full-time or recurrent seasonal)?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people Number of young females Number of young males	2.2.1
J.7	How many members are affiliated?	Number of females Number of males Number of Young people Number of young females Number of young males	2.2.4
J.8	During *[reference period]*, what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services?	CONTEXTUALIZE: LCU	2.2.5
J.9	What are the main services provided by the cooperative / organisation?	SELECT ALL THAT APPLY : 1:Storage Facility - 2:Crop Processing facility - 3:Access to market and marketing - 4:Credit/loan - 5:Training - 6:Purchase of equipment or inputs - 999: Other, specify *Create* [SERVICES PROVIDED] *roster*	2.2.4
J.10	How many members did use the [services provided] during *[reference period]*?	Provide number of members using each item from the [SERVICES PROVIDED] *roster*	2.2.4
J.11	Is the organization/cooperative engaged in formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities?	1: Yes – 0: No	2.2.3
J.12	In how many formal partnership, agreements or contracts with public or private entities is the organization/cooperative involved?	Number	2.2.3

RECOMMENDED REFERENCE PERIODS

The last 12 months :
Crop : C.1.5, C.1.6, C.1.7,C.1.8, C.1.9, C.1.11, C.1.14, C.1.16, C.1.17.
Livestock: C.2.1, C.2.13, C.2.17, C.2.18, C.2.19, C.2.20, C.2.21, C.2.22, C.2.23, C.2.24
Fishery :C.3.0, C.3.6, C.3.10, C.3.12
Financial services: E.2, E.3, E.4
Environmental sustainability and climate resilience: G.3, G.6.
Rural enterprises: I.1.1, I.1.2, I.2.1, I.2.2, I.2.3.
Producer´s organizations: J.8, J.10.

OTHER:
Livestock watering:
Last dry season: C.2.5, C.2.6 .
Fishing activities:
Last 12 months or last high season: C.3.16, C.3.18 and C.3.19