

Comparison of Baseline and Endline Indicators - AMALIMA Zimbabwe FY 2013 FFP Development Food Assistance Program

	2014 Baseline	2019 Endline	Sig level	Desired Direction of change	Negative % points change *			Positive % points change *			
					-50	0	50				
					Statistical significance						
					p<0.001	p<0.01	p<0.1	None	p<0.1	p<0.01	p<0.001
FOOD SECURITY INDICATORS											
Average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)	5.3	5.0	*	increase			-0.3				
Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS)	29.3	20.3	**	decrease					8.9		
Average Coping Strategies Index	33.8	25.0	***	decrease						8.8	
<i>Food Consumption Score</i>											
Percentage of households with FCS =< 21 (Poor)	4.0	7.8	*	decrease							
Percentage of households with FCS > 35 (Adequate)	64.6	50.5	**	increase			-3.8				
							-14.1				
WASH INDICATORS											
Percentage of households using an improved source of drinking water	44.5	39.0	ns	increase				x			
Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities	40.6	53.6	*	increase					13.0		
Percentage of households with soap and water at a handwashing station	1.6	7.8	***	increase						6.2	
Percentage of households practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	8.6	9.4	ns	increase				x			
Percentage of households practicing safe storage of drinking water	49.7	98.4	***	increase						48.7	
Percentage of households with a handwashing station near a sanitation facility ²	2.6	13.0	***	increase						10.3	
AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS											
Percentage of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months	5.4	24.3	***	increase						18.9	
Percentage of farmers who practiced value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months	71.8	68.5	ns	increase				x			
Percentage of farmers who used at least five sustainable agriculture practices and/or technologies	56.8	67.9	**	increase					11.1		
Percentage of farmers who used at least five sustainable crop practices and/or technologies	28.2	50.8	***	increase						22.5	
Percentage of farmers who used at least three sustainable livestock practices and/or technologies	28.2	49.7	***	increase						21.5	
Percentage of farmers who used at least three sustainable NRM practices in the past 12 months	8.7	5.8	ns	increase				x			
Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months	15.0	16.0	ns	increase				x			
WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION INDICATORS											
Prevalence of underweight women	13.9	11.5	ns	decrease				x			
Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS)	2.8	2.8	ns	increase				x			
Average number of antenatal care (ANC) visits by pregnant women ³	4.7	4.9	ns	increase				x			
<i>Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit⁴</i>											
Percentage <4 months pregnant at first antenatal visit	25.7	42.6	**	increase						16.9	
Percentage with no antenatal care	3.8	0.8	*	decrease					3.0		
CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND NUTRITION INDICATORS											
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (Total)	14.6	6.5	***	decrease						8.0	
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (Total)	31.7	24.5	**	decrease					7.3		
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age (Total)	3.6	1.6	*	decrease					2.0		
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the last two weeks (Total)	15.8	10.5	+	decrease					5.3		
Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea treated with ORT (Total)	70.3	66.0	ns	increase				x			
Prevalence of exclusive breast-feeding of children under six months of age	44.9	75.2	**	increase					30.3		
Prevalence of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) ⁵	3.9	5.0	ns	increase				x			
Percentage of children 6-23 months of age with minimum dietary diversity (≥4 food groups)	12.4	11.4	ns	increase				x			
POVERTY INDICATORS											
Per capita expenditures (USD 2010)	\$0.45	\$0.43	ns	increase				x			
Percentage below the Total Per Capita Poverty Datum Line (TPCPDL) ⁶	98.2	98.9	**	decrease			-0.7				
Mean depth of poverty (using the TPCPDL)	68.5	69.3	ns	decrease						x	

*Adjusted for desired direction of change - i.e. negative change in a negative indicator (e.g. prevalence of stunted children) is presented as a positive change