VISTA
TANZANIA
Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa

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Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa (VISTA) Tanzania project

FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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Use of M&E Manual for Endline Survey Data Collection: Lessons from VISTA-Tanzania

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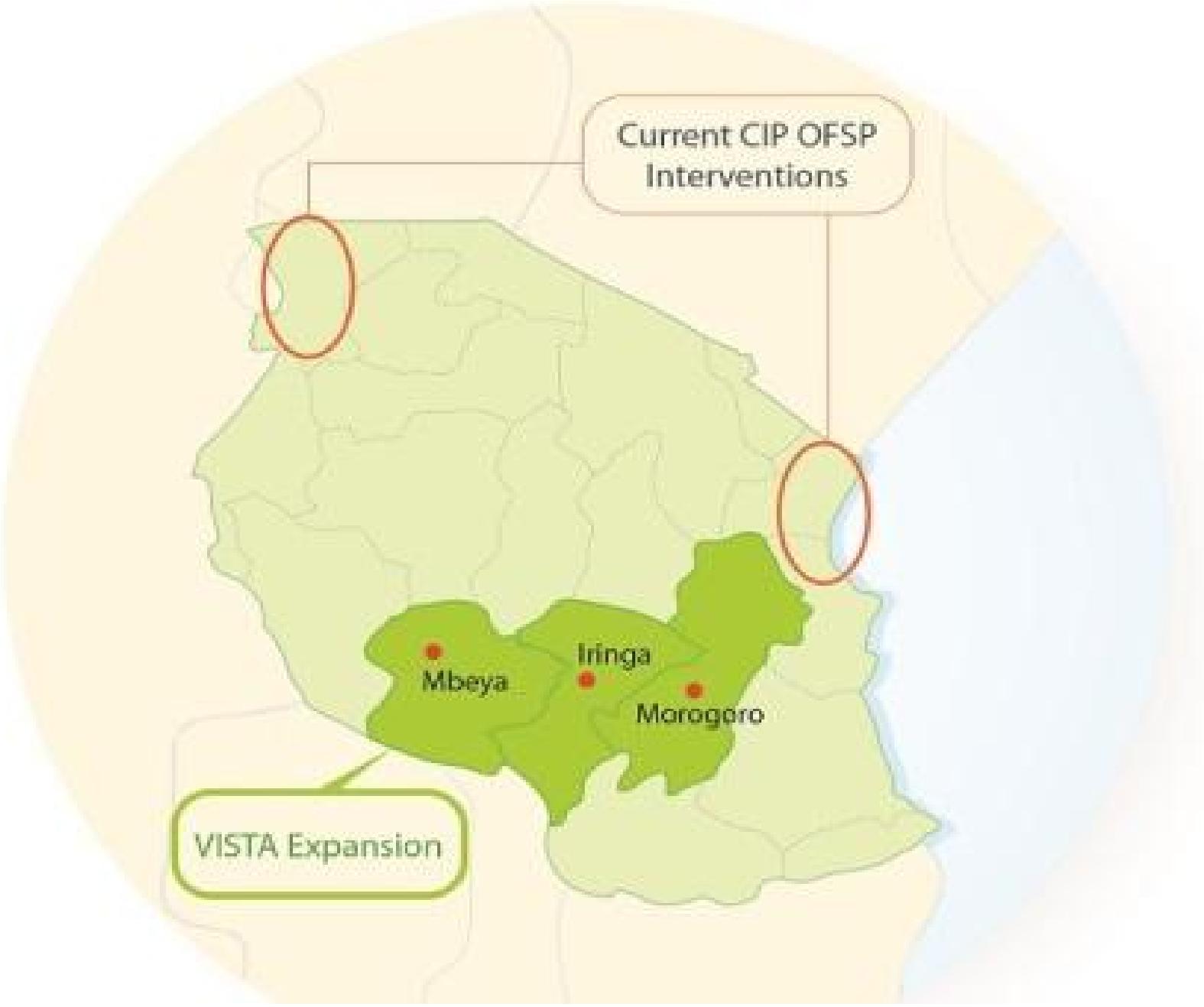
Current CIP OFSP Interventions
Mbeya
Iringa
Morogoro
VISTA Expansion

M&E Framework

- M&E framework fed directly into USAID reporting requirements

- Most data collected as activity took place and reported quarterly; few annually

- Data collection tools
  - ✓ Monitoring tools
  - ✓ Field observations
  - ✓ Field trials
  - ✓ Training Events
  - ✓ Partner reports
- Most data entered into computer using CSPro and validated and analysed using Stata

Data Collection Mechanisms

- Agronomic and variety adaptive trials
  - Total & commercial yield established
  - Farmer participatory variety adaptive trials
  - virus incidence/symptoms

- Multiplication & distribution of SP planting material
  - list of households receiving SP planting material, discriminated by sex, the quantities and name of the varieties

- Seed & Root enterprises established with basic package
  - Partner reports

Data Collection Mechanisms

- Improved nutrition knowledge and practices
    - # female & male caregivers receiving nutrition SBCC
    - # community group leaders trained
    - # nutrition messages
- Improved storage and marketing of fresh OFSP roots
- Trainings, meetings, field days promotions discriminated by institution, locality, sex, and area of expertise
- Baselines and end-line surveys

Endline Survey

- Community-based cross-sectional survey in the VISTA targeted 7 districts

- Better understanding of OFSP in terms of
  - Prevailing knowledge
  - Farming and consumption
  - Dietary practices

- Target population: caregivers of households with children aged 6-59 months

Survey Methods -- cont.

- Computed sample size of 550 households using a multi-stage cluster sampling design
  - Select sample points based on all villages
  - 50 Villages selected
  - 11 households per village
- Listing of eligible households to get the sampling frame
- Smart phone-based questionnaire as main tool (CSEntry application)
- Trained enumerators assisted in data collection

HH Background Information

- Adapted 95% of the contents
- The remaining 5% could be referred elsewhere in the endline survey tool
  - Head HH; caregiver; reference child from rosters
  - Domestic animals in the HH assets section
  - Amount of land cultivated past year
- Statement of agreement included during endline to reinforce the consent process
- Analysis section adopted 2 parameters previously not performed during baseline
  - Male-female ratio (average 0.9)
  - Dependency ratio - the pressure on productive population - (average 1.1)

Trends in Using SP

- Adopted 97% of the module; the rest covered in the endline tool

- Was majorly excluded during the baseline survey

- Vital in gauging the uptake of SP technologies implemented during the project
  - Source of planting materials from home-based to VISTA project (62%)
  - Preference for OFSP increased – 42%
  - Triple S technology uptake low (21%)
  - Fresh root storage also low (5%)

Production and Sales volume

- 100% adoption

- Additions from baseline
  - Fields near the house
  - Amount sold from the each field

- Challenge in collecting data from each mentioned fields – confusing to enumerators and caregivers

- Different sizes of units of measurements
  - Sado (Debe)
  - Ox-cart
- Do field validation research to get exact measurements

Food insecurity

- 100% adoption and very well understood by enumerators and caregivers
- Baseline had different wording; so used 2 sets for comparison purposes
- Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (HFIAS) being continuous not well understood – need for categories
- Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence (HFIAP) adopted and reinforced message – secure → mild → Moderates → Severe

Dietary Diversity

- 100% adoption and straight forward in administering

- Unlike the baseline survey, foods clearly categorised
  - Fruits and Vegetables separated
  - White and red meat also separated
  - Biofortified foods included

- Analysis easily adoptable – better presented as prevalence but what are the standards – minimum level versus tertiles

Consumption of Vitamin A Foods

- 100% adoption and most enjoyed by the caregivers
- Much improvement from baseline
  - Staple foods categorised together - starchy
  - Sukamawiki; prawn /crab dropped
- Infant feeds not common: Nan, cerelac, Weetabix
- Analysis straightforward and easily understood by the government officers

Vine distribution

- Used as a monitoring tool

- Some changes made mid-stream but did not meet donor reporting standards
  - Number and sex disaggregation of children under 2 years; and children under 5 years

- Others not adopted due to logistical challenges
  - Name of DVM
  - Whether vines labelled or not

Yield Estimation

- Using crop cut was not adopted since other partners were given the mandate to perform adaptive on-farm trials

- That was a mistake – no results to show for despite doing 2 rounds of trials

In summary

- The manual is very straight forward to use and implement – even collecting data not project specific
- No need of inventing the wheel – time saver with questions that can easily be adopted to local settings
- Collecting standard data helps in collating data for CIP and other partners for easier comparison
- SP production and sales require thorough training of enumerators
- With more stata training, the use of the manual will be fully adopted and understood