

/*9+++++



Food Insecurity Experience Scale – FIES Survey

Survey Implementation Plan

September – November 2021



Contents

1.	Introduction and survey overview	3
2.	Roles, Responsibilities and Team Details	4
3.	Coverage	4
4.	Survey Methodology	6
5.	Team details and stint size	9
6.	Instrumentation: scripting, translation and administration.	10
7.	Training Plan	11
8.	Quality control	13
9.	Data cleaning, preparation and weighting	15
10.	Questionnaire	16
11.	Workplan	22
12.	Covid	24

1. Introduction and survey overview

Kantar is collecting data in five countries on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Italy, a specialised agency of the United Nations. The survey is themed **Food Insecurity Experience Scale – FIES**.

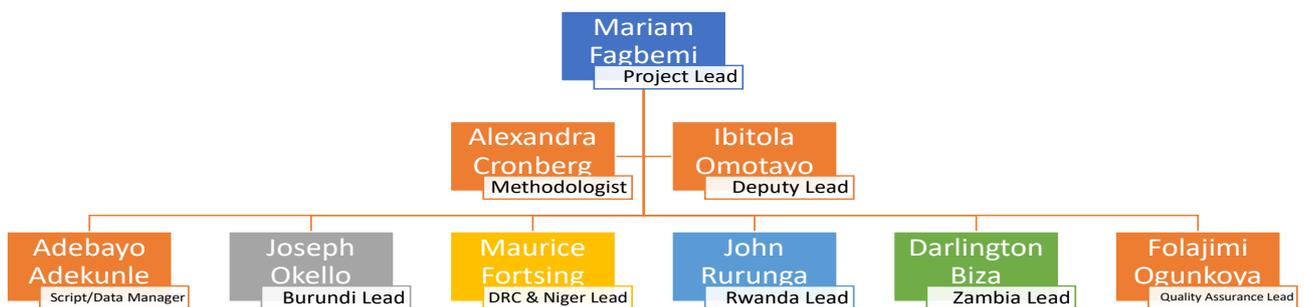
The FIES Survey objective is two-fold:

1. The primary objective is to collect FIES data and a set of demographic information on a sample of respondents selected to be representative of the population at national level and at 10 administrative 1 levels in **Burundi, DRC, Niger, Rwanda and Zambia**.
2. The overall objective is to obtain data that can be used to measure the severity of food insecurity at national as well as subnational level and inform the SDG indicator 2.1.2.

This document briefly lays out the survey implementation details

2. Roles, Responsibilities and Team Details

The team that will be working on the Food Insecurity and Experience Scale (FIES) will comprise members from the five countries where the study will be executed for the Round 1. The team will consist of the overall project management team and the operational team. All activities will be managed by TNS RMS Nigeria Limited (trading as Kantar):



3. Coverage

The study will be conducted in both urban and rural areas of the major administrative regions of each of the five study countries. The interview will be split in line with gender provisions per country. Respondents will be males and female adults aged at least 18 years and above who have been resident in their country for a minimum of 6 months prior to being interviewed. Please note the lower age limit is 18 years old but there is no upper age limit.

3.1. Sample Size

S/n	Country	Sample Size
1	Burundi	3600
2	DRC	5200
3	Niger	1600
4	Rwanda	1000
5	Zambia	2000
	Total	13,400

4. Survey Methodology

The survey approach that will be employed for this study is the multi-stage, random route walk approach.

The first level of selection has been done with is the automatic selection of all administrative level one units in each country. The sample size has also been determined – each unit has been allocated 200 interviews.

Within each administrative units, there will be a selection of primary sampling units followed by sampling points or Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs): there will be 10 interviews per SSU.

The process is explained below.

Step 1 – PPs selection of level 2 administrative units:

In each country, the second administrative unit (below administrative unit 1) will be selected using PPs. The sample will be distributed at this level in line with the population size of each unit in the country's population.

Step 2 – Random selection of starting points (SSUs) within PSUs:

Within the selected PSUs, starting points will be randomly selected. Selection of starting points can either be done using a simple random system via a ballot pick or systematically if an official list exists.

Interviewers are expected to work with their supervisor and other team members to locate the sampling points. Geographic coordinates for the boundaries of the sampling points must be collected on entry into the sampling points.

Within the selected sampling points, a random starting point will be selected using a simple ballot system. The household will be selected using the Random Route Walk (RRW) using the Bauer approach.

Random walk procedures

The findings from a study in Germany (Bauer et al., 2014^{1 2}) demonstrated that the conventional random walk method, though widely adopted, does not lead to equal sampling probabilities per address within an administrative unit. To correct for this potential bias Bauer has developed a new method which has been shown to lead to equal probabilities of selection for all households. For this project, we will use this new approach, one of two described in Bauer's latest paper.³ This is not only practical to apply but is easy for interviewers to understand. We describe the approach below.

¹ See <http://smr.sagepub.com/content/43/3/519.abstract>

² Johannes J. Bauer, 1) 'Selection Errors of Random Route Samples' Sociological Methods & Research 2014 2) 'Biases in random route surveys' Survey Statistics and Methodology 2016 3)

³ Johannes J. Bauer 'New sample designs: Improvement and Alternatives for Random Route samples' 2017

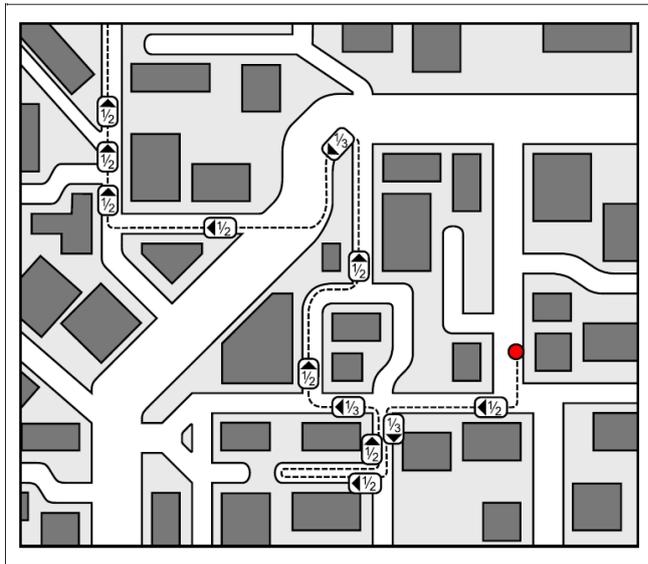
Bauer's true random walk

For each starting point, an interviewer is provided with an $n \times 3$ direction matrix, where n is the number of rows of the matrix and represents the n th junction on the random route. The directions on the grid in each row (left, right, straight) are randomly assigned by the central sampling team from the master set of six combinations: L-R-S, L-S-R, R-L-S, R-S-L, S-L-R, S-R-L.

At the first junction, the interviewer should follow the direction in row 1 and column 1. If this direction is not available, the interviewer should revert to column 2 in row 1. Should the chosen direction be left, the street farthest left must be selected; if it is right, the street farthest right must be taken. Interviewers mark the direction and proceed (as illustrated by the grey shading) to the next junction on their random route. At the second junction, the interviewer should follow the direction in row 2 and column 1, or column 2 if direction 1 is not available (and so on). This procedure continues, moving to a new row at each junction, until the required number of households along the route is sampled. The map illustrates the direction of the random route based on the direction matrix.

Bauer's Random Route Example

Map showing random walk



Direction matrix

	1	2	3
1	right	left	straight
2	left	straight	right
3	left	right	straight
4	straight	left	right
5	left	right	straight
6	right	straight	left
7	right	left	straight
8	left	right	straight
9	left	right	straight
10	straight	right	left
11	straight	left	right
12	right	straight	left
...

Step 3 – Random selection of households

- This will be done with the use of kish grid (dwelling structures)
- Interviewer will list the name of members of the household who are 18 years or above from the youngest to the oldest.
- Where the last digit/alphabet on the questionnaire intercept with the last name on the kish grid will determine the selected respondent.

Household selection grid

	Number of households in a dwelling structure (floor)																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+
A	1	2	3	2	4	5	6	3	6	3	10	8	3	7	2	1	4	4	7	14	7
B	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	6	7	5	12	1	3	4	12	3	3	4	8	11
C	1	2	2	3	4	5	2	5	9	1	1	7	1	3	4	12	4	1	12	3	18
D	1	2	3	3	5	2	1	3	9	6	1	8	7	14	4	12	10	8	17	19	22
E	1	2	1	1	5	3	2	6	4	10	1	8	6	3	3	4	11	5	17	3	10
F	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	3	3	2	10	11	5	7	8	14	6	17	15	10	14
G	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	7	1	3	2	7	10	6	3	3	15	17	4	15	21
H	1	2	1	3	5	3	5	7	8	3	4	5	1	3	7	6	15	2	3	13	19
J	1	2	2	4	3	2	7	2	9	4	1	12	8	9	8	16	2	10	16	4	23
K	1	1	1	4	3	6	6	7	5	7	9	3	8	5	7	15	12	8	4	6	10

Step 4 - Within household selection

Within sampled households, we will select at random through the survey script one adult from all eligible adults rather than use a quasi-random sampling method such as last/next birthday. In our experience, the next/last birthday method is error-prone due to the need for the respondent to know everyone’s birthday. There is also a motivation on the part of both the interviewer and the person who answers the door to override the quasi-random sample design and select the most convenient respondent. The approach we propose is called the Rizzo method, named after its inventor⁴. This approach has an advantage over other random selection methods, such as the kish grid, as it hides the selection procedure from most households.

‘Rizzo’ method

To start the within household selection, all that needs to be asked of the adult household member who is first contacted is a question such as:

‘Including yourself, how many people aged 18 or older currently live in the household?’

⁴ Rizzo L, Brick JM, Park IA Minimally Intrusive Method for Sampling Persons in Random Digit Dial Surveys. Public Opin Quart 68(2): 267-

The target respondent is then selected as follows:

Households with one eligible member: If there is only one eligible person then the interview commences with that person.

Households with two eligible members: If there are two eligible persons, then a random algorithm (within the script) will select the person and alert the interviewer to either proceed to interview the person already being spoken to or to ask for the 'other' eligible person (which would occur 50% of the time).

Households with three or more eligible members: If three or more eligible people reside in the household, then a random algorithm (within the script) will either select the person already being spoken to or 'another'.

After a successful interview, the interviewer will observe a gap of five dwelling structure.

In a residential building with several households, each floor is a dwelling structure. However, where only one family occupies the entire building or a house, then this building would be counted as a single dwelling structure and household, regardless of the number of floors.

5. Team details and stint size

The table below shows the general guidelines for team size based on the number of days that we have for fieldwork. 1 Supervisors will oversee a team of 5 interviewers. This means there will be 6 teams each in Burundi and DRC while there will be 4 teams each in Rwanda, Niger and Zambia. **The daily stint size is a maximum of 5 interviews per interviewer per day for the first day of fieldwork. After the first pause, we will advise on increasing the stint size.** This decision will be informed by the quality of data that we get from the first day of work and the decision will be made per country.

Interviewers must have a minimum of secondary school education (completed) and 1 year fieldwork experience. Supervisors and quality control officers must possess a minimum of diploma or bachelor's degree and 2 years' fieldwork experience.

	Country sample size	Number of days	Interviewers	Field Supervisors	In-Field Quality Control Officers
Burundi	3600	25	30	6	6
DRC	5200	35	30	6	6
Niger	1600	16	20	4	6
Rwanda	1000	12	20	4	4
Zambia	2000	18	20	4	4

6. Instrumentation: scripting, translation and administration.

The standard FIES questionnaire will be used for the study across all countries with the required local customisation.

The questionnaire has been translated and administered in the following languages and English where appropriate:

Country	Language by country
Burundi	Kirundi, French
DRC	French
Niger	French
Rwanda	English, Kinyarwanda
Zambia	English, Bemba, Silozi, Tonga, Luvale, Nyanja, Kaonde

The instrument has been scripted using SurveyCTO.

Each country will have a customised script with the relevant language options. Enough devices must be made available for fieldwork. Each interviewer must have a dedicated device which they will use throughout the survey. **No transferring or sharing of devices are allowed between team members.**

7. Training Plan

There will be two levels of training for the survey:

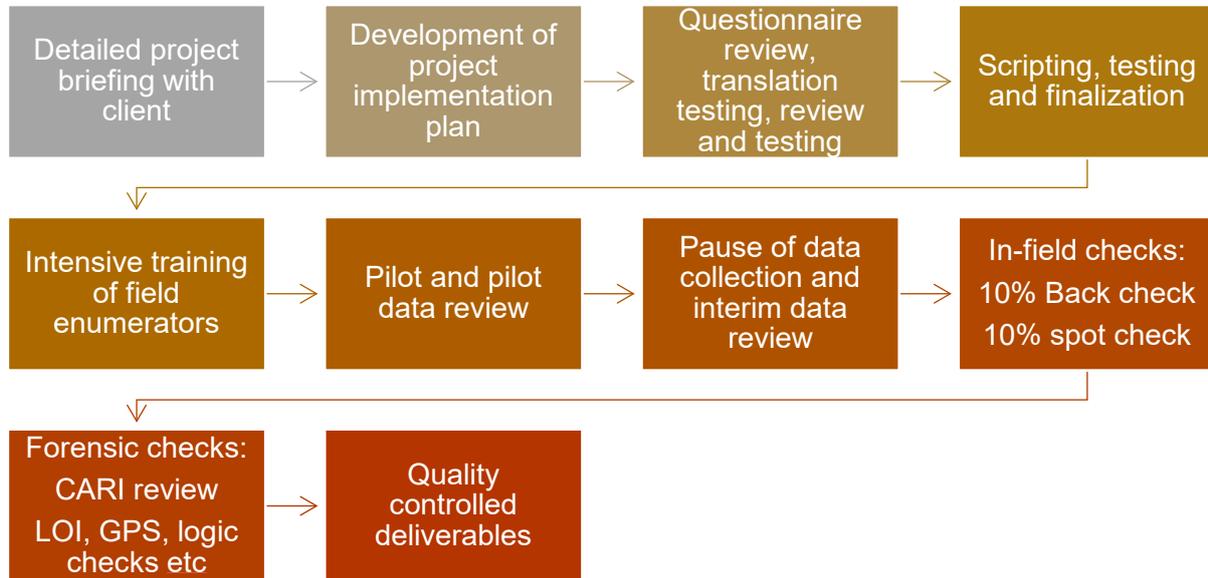
1. **Training of trainers:** This training will take a full day. This will be a virtual training and will be anchored by Kantar Nigeria. Client representatives will attend this training. It is expected that the most senior technical person in each agency will attend this training along with the team supervisors. The technical lead at the agency will be responsible for cascading this training down to the enumerator later. The focus of this training will be understanding the project objectives, rationale for the survey questions and sampling requirements.
2. **Enumerator training:** This will be an in-country, in-person training. It will be anchored by the technical lead of each agency with Kantar and FAO joining remotely. All enumerators, supervisors and quality control officers that will be involved in the data collection exercise must attend this training. It will take place over two days. The first day will be dedicated to intensive classroom training focussing on questionnaire administration and sampling methodology. The second day will be dedicated to the pilot exercise, debriefing and competency testing. A training plan has been shared below:

Time	Item	Session objectives	Facilitator	Delivery method
DAY 1				
8:30am-9:00am	Arrival and registration			
9:00am-9:15am	Welcome to the training and introduction of participants Setting of ground rules	Training overview Setting of ground rules	Agency	Interactive
9:15am-9:30am	Covid	Precaution and prevention methods	Agency	Interactive/ Presentation
9:30am-10:00am	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - About the FAO - About the FIES Survey 	Kantar/FAO	Presentation
10:00am – 11:15am	Overview of sampling	Respondent selection Use of Bauer method	Kantar	Presentation
11:15am-11:30am	Tea- Break			
11:30am– 2:00pm	Questionnaire review	Question by question discussion	Kantar/Agency	Interactive
Lunch break				
2:00pm-3:30pm	More questionnaire discussion	Practise Local language discussion	Kantar/Agency	Presentation
3:30pm-4:00pm	Ethics, roles and responsibilities	Description of roles and responsibilities of each member of the field team Ethical Considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rights of the respondent - Informed consent process 	Kantar/Agency	Presentation

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the informed consent form for each survey - Voluntary Participation Maintaining Confidentiality and privacy		
4:00pm-4:45pm	General Practice Session 1	Reading the informed consent form effectively <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practise reading consent statement • Practise answering probable questions from respondents on informed consent form 	Kantar/Agency	Interactive
4.45pm-5.00pm		Questions and answer Preparation for pilot Day 1 Homework	Kantar/Agency	
DAY 2				
9:00am- 10:30am	Knowledge refresh	Recap of day 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Question and answer - Knowledge drill 	Kantar/Agency	Interactive
10:30am-1.30 pm		Pilot	Agency	Participatory
Lunch				
2:30pm-3:30pm	Pilot debrief		Kantar/Agency	Participatory
3:30pm- 4:00pm	Competency test		Kantar/Agency	Participatory
4:00pm -4:30pm		Closing remarks		

8. Quality control

Kantar has an integrated quality assurance and control process in place which begins from the day the project is commissioned. This process is diagrammatised below:



the following specific steps will be adopted to assure the quality of data to be collected:

Fieldwork Quality Control

- Supervisors will work first in the field (during pilot) as interviewers before assuming responsibilities as supervisors, in order to become familiar with the methodology and intricacies of the study.
- Independent quality control officers will be embedded in the team and work with them on a staggered arrangement basis. For the structured interviews, one QC officer will be allocated per team over the duration of fieldwork.
- Daily uploading of data files mean we can check consistency of data from the beginning of fieldwork. Any problem will be immediately reported to the field teams and a corrective measure will be taken to solve the issue in question. When each data file is uploaded to the server, it will be automatically checked that the number of interviews matches the target number defined in the instructions; there are no duplicate questionnaires, and the fieldwork dates matches the scheduled dates and are coherent.

Back-checking and accompaniments

- **QC** will aim to achieve a minimum of 10% to 20% back checks of the total sample and 5% accompaniment of field interviewers to eliminate fraud, inaccurate form filling, etc.
- Furthermore, we will activate the CARI (voice recordings) capabilities on SurveyCTO. This provides feedback on whether questions are being asked properly. CARI technology records given sections of the interview, which are unknown to the interviewer. This functionality will be explained to the respondent during the consenting process.
- The outcomes of the QC findings will be shared with the project manager for reconciliation with the uploaded data. The QC officers will ensure that the information back check sheets are sent to the project management daily.
- If discrepancies are discovered, more checks will be done on the batch of work completed by the interviewer. This verification is usually done in person and within 2 days of interview completion.

9. Data cleaning, preparation and weighting

Cleaning and preparation

After the conclusion of fieldwork, we will conduct rigorous data checking and cleaning on the data using an edit specification or cleaning rules. This will include checking field inputs for accuracy, completeness, ensuring there are no duplicates etc. Entries with errors will be communicated back to the field team for further investigation and corrections. At this stage in the cleaning, we do not anticipate many errors as most of the data review and cleaning would have taken place during data entry on the field via the use of the logic checks embedded in the script. All data cleaning protocols will be documented in MS Word and provided to the FAO.

Weighting

Kantar Public will derive weights to ensure the achieved sample **matches population data** with respect to gender and age group. We can also adjust for the urbanity split, if necessary. However, given that the sample is already stratified by urbanity, this may not be needed. Specifically, we will derive a post-stratification weight using the most recent census data or other equivalent data if no recent census data is available. We will derive these weights using a RIM weighting approach. The weights will be derived in SPSS version 23.

Kantar Public will also derive weights to ensure the sample is **representative nationally of the population sizes** of the different regions/provinces. For each region, these weights will be derived as the inverse of the share of the sample size over the share of the population size.

10. Questionnaire

Q#	QName	QUESTION	INSTRUCTION	ANSWERS
	Language	<p>Which language do you wish to proceed with?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: READ ANSWER CHOICES, SINGLE RESPONSE] [TO BE DEFINED COUNTRY BY COUNTRY]</p> <p>1)Language 1 2)Language 2 3)...</p>		
	Introduction	<p>Good morning/afternoon/evening, my name is #...#, and I am working for [add name of firm] a survey research firm based in [add country] on behalf of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). We are conducting a survey on households' ability to access food in your area and you have been selected randomly to take part in this survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household.</p> <p>The survey usually takes 15-20 minutes to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. No personal identifying information will be collected. Your voluntary participation in this interview is NOT IN ANY WAY linked to your personal chance of receiving any assistance. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want. However, we hope that you will participate since your views are important.</p> <p>Please note that part of this call may be recorded for quality purposes</p> <p>Do you have any questions?</p> <p>[OPERATOR: IF THE RESPONDENT HAS ANY QUESTIONS, ADDRESS THEM]</p> <p>1)CONTINUE</p>		
NA	Agree	<p>Are you interested in participating in this survey?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Yes 2)No</p>		<p>Yes No</p>
NA	Refusal_why	<p>Please let us know why you have refused to take the survey.</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: SINGLE RESPONSE]</p> <p>1)Not interested 2 3)Other [specify]</p>		
1	RESPAge	<p>How old are you?</p> <p>[INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE AGE IN YEARS – ROUND UP TO NEAREST WHOLE NUMBER. IF THE RESPONDENT GIVES BIRTH YEAR, REPEAT THE QUESTION. ENTER 00 for DON'T KNOW]</p>		
2	RESPSex	<p>what is the gender of the respondent?</p>		<p>1. Male 2. Female 98. Don't know 99. Refused</p>
3	ADMIN1 Name	<p>Currently, which province does your household live in? [TO BE DEFINED COUNTRY BY COUNTRY]</p>		

4	Area	Which of the following best describes the area you live in: [INTERVIEWER: READ THE OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]		1. The center of a big city 2. The suburbs of a big city 3. A town 4. A village 5. A farm 98. Don't know 99. Refused
N/A	Introduction2	Now I would like to ask you some questions about food		
5	WorriedLast12Months	During the last 12 months, was there a time when you were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? [INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes (ask Q7 otherwise go to Q8) 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
6	WorryPast4Weeks	Did this happen in the past 4 weeks (30 days)	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
7	NoHealthyFood	During the last 12 months, was there a time when you were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes (ask Q9 otherwise go to Q10) 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
8	NoHealthyFoodPast4Weeks	Did this happen in the past 4 weeks (30 days)	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
9	FewTypesOfFood	During the last 12 months, was there a time when you ate only few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes (ask Q11 otherwise go to Q12) 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
10	FewTypesOfFoodPast4Weeks	Did this happen in the past 4 weeks (30 days)	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
11	SkipMeals	During the last 12 months, was there a time when you had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes (ask Q13 otherwise go to Q14) 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
12	SkipMealsPast4Weeks	Did this happen in the past 4 weeks (30 days)	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
13	AteLessPast12Months	During the last 12 months, was there a time when you ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes (ask Q15 otherwise go to Q16) 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
14	AteLessPast4Weeks	Did this happen in the past 4 weeks (30 days)	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused

15	NoFood	In the past 12 months, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
16	NoFoodPast 4Weeks	And what about in the past 4 weeks (30 days), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
17	HowOften	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON- CAPITALIZED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]	1. Rarely [1 or 2 times] 2. Sometimes [3-10 times] 3. Often [more than 10 times] 98. Don't know 99. Refused
18	Hungry	In the past 12 months, did you go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
19	HungryPast4 Weeks	And what about in the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
20	HowOften2	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON- CAPITALIZED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]	1. Rarely [1 or 2 times] 2. Sometimes [3-10 times] 3. Often [more than 10 times] 98. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
21	WithoutEatin g	During the last 12 months, did you go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
22	WithoutEatin gPast4Week s	And what about in the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
23	HowOften3	How often did this happen in the past [4 weeks/30 days]?	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON- CAPITALIZED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]	1. Rarely [1 or 2 times] 2. Sometimes [3-10 times] 3. Often [more than 10 times] 98. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
	Introduction3	Now we have just a few more questions about your household		
24	HHSize	How many children and adults are PERMANENTLY living in this household?	[INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD]	

25	Children	How many children less than 15 years old live regularly in your household?	[INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE NUMBER GIVEN OF CHILDREN LESS THAN 15 YEARS OLD AS AN INTEGER.]	
26	Adults1564	How many adults between the ages of 15-64 years old live regularly in your household?	[INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE NUMBER GIVEN OF adults BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15-64 AS AN INTEGER.]	
27	Adults65	How many adults 65 years old or older live regularly in your household?	[INTERVIEWER: RECORD THE NUMBER GIVEN OF adults 65 YEARS OLD OR OLDER AS AN INTEGER.]	
28	EduLevel	What is your completed level of education?	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON CAPITALISED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Didn't attend school/only kuranic/bible school 2. Primary/Elementary incomplete 3. Primary/Elementary complete 4. Secondary incomplete 5. Secondary complete 6. Tertiary incomplete 7. Tertiary complete 8. Post tertiary education 9. Others (specify) 98. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
29	Income	What is the total MONTHLY household income (in local currency) before taxes? Please include income from wages and salaries, remittances from family members living elsewhere, farming, and all other resources?	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON-CAPITALIZED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE] [TO BE DEFINED IN THE LOCAL CURRENCY COUNTRY BY COUNTRY, ROUNDING IT LOGICALLY]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Less than or about ...(\$100) per month 2) Between ... (\$100) and ...\$(500) per month 3) Between ... (\$500) and ...\$(1000) per month 4) Above ... (\$1000) per month 98) DON'T KNOW 99) REFUSED
30	Employment	Are you currently...	[INTERVIEWER: READ THE NON-CAPITALIZED OPTIONS AND CHOOSE ONE]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employed full time 2. Employed part time 3. Unemployed (not being employed in the last seven days, actively looking for a job in the past four weeks AND being able to begin work in the last four

				weeks) 4. Out of the Workforce (not employed within the last seven days, not looking for work, AND/OR are not available to start work. Respondents may be full-time students, retired, disabled or homemakers)
31	Pandemic	Did any member of the household lose some of their sources of income as a result of the coronavirus situation?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
32	Water	Does your household have a regular access to drinking water?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
33	Sanitation	Does your household have a regular access to sanitation (toilet or pit latrine)?	[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ THE OPTIONS. SINGLE RESPONSE]	1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know 99. Refused
NA	Close-Out	Thank you for your time. The interview has come to an end.		

12. Covid

What is Covid-19?

- The WHO considers Coronavirus (COVID-19) an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered strain of the coronavirus.
- It is a zoonotic disease that emerged in 2019 hence the hyphenation -19
- The novelty of the virus means a lot is still unknown about the virus.
- Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment or hospitalization.
- Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

Symptoms of Covid-19

Although a lot of infected people will not present with any symptoms, the common symptoms include:

- fever
- dry cough
- tiredness
- aches and pains
- sore throat
- diarrhea
- conjunctivitis
- Headache
- Runny nose
- loss of taste or smell
- a rash on skin, or discoloration of fingers or toes

Preventive measures

The following general guidelines have been issued by the WHO and will be observed by all during this survey beginning with the training:

- Social distancing – 6 feet or as stipulated locally
- Contactless greetings
- Disinfection of surfaces
- Constant hand washing for 20 seconds under running water
- Use of hand sanitizers
- Avoid touching face, mouth and eyes with unwashed hands
- Regular use of face masks
- Cough or sneeze into a tissue or the inside of your elbow