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Child Development Grant Programme Evaluation

Quantitative Midline Report Volume II: Midline technical compendium

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In association with:

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Preface

This report presents the technical compendium that accompanies our report on the findings from the midline survey of the quantitative impact evaluation of the Child Development Grant Programme (CDGP) in northern Nigeria. The household survey data collection was conducted from October to December 2016 and a final round of data collection is scheduled for 2018. This report was produced by Pedro Carneiro, Giacomo Mason, Lucie Moore and Imran Rasul.

Disclaimer

This material has been funded by UK aid from the UK government; however, the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.

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This report also benefited from external peer review inputs by the CDGP evaluation review group that includes DFID staff, programme staff and independent evaluation experts.

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List of abbreviations

ACF	Action Against Hunger
BCC	Behavioural change communication
BMI	Body mass index
CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CDGP	Child Development Grant Programme
CHEW	Community health extension worker
CVs	Community volunteers
DEFF	Design effect
DFID	Department for International Development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HAZ	Height for age Z-score
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Score
HH	Household
ICC	Intra-cluster correlations
IDDS	Index-Member Dietary Diversity Score
IFS	Institute for Fiscal Studies
ITT	Intention to treat
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
LGA	Local government areas
LPM	Linear Probability Model
MUAC	Mid and Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non-government organisation
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PE	Process Evaluation

PSU	Primary sampling unit
RCT	Randomized control trial
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
ToR	Terms of Reference
UCL	University College London
WAZ	Weight-for-age Z-Score
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	Weight-for-height Z-Score

1 Original terms of reference

Child Development Grants: Cash Transfers Pilot in Northern Nigeria, 2013-2017

Terms of Reference for the Independent Evaluation Component

Background

1. Sixty-four million of Nigeria's extreme poor live in the north of Nigeria.[1]They rely largely on agriculture and herding which are susceptible to climatic shocks and are providing diminishing returns. Poor households often only produce enough food to last one third of the year[2] and rely on seasonal work and migration to earn the money to fill the gap. However, these opportunities coincide with the peak agricultural seasons when households also need to work on their own land. The necessary pursuit of short-term but essential cash to buy food thus prevents poor households from working enough on their own land to be self-sufficient. This perpetuates a cycle of under-production, a dependence on markets for additional food and vulnerability to food prices.

2. According to the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2008, one in four Nigerian children is underweight, and 9% are severely so. Under-nutrition is most severe in northern Nigeria where a third of children under five are underweight, half are stunted, and a fifth are wasted[3].Malnutrition has complex inter-related causes related to food security, caring practices, and health services and health environment[4].In recognition of the need to address malnutrition in Northern Nigeria, DFID has launched a large-scale nutrition programme (complementing their existing health programme) that seeks to reduce the incidence and prevalence of under nutrition in children across five Northern states[5]. This programme is expected to address key issues in health service provision related to nutrition, including the provision of emergency treatment for severe acute malnutrition; and also aims to improve infant and young child feeding practices. The programme does not, however, directly address issues related to food security and the inability to access services due to financial constraints.

3. The Child Development Grants Programme (CDGP) will pilot a cash transfer programme that will focus on removing the food security and financial barriers to improving nutrition. By providing cash to poor women it is expected that the programme will enable them to buy more and better quality food and also to spend money on education and health.

4. The project will provide a child development grant (CDG) of 3,500 Naira (£14) a month each to 60,000 women with children under the age of 2. The women will also be

[1] This is calculated using 2004 Nigerian Living Standards Survey and 2010 UN Population Division population projections.
[2] Jennifer Bush, 2010, 'Household Economy Analysis, Millet and Sesame Livelihood Zone, DauraLGA, Katsina State', Save the Children Nigeria and Julius Holt, 2007, Preliminary Livelihoods Zoning: Northern Nigeria, FEWS NET.
[3]Calculated as a weighted average of the prevalence in the northeast and northwest zones using Nigeria DHS 2008 and Census 2006 data.
[4] UNICEF, 1990, 'Strategy for Improved Nutrition of Children and Women in Developing Countries, A UNICEF Policy Review', 1990:1. New York.
[5]DFID, 2011, 'Improving maternal, Newborn and Child Nutrition in Northern Nigeria', DFID.

given nutritional education and advice. 420,000 people will benefit by having improved food security and diet, greater resilience to shocks and better nutrition.

5. There is strong evidence from elsewhere that cash transfers have an impact on food security, but the evidence that they have an impact on nutrition is weaker. So the programme has been designed with an independent evaluation and research component to generate evidence of the impact of the programme on household food security, vulnerability and child nutrition. This will contribute to the longer-term objective of the approach being adopted and expanded by the government of Nigeria with support from other donors.

Programme Objective, Outcome and Outputs

6. This programme is designed to have an impact at two levels: directly on the lives of poor people in the target areas of Zamfara and Jigawa states; and indirectly by informing the scaling up of social protection at state and national level. Key results areas are:

A. Impact

7. The programme will protect 420,000 people from hunger and extreme poverty and promote the expansion of the approach to other areas of Northern Nigeria. Specifically there will be a reduction in stunting and under-5 mortality in the children in the client/target households:

i) A reduction in the prevalence of stunting among 94,000 children in the target households measured by a change in the height for age z score (HAZ) will fall by 0.2 standard deviations per year and 1 standard deviation by the end of the project.[6]

ii) A reduction in the under–5 mortality rate of 3%–5%.[7]

8. Other targets include the Jigawa and Zamfara state governments expanding the programme using their own resources, and social protection policies and programmes elsewhere in Nigeria being based on the project's approach.

B. Outcome

9. The outcome will be a fully–tested programme that has demonstrated how cash transfers and nutrition education improve the lives of poor families, can be expanded by

[6] The height (length)-for-age Z score (HAZ) measures the distribution of children's height compared to children of the same age from a reference population (WHO growth standards; expected mean=0, SD 1.0). We expect to see a change of up to 0.2 SD each year, approximately 1.0 SD by the end of the project. Other indicators will be the change in average height gain (expected about 1cm/year increase), prevalence of stunting (1-2% point reduction per year - decrease), birth weight (100/120g increase in birth weight and 4-5% point reduction in low birth weight over 5 years.

[7] The estimate of the likely reduction in infant and child mortality is drawn from estimates that full coverage of nutrition interventions can reduce mortality by up to 25% between birth and 36 months and promoting breastfeeding can reduce under-five mortality by up to 8%. See Bhutta, Z.A. Ahmed, T. Black, R.E. *et al* 2008: 'What works? Interventions for maternal and child under nutrition and survival,' *The Lancet* 371(9610): 417-440, February 2008.

government and has had a direct and sustainable impact on 60,000 target households. Indicators of progress and targets will be:

i) A reduction of 90% in the number of target households selling productive assets during the hungry season and in other times of economic stress.

ii) 60,000 target households will be more food secure and their diets will be better and more varied.[8]

C. Outputs

10. Outputs will be:

i) A system for identifying, enrolling and providing a regular child development grant to women with children under the age of 2.

ii) A package of complementary social mobilisation, nutrition education, mentoring and awareness raising activity that will support women receiving the grants to improve the nutrition of their children.

iii) Increased government capacity and understanding in Jigawa and Zamfara to manage cash transfer programmes.

iv) Strong evidence of the impact of the programme.

11. The Logical Framework is at annex 1. Elements of the Logical Framework will be refined during the programme's inception phase.

Evaluation

D. Evaluation Components

12. Evaluation of the cash transfer programme will be multidimensional and include discrete and continuous data collection. DFID Nigeria wishes to contract researchers and evaluators to carry out baselines and evaluation in the following 5 areas:

i) Qualitative baseline studies on poverty (during programme inception phase)

ii) A randomized control trial (or similar) to assess and attribute impact.

iii) An evaluation of the implementation of the programme a "process evaluation".

iv) Continuous-feed data collection.

[8] Food security will be measured using the Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS) and dietary diversity will be measured using the Index-Member Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS). Baselines and targets will be established following surveys carried during the inception phase.

v) Qualitative evaluation research among beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and key informants.

13. More detailed descriptions of each monitoring and evaluation area are given below.

E. Tendering process

14. The five areas of work set out above will be divided into two groups for the purposes of tendering.

Group 1

15. Group 1 is focused principally on gathering qualitative ethnographic data and includes the following components:

i) The qualitative baseline studies on poverty (inception phase)

iv) Continuous feed data collection, and,

v) Qualitative evaluation research among beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and key informants (longitudinal)

Group 2

16. Group 2 is focused primarily on quantitative analysis of impact and providing management information for programme management. It comprises:

ii) A randomized control trial (or similar)

iii) Process evaluation

17. Bidders are expected to bid for all the components within each group. A bidder may bid for both groups.

18. DFID requires that one organisation bids for and leads on both groups. This would better facilitate data sharing and interaction, and would enable coordination to avoid duplication and/or over-burdening of interviewees. DFID also expects the bidding organisation to have the suitable specialist expertise to cover the scope of work outlined within Group 1 & 2

i) Qualitative baseline studies on the nature and experience of poverty in Jigawa and Zamfara states

Purpose

19. To build the evidence case for social protection, contribute to CDGprogramme design, contribute to evaluation design, and contribute to cohort research questions (area v).

Scope of work

20. Conduct a series of qualitative studies focusing on the nature and experience of poverty in Jigawa and Zamfara states. Data collection will be preceded by the development of an appropriate and approved methodology, and it is expected that data analysis will be carried out using suitable qualitative data analysis software.

Key research questions and issues

i) Build understanding of the nature and lived experience of poverty in Jigawa and Zamfara states.

ii) Explore the likely effects of introducing cash transfers to households in these states both at an economic level and in terms of socio-cultural dynamics.

iii) Learn how the contextual realities of kinship, social capital and cultural norms may mediate—amplifying, reducing, refracting—the effects of cash transfers in both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households.

iv) Elicit information on access to food, coping strategies in the face of shocks and crises, and on constraints and opportunities experienced by households in these states.

Design and methodology

21. These studies should employ participatory research methods appropriate to a semi-literate environment. This may include the Household Economy Approach and Cost of Diet assessment method developed by Save the Children, household level case studies, and other qualitative research tools such as in-depth ethnographic interviewing and focus group discussions. A methodological approach should be outlined in proposals submitted to tender, and a complete methodology description, including fully justifiable design details and a description of sample size and strategy, will need to be submitted for approval by DFID Nigeria before beginning data collection.

Data sources

22. Appropriately sized sample (size should be calibrated to data collection methods) of potential programme beneficiaries in Jigawa and Zamfara states.

Outputs and dissemination

23. Deliverables will include:

i) Inception report including full methodology, analytical framework and fieldwork guide,

ii) Study report (including an executive summary) containing key findings and recommendations,

iii) A dissemination workshop accompanied by briefer summary findings presentations and advocacy documents,

24. In addition, the work should be of a quality that it can be published in peer-reviewed journals.

ii) Experimental / Quasi-Experimental Impact Evaluation

Purpose

25. This is designed to quantify the impact of the programme and is a key component of the evaluation strategy. If the evaluation produces strong evidence that the programme has produced the expected outcomes, this will help make the case for expanding the approach. It will also demonstrate that the money has been well-spent. The former is especially relevant in Nigeria.

Scope of work

26. An experiment using randomised sample selection and control groups to provide strong evidence of impact at appropriate levels of statistical confidence and power. Data will be gathered in sample surveys at several times during the life of the programme (baseline, mid-point and endline). Sample size will be determined during an inception phase based on the variation of parameters in the population.

Evaluation questions

27. The questions the evaluation should answer are:

i) Nutrition: Has the programme contributed to reducing stunting in children under the age of five and how does this vary by gender?

ii) Mortality: Has the programme contributed to reducing infant mortality and how does this vary by gender? Assessments should be made of the impact on under–5 mortality, infant mortality and neonatal mortality

iii) Food security and dietary diversity: Has the programme contributed to an improvement in the average Household Food Insecurity Access Score (HFIAS) and in the Index-Member Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) in target households and how does this vary by gender?

iv) Economic security: Has the programme contributed to a reduction in the percentage of households liquidating productive assets in the hungry season or in the face of economic stress?

v) Well-being: Has the programme contributed to an increase in the percentage of programme clients reporting improvement in child and household well-being due to participation in the CDG programme?

vi) Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices: has the programme contributed to changes in KAPs among men and women related to nutrition and infant and young child feeding. (The process evaluation will focus on the how and the why).

Design and methodology

28. The first choice for the evaluation design of the CDG programme is a randomized control trial (RCT). Other options include quasi-experimental approaches such as double-difference designs, matching procedures and regression discontinuity.

29. It is currently envisaged that transfers will be rolled out gradually as follows: a minimum of 24,000 mothers by 2014; 36,000 by 2015; 48,000 by 2016; and 60,000 by 2017 divided equally between the two states. Two to three LGAs (local government areas) will be selected in each state according to poverty and geographical criteria agreed with the government. Some political compromises, which relate to the mapping of senatorial districts, may be necessary at this stage. Within these LGAs (once selected), random sampling of villages should be possible. Coverage within targeted villages will be high, enrolling all women who are pregnant or have children under two. Random sampling of households within villages has not been considered as an option thus far.

30. Bidders for this work should present specific design options, including their approach to estimating sample size and sampling method, and information on their power calculations and confidence intervals, in their tender proposals. Any evaluation design should include a comparison of mobile and manual delivery methods and may include a comparison of different levels / intensities of complementary inputs (nutrition education, nutrition counselling etc.). Data collection methods should include quantitative surveys as well as anthropometric measurements to measure nutrition indicators.

31. A complete methodology document, including fully justifiable design details, data collection schedule, and a description of sample size and strategy, will need to be submitted for approval by DFID Nigeria before beginning data collection.

Data Sources

32. Programme beneficiaries and a control sample of non-beneficiaries, or beneficiaries enrolled later in the programme (step-wedge design).

Outputs and dissemination

i) Inception report including full methodology and analytical framework,

ii) Short reports presenting findings from each data collection phase,

iii) Mid–term results presentation workshop

iv) Final consolidated report containing key findings and recommendations,

v) Workshop to present final results

vi) Briefer summary findings presentations and advocacy documents,

vii) It will be expected that findings are submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals at a later date.

iii) Process evaluation

Purpose

33. Process evaluations help identify obstacles to the implementation of a programme. They assess the coherence and validity of the programme design, and in particular by scrutinizing the assumed chains of cause and effect that lead from activity to output, to outcome and impact.

Key questions

34. The evaluation questions in the process evaluation are drawn from the theory of change and the assumed pathways between programme activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact and the logframe. They include:

i) Are woman in programme areas who are pregnant or carers / mothers of under-fives aware of programme objectives? Are they aware of the procedures and requirements?

ii) Are men, traditional and religious leaders and other community opinion-leaders also aware of the programme objectives, procedures and requirements and accepting of them?

iii) How well does the beneficiary targeting and enrolment system work?

iv) How well are the two payment modalities functioning?

v) Are women retaining control of the transfer? Are they retaining control of the mobile phone (as applicable)? Are they confident in its use?

vi) Are women able to go and buy food or alternatively to directly commission the purchase of the food that they require (e.g. via older children)

vii) Have NGO and government field staff (both those directly contracted and sub-contracted) been well trained in their CDGP work? Are they motivated? What kinds of constraints and opportunities emerge in the course of their work?

viii) Assessment of the quality of the complementary nutrition and IYCF

Activities: do clients understand the messages? Are clients able to implement lessons learned in their own homes? If not, why not?

ix) Is routine programme monitoring being carried out effectively by implementing NGOs? Are lessons learned from monitoring being communicated up the programme chain?

Design and methodology

35. The process evaluation should use Programme Theory together with impact pathways/theory of change in its design. A mixed methods approach is favoured, including

surveys, Focused Ethnographic Studies, key informant interviewing, focus group discussions and structured observations. Data collection should be carried out twice, once after the programme has been running for a year and a second round in year 3. A methodological approach should be outlined in proposals submitted to tender, and a complete methodology document, including fully justifiable design details and a description of sample size and strategy, will need to be submitted for approval by DFID Nigeria before beginning data collection.

Data Sources

36. Beneficiaries, implementing NGO personnel, other stakeholders.

Outputs and dissemination

i) Inception report including full methodology and analytical framework,

ii) Short reports presenting findings from each data collection phase, including user-friendly and actionable recommendations designed to help NGO staff improve programme implementation,

iii) Round one results presentation workshop

iv) Final consolidated research report containing key findings and recommendations,

v) Final results presentation workshop

vi) Briefer summary findings presentations and advocacy documents,

vii) It will be expected that findings are submitted for publication in peer-reviewed journals at a later date.

iv) Continuous-feed data collection

Purpose

37. The impact evaluation will assess impacts over the lifespan of the programme. The qualitative study described below will gather information that will build understanding and knowledge of these changes. The continuous-feed data collection will complement these approaches by offering real–time snapshots of changes in intra–household dynamics and consumption patterns resulting from participation in the CDG programme, and will support arguments for programme effectiveness without having to wait for endline impact evaluation results.

Scope of work

38. To develop instruments and analyse data collected on the use of cash transfers and the changes taking place in target households. While it is envisaged that information will be collected by the staff of the NGOs implementing the programme, the approach, questionnaires and other instruments used to collect the data will be developed by the contracted team, which will also analyse the data.

Key questions

39. Key questions will focus on what the transfer was used for the previous month, and what kinds of changes have taken place in the household (social, economic, or other) as a result of receiving the transfer. Questions should also be asked about satisfaction with disbursal process and whether clients had any difficulties with the process. Finally, clients should be asked about security: whether receiving the transfer increased their sense of vulnerability.

Design and methodology

40. The principal method of gathering data will be exit interviews administered to recipients who will be asked what they used the cash transfer for in the preceding month, together with simple questions about changes in intra-household dynamics, satisfaction with disbursal procedures, and security.

41. These interviews should take approximately ten minutes, and will be administered to a randomly selected group of clients on paydays (for manual disbursement clients) and other programme-related activities (for mobile disbursement clients). The contracted institution will, in addition to developing, piloting and revising research instruments and analysing data, design a simple protocol for randomly selecting an appropriately-sized sample *in situ*.

Data sources

42. Programme beneficiaries

Outputs and dissemination

i) Research instruments (including training in their use) and analytical framework.

ii) Short, accessible summary write-ups issued after every three rounds of data collection.

iii) The team analysing the surveys should be conscious of the time-sensitive nature of some findings: in the event of complaints about the disbursal process or the security situation, this information should be communicated without delay to NGO staff[9].

v) Qualitative evaluation research among beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and key informants:

Purpose

43. This component will investigate the effects of the programme at household level. These will include changes such as perceived changes in nutritional status and morbidity

[9] The disbursal process will be carried out by a sub-contracted entity (commercial bank / mobile bank agents, or mobile phone company agents), not the implementing NGO itself.

of mothers and children, changes in attitudes towards education, and changes in gender roles within the household over the course of its participation in the CDG programme, as well as community level effects of the CDG programme. This component will also examine changes in knowledge, attitudes and practice related to the complementary nutrition activities included in the programme.

44. This component will provide a longer–term perspective on changes resulting from programme participation, understanding of how programme has been received and viewed by beneficiary HHs and their communities.

Scope of work

45. Carry out qualitative research on a range of questions related to programme effects at the household and community levels. Data collection will be preceded by the development of an appropriate and approved methodology. Data analysis will be carried out using suitable qualitative data analysis software.

Key questions

46. This work will focus on exploring longitudinal changes in the domestic economy, perceived changes in nutritional status and morbidity of mothers and children, changes in attitudes towards education, and changes in gender roles within the household over the course of its participation in the CDG programme. Research will also explore community-level effects over time. Key research questions will include:

i) How are household economic decisions affected by participation in the CDGP? Are consumption patterns changing? Are participating families able to save more and avoid selling productive assets?

ii) In what ways are children benefiting (or not benefiting) from the transfers? Are there differences in the ways girls and boys benefit?

iii) How are resources pooled, shared and distributed? How are these decisions taken? How does this differ between those in a polygamous marriage and those not in a polygamous marriage? How does this differ between junior and senior wives?

iv) Do mothers perceive changes in their own or their children's nutritional status and morbidity patterns?

v) Does participation in the CDG programme change attitudes towards education? If attitudes are changing, is this applicable to girls as well as boys?

vi) How does exposure to complementary health and nutrition activities change knowledge, attitudes and practices towards breastfeeding, IYCF, care of sick and malnourished children, mothers' own nutrition practices, and health-seeking behaviour, hygiene and sanitation practices? These issues should be explored among fathers, mothers and resident senior women in households.

vii) Has participation in the CDGP affected gender roles, decision-making and women's empowerment and self-esteem within beneficiary households? How does this experience differ between those in/ not in polygamous households and between junior and senior wives?

viii) How is the CDG programme received by communities, especially among non-beneficiaries?

ix) What are the community-level social and economic effects of the CDG programme?

Design and methodology

47. An appropriately-sized cohort of beneficiary families (taking into consideration the possibility of sample attrition) will be recruited to participate in a longitudinal household case study exercise, based around qualitative data collection carried out in five rounds (two in year 1, one each in years 2-4). Cohort data collection methods should include in-depth semi-structured interviews, structured observations, life histories and KAP approaches. Non-beneficiaries will not be placed in a cohort, but will be recruited separately for participation in FGDs at each data round. Key informants, including leaders, elders, civil society actors, health and education personnel, and businesspeople, will be interviewed at each data round to explore social and economic effects at the community level.

48. A methodological approach should be outlined in proposals submitted to tender, and a complete methodology document, including fully justifiable design details and a description of sample size and strategy, will be submitted for approval by DFID Nigeria before beginning data collection.

Data sources

49. A cohort of beneficiary Households recruited at inception, together with groups of non–beneficiaries recruited at each data collection round. Key informants should include: leaders, elders, civil society actors, health and education personnel, businesspeople.

Outputs and dissemination

50. Deliverables will include:

i) Inception report including full methodology and analytical framework.

ii) Short reports presenting findings from each data collection phase.

iii) Final consolidated research report containing key findings and recommendations.

iv) Briefer summary findings presentations and advocacy documents.

v) Findings suitable for publication in peer-reviewed journals.

F. Reporting, Personnel and Timing

Reporting

51. Team leaders for the activities in Group 1 and Group 2 will be responsible for the submission of all deliverables, and will report to the DFID Nigeria Social Development Adviser. As mentioned in paragraph 18; *it would be desirable to have one contractor for both groups if possible.*

Profile of Consultancy Teams

Group 1 (areas i, iv and v)

52. This team should be small (2 or 3 technical experts), and be biased towards expertise in qualitative research methods. The Team Leader should have at least ten years' experience of carrying out qualitative social research in the social protection sector, and possess demonstrated skills in research design, data analysis, team management, research coordination and dissemination. A solid track record of appropriate publications would be an asset. At least one consultant should have particular expertise, acquired over the course of not less than ten years, in gender research, and one team member will need experience in applying the Household Economy Approach and Cost of Diet assessments (or similar).At least one team member should be female. Experience of working in Africa is essential, and in Nigeria highly desirable. Opportunities for building up Nigerian research capacity should be maximised.

Group 2 (areas ii and iii)

53. This team should be small (3 or 4 technical experts) and be biased towards expertise in quantitative research methods. The Team Leader should have at least ten years' experience of carrying out robust quantitative programme impact evaluation in the social protection sector, and possess demonstrated skills in research design, data analysis, team management, research coordination and dissemination. A solid track record of appropriate publications would be an asset. At least one member of the team should have at least five years' experience working with mixed-methods approaches and process evaluation. The team should include an economist and a nutritionist, and should include at least one female member. Experience of working in Africa is essential, and in Nigeria highly desirable. Opportunities for building up Nigerian research capacity should be maximised.

Timeframe

Group 1 (components i, iv, and v)

• **Activity**	• **Completed By**
• Consultants identified and contracted	• March 2013
• Contract completed and signed	• April 2013
• Component (i) inception report submitted	• May 2013

• Component (i) inception report agreed and finalised	• June 2013
• Component (i) in-country data collection	• July 2013
• Component (i) draft research report submitted	• September 2013
• Component (i) dissemination workshop	• October 2013
• Component (i) research report finalised	• November 2013
• Component (iv) draft research instruments and analytical framework submitted	• November 2013
• Component (iv) research instruments and analytical framework agreed and finalised	• December 2013
• Component (iv) data analysis	• After each round of data collection, Y1-Y4
• Component (iv) summary reports submitted	• No more than one month after every three rounds of data collection, Y1-Y4
• Component (v) inception report submitted	• December 2013
• Component (v) inception report agreed and finalised	• December 2013
• Component (v) in-country data collection	• Jan 2014 (Y1) • Jan 2015 (Y2) • Jan 2016 (Y3) • Jan 2017 (Y4) • Jan 2018 (Y5) •
• Component (v) short reports submitted	• 3 months after data collection round
• Component (v) draft consolidated final report submitted	• February 2017
• Component (v) draft consolidated final report finalised	• March 2018

Group 2 (components ii and iii)

• **Activity**	• **Completed By**
• Consultants identified and contracted	• March 2013
• Contract completed and signed	• April 2012
• Component (ii) inception report submitted	• May 2013
• Component (ii) inception report agreed and finalised	• June 2013
• Component (ii) in-country data collection	• Baseline Y1 – August 2013 • Mid-term Y3 – August 2015 • Endline Y5 – August 2017
• Component (ii) short reports submitted	• 3 months after each data collection round
• Component (ii) mid-term results workshop	• 4 months after mid-term data collection round
• Component (ii) draft consolidated report submitted	• 3 months after endline data collection round

• Activity	• Completed By
• Component (ii) final results workshop	• 3 months after endline data collection round
• Component (ii) consolidated report finalized	• 4 months after endline data collection round
• Component (iii) inception report submitted	• March 2014
• Component (iii) inception report agreed and finalised	• April 2014
• Component (iii) in-country data collection	• June 2014
• Component (iii) draft first report and briefing materials submitted	• September 2014
• Component (iii) round one results workshop	• September 2014
• Component (iii) first report finalised	• October 2014
• Component (iii) round two data collection	• June 2016
• Component (iii) draft consolidated report submitted	• September 2017
• Component (iii) final results workshop	• September 2017
• Component (iii) consolidated report finalized	• October 2017

Duty of Care

54. The Supplier is responsible for the safety and well-being of their Personnel (as defined in Section 2 of the Framework Agreement) and Third Parties affected by their activities under this contract, including appropriate security arrangements. They will also be responsible for the provision of suitable security arrangements for their domestic and business property.

55. DFID will share available information with the Supplier on security status and developments in-country where appropriate.

56. The supplier is responsible for ensuring appropriate safety and security briefings for all of their Personnel working under this call-down contract and ensuring that their Personnel register and receive briefing as outlined above. Travel advice is also available on the FCO website and the Supplier must ensure they (and their Personnel) are up to date with the latest position.

57. This Procurement will require the Supplier to operate in or pass through conflict-affected areas and parts of which are insecure. The security situation can be volatile and subject to change at short notice. The Supplier should be comfortable working in such an environment and should be capable of deploying to the areas required within the region in order to deliver the Contract.

58. The Supplier is responsible for ensuring that appropriate arrangements, processes and procedures are in place for their Personnel, taking into account the environment they will be working in and the level of risk involved in delivery of the Contract (such as working in potentially dangerous, fragile or hostile environments etc). The Supplier must ensure their personnel receive the required level of training and safety in the field training prior to deployment.

59. Tenderers must develop their ITT Response on the basis of being fully responsible for Duty of Care in line with the details provided above and the initial risk assessment ,matrix prepared by DFID (see Annex A of this ToR). They must confirm in their ITT response that:

- They fully accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care.
- They understand the potential risks and have the knowledge and experience to develop an effective risk plan
- They have the capability to manage their Duty of Care responsibilities throughout the life of the contract.

60. If you are unwilling or unable to accept responsibility for Security and Duty of Care as detailed above, your ITT will be reviewed as non-complaint and excluded from further evaluation.

61. Acceptance of responsibility must be supported with evidence of Duty of Care capability and DFID reserves the right to clarify any aspect of this evidence. In providing evidence, interested Suppliers should respond in line with the Duty of Care section in ITT Questionnaire.

Annex A

DUTY OF CARE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SUPPLIER

Theme	**DFID Risk score – Jigawa and Zamfara State**
OVERALL RATING[10]	4
FCO travel advice*	3
Host nation travel advice	None
Transportation	3
Security	4
Civil unrest	2
Violence/crime	4
Espionage	3
Terrorism	4
War	1
Hurricane	1
Earthquake	1
Flood	1
Medical Services	4
Nature of Project/ Intervention	2

*Zamfara and Jigawa are rated 1 and Kaduna and Kano are rated 4. Access to Jigawa and Zamfara requires travel through Kaduna and Kano, just passing through no overnight stay required.

1	2	3	4	5
Very Low risk	Low risk	Med risk	**High risk**	Very High risk
Low		**Medium**	**High Risk**	

2 the Overall Risk rating is calculated using the MODE function which determines the most frequently occurring value

2 Changes to ToR

The original ToR suggested a stepped wedge design. However, for this evaluation such a design is not required and a cluster RCT will be sufficient, as well as being simpler to implement (as it does not require a staggered rolling out of the intervention). Therefore, we propose using a simple cluster RCT, with the control group receiving the intervention after the evaluation endline survey is conducted.

The ToR propose assessing the impact of the CDGP on under-five mortality, infant mortality and neonatal mortality. However, mortality is an extremely challenging variable to measure accurately. Moreover, as the incidence of mortality is relatively low in the target population, it will require prohibitively large samples of children and households to statistically detect any changes in mortality. Therefore, we propose that we do not collect data on mortality and rather focus on child anthropometrics and dietary diversity as the key nutrition indicators.

The midline quantitative evaluation was removed for the ToR at the time the original contract was issued. However, in 2016 after the duration of the CDGP programme was extended, moving the end date from 31 March 2018 to 31 July 2019, DFID requested that a midline survey be conducted. This was facilitated by an updated contract in July 2016.

The timeline for the quantitative surveys changed from the original ToR specification. The ToR specifies:

- Baseline – August 2013
- Mid-term – August 2015
- Endline – August 2017

However, due to changes in the implementation timing of the CDGP, the baseline was delayed so that it occurred just before the implementation. This ensured that pregnant women in our baseline sample were still pregnant when the programme began its implementation, and thus were then eligible to receive the CDGP. This meant we conducted our listing and baseline survey in September to November 2014. Therefore, the revised dates are:

- Baseline Y1 – Sep/Oct/Nov 2015
- Mid-term Y3 – Oct/Nov/Dec 2016
- Endline Y5 – Sep/Oct/Nov 2018

3 Our team and governance structure

The e-Pact team is led by Imran Rasul, as the evaluation director. He will provide strategic oversight and review, will consolidate the outputs produced by all workstreams, will participate in dissemination activities, and will engage with the policy process as and when necessary. The evaluation director is ultimately responsible for the quality of the technical work produced through this project.

Imran is supported by Andrew Kardan, who is the project manager for this evaluation. The project manager is responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and is the first point of call for DFID. He will also support the team leaders in the delivery, coordination and consolidation of outputs from the different workstreams.

There are three workstreams delivering the evaluation: the quantitative impact evaluation, the qualitative impact evaluation and the process evaluation. The quantitative impact evaluation workstream is managed by Lucie Moore, with technical direction from Dr Imran Rasul. Lucie is responsible for timely delivery of outputs and internal coordination of activities between Oxford Policy Management (OPM) and the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), and is the key contact person for coordination with programme staff on quantitative issues. Imran provides the overall direction on technical matters to ensure appropriate and rigorous design, implementation and analysis. Dr Pedro Carneiro will lead the econometric analysis. Femi Adegoke will lead the in-country data collection team. Giacomo Mason has provided research assistance throughout.

Alex Hurrell, Marta Favara, Kay Sharp, Alex Cornelius and Laura Phelps provided quality assurance and peer review.

The major outputs of the evaluation, including the baseline reports, are reviewed by the CDGP Evaluation Review Group consisting of: Simon Narbeth (DFID Nigeria Social Development Adviser), Kristen Hopkins (DFID Nigeria Evaluation Adviser), Patrick Nolen (University of Essex) and Michael Samson (EPRI).

The major outputs are also reviewed by EQUALS, DFID’s external quality assurance provider.

4 Overall evaluation framework and evaluation questions

4.1 Key research hypotheses and evaluation questions

This impact evaluation aims to answer the following research hypotheses:

Hypothesis I: The CDGP intervention, and in particular the provision of a regular transfer of NGN 3,500 on a monthly basis to women, will result in the consumption of larger quantities, and more varied types, of food, resulting in an increase in dietary intake and consequently a reduction in child malnutrition.

Underlying assumption: Households do not currently meet their food requirements and will use the transfer for food consumption rather than for other purposes. It is also expected that households will direct the transfer to the most nutritious foods and not only to the basic staple diet. This hypothesis also assumes that the transfer will be a sufficient additional source of income with a limited substitution effect on other livelihood mechanisms. This also assumes that women are able to make decisions about how the transfers are used.

Hypothesis II: The provision of a regular predictable cash transfer will result in a reduction in negative risk-coping behaviour, and in particular a reduction in the distress sale of assets and debt accumulation among beneficiary households.

Underlying assumption: Beneficiary households are currently engaged in detrimental risk-coping behaviour and the transfer will be sufficient to enable them to disengage from this behaviour.

Hypothesis III: Through nutritional advice and counselling the programme will improve knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) among the targeted men and women in relation to nutrition and general maternal and childcare practices.

Underlying assumption: Current KAP are a contributory factor in relation to the poor dietary and health practices of households. The validation of Hypothesis III will also depend on the nature and quality of advice and counselling, combined with the availability of good complementary services and support (e.g. health facilities, accessibility of clean water, general hygiene and sanitation practices, etc.).

Hypothesis IV: The cash transfer will result in improved material wellbeing, and will contribute to the relational wellbeing of households through enhanced trust and reciprocal social and economic collaboration.

Underlying assumption: The programme will not negatively impact on existing social networks and sharing practices, and the impact on gender dynamics at the household level will be positive.

Hypothesis V: Provision of a regular cash transfer to women will enhance their ability to make economic choices and result in improved social capital.

Underlying assumption: The beneficiary women will be able to use the cash transfer as they intend and wider cultural norms will be sensitively challenged, while the process will be supported through community sensitisation involving men and community leaders. If the cash transfer is seen as an

unearned windfall it may not be controlled by the woman and may be controlled by the man, with benefits divided among the household.

Hypothesis VI: Poor implementation of the programme (i.e. poor targeting, irregular payments, inadequate information dissemination, and an inappropriate behavioural change communication (BCC) campaign) will mitigate the potential impacts of the programme.

These hypotheses will be answered through a list of key research questions and through a combination of the research methods, as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Research hypotheses and key research questions

Research hypothesis	Key research questions	Methods used to answer the question
Hypothesis I: The provision of a regular transfer of NGN 3,500 each month to pregnant women will result in the consumption of larger quantities, and more varied types, of food, resulting in an increase in dietary intake and consequently a reduction in child malnutrition	Has the programme contributed to reducing rates of wasting, underweight and stunting in children under the age of five? Is there a difference between boys and girls?	Quantitative survey
	Has the programme contributed to an improvement in the average HFIAS and/or IDDS in target households, and how does this vary by gender?	Quantitative survey
	How are household economic decisions affected by participation in the CDGP? Are consumption patterns changing? Are participating families able to reduce their negative coping mechanisms (e.g. avoid selling productive assets, manage debts, not withdraw children from school, etc.)?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	In what ways are children benefiting (or not benefiting) from the transfers? Are there differences in the ways girls and boys benefit?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	How are resources pooled, shared and distributed? How are these decisions taken? How does this differ between those in a polygamous marriage and those not in a polygamous marriage? How does this differ between junior and senior wives?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	Do mothers identify changes in their own or their children's nutritional status and morbidity patterns?	Qualitative survey
Hypothesis II: The provision of a regular cash transfer will result in a reduction in negative risk-coping behaviour, and in particular a reduction in the distress sale of assets among beneficiary households	Has the programme contributed to a reduction in the percentage of households liquidating productive assets in the hungry season or in the face of economic stress?	Quantitative survey
Hypothesis III: Through nutritional advice and counselling, the programme will improve KAP among the targeted men and women in relation to nutrition and general maternal and child care practices	Has the programme contributed to changes in KAP among men and women related to nutrition and IYCF?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	Are women in programme areas who are pregnant or carers/mothers of under-fives aware of programme objectives? Are they aware of the procedures and requirements?	Quantitative survey and process evaluation
	Are men, traditional and religious leaders and other community opinion leaders also aware of the programme objectives, procedures and requirements, and accepting/supportive of them?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	How does exposure to complementary health and nutrition activities change KAP toward breastfeeding, IYCF, care of sick and	Quantitative and qualitative surveys

	malnourished children, a mother's own nutrition practices and health-seeking behaviour, and hygiene and sanitation practices?	
Hypothesis IV: The cash transfer will result in improved material wellbeing and contribute to the relational wellbeing of households through enhanced trust and reciprocal social and economic collaboration	How is the CDGP received by communities, especially among non-beneficiaries?	Qualitative survey
	What are the community-level social and economic effects of the CDGP?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	Has the programme contributed to an increase in the percentage of programme clients reporting improvement in child and household wellbeing due to participation in the CDGP?	Quantitative survey and continuous data feed
Hypothesis V: Provision of a regular cash transfer to women will enhance their ability to make economic choices, and will result in improved social capital	Has participation in the CDGP affected gender roles, decision-making and women's empowerment and self-esteem within beneficiary households? How does this experience differ between those in/not in polygamous households and between junior and senior wives?	Qualitative survey
	Are women able to go and buy food, or alternatively to directly commission the purchase of the food that they require (e.g. via older children)?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
	Are women retaining control of the transfer? Are they retaining control of the mobile phone (as applicable)? Are they confident in the use of the transfer/phone?	Quantitative and qualitative surveys
Hypothesis VI: The impact of the programme will be mitigated if it is not implemented effectively, i.e. irregular payments and poor information dissemination	How well does the beneficiary targeting and enrolment system work?	Quantitative survey and process evaluation
	How well are the payment modalities functioning?	Process evaluation
	Have NGO and government field staff (both those directly contracted and those sub-contracted) been well trained in their CDGP work? Are they motivated? What kinds of constraints and opportunities emerge in the course of their work?	Process evaluation
	How well was the complementary nutrition advice and mentorship implemented?	Process evaluation

5 Detailed methodology

The **quantitative impact evaluation** method is outlined below. The CDGP evaluation inception report contains details regarding the other components (i.e. the qualitative impact evaluation and the process evaluation).

5.1 Overview of the quantitative impact evaluation

The quantitative impact evaluation is designed to generate robust evidence of the impact of the programme on household food security and vulnerability and child nutrition. The current evidence regarding the effect of cash transfers on child and maternal nutrition is mixed – see the literature review table in the baseline report (Carneiro, Mason, Moore, & Rasul, 2015) – and to our knowledge there is no evidence regarding the effect of cash transfers on nutrition in northern Nigeria. The quantitative impact evaluation also aims to rigorously test the difference in key outcomes as a result of 'high' and 'low' intensity deliveries of a BCC intervention. The 'low-intensity' BCC is delivered through posters, radio messages, text messages and theatre. The 'high-intensity' BCC is delivered thought support groups and one-to-one BCC, in addition to all the components of the 'low-intensity' BCC.

The quantitative impact evaluation is a key component of the evaluation strategy. If the evaluation produces strong evidence that the programme has produced the expected outcomes, this will help make the case for expanding and scaling up the approach.

The key evaluation questions that the quantitative impact evaluation will address by the end of the evaluation are:

1. How are household economic decisions affected by participation in the CDGP?
2. Has the programme contributed to changes in KAP among men and women related to nutrition and IYCF?
3. Has the programme contributed to a change in breastfeeding practices, IYCF practices, care of sick and malnourished children, mothers' own nutrition practices, and health-seeking behaviour, hygiene and sanitation practices?
4. How are consumption patterns changing as a result of the CDGP?
5. Has the programme contributed to an improvement in the average food security and dietary diversity, and how does this vary by gender?
6. Are participating families able to improve their coping mechanisms (e.g. avoid selling productive assets, better manage debts, etc.) as a result of the CDGP?
7. Has the programme contributed to reducing rates of wasting, underweight and stunting in children under the age of five? Is there a difference in the impact of the programme on boys and girls?

5.2 A cluster RCT design

Randomisation is considered the most rigorous way of determining treatment and control groups because it ensures that treatment and control groups are similar and balanced in terms of both known and unknown factors at the start of the evaluation. Thus, any differences observed at the end of the programme can be attributed to the intervention. In this evaluation, we use a cluster randomised controlled methodology, as opposed to an individual RCT. We do this because randomising across individuals might create tension within clusters because some individuals would be invited to participate in the CDGP and others not. The clustered approach also minimises spillovers between treatment and control households (spillovers refers to a situation in which the control group receives partial treatment as a result of treatment households passing on either cash or information provided by the intervention).

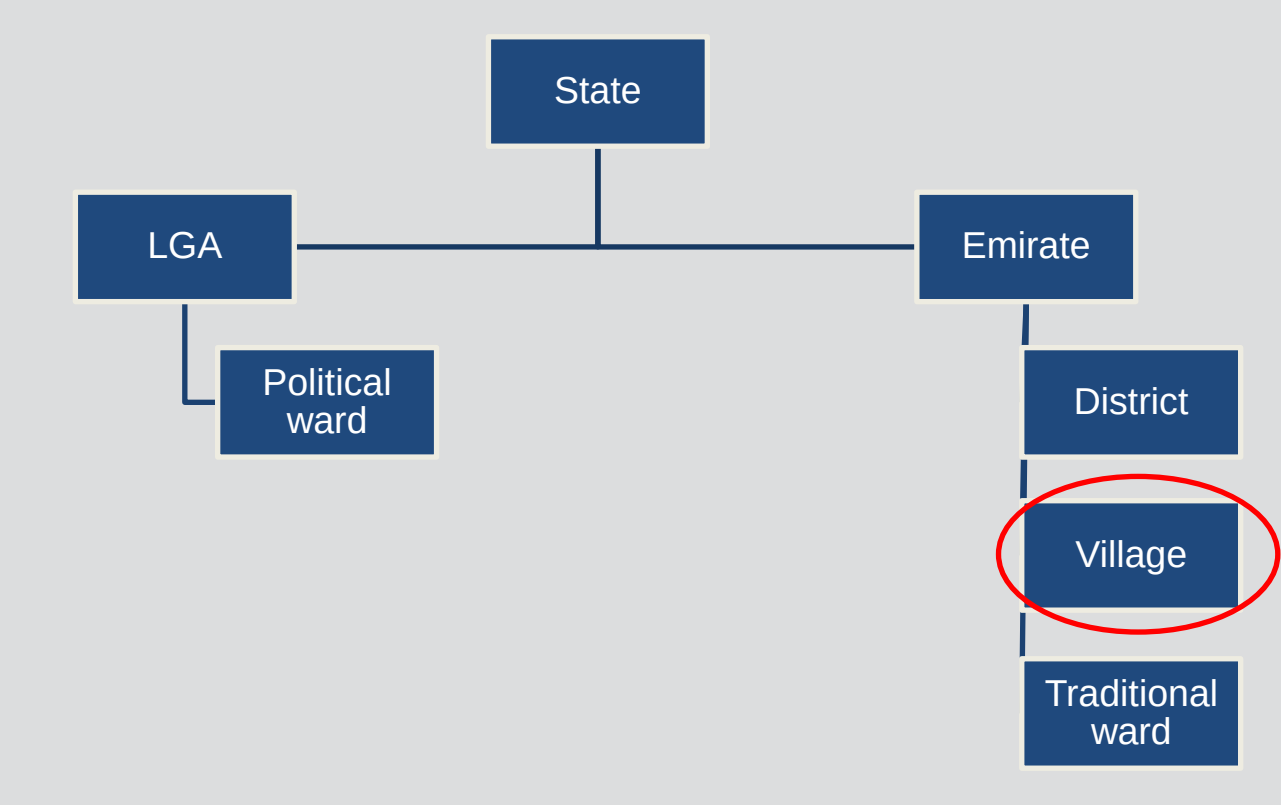
This study has two treatment groups and one control group. The first treatment group (Treatment 1) was offered the unconditional cash transfer and 'low-intensity' BCC. The second treatment group (Treatment 2) was offered the unconditional cash transfer and 'high-intensity' BCC. The control group was intended to receive no intervention for the duration of the evaluation, but can receive the intervention after the endline survey without affecting the evaluation. Having two separate treatment groups and one control group enables us to measure the impact of the unconditional cash transfer and 'low-intensity' BCC as well as the additional effect of providing 'high-intensity' BCC.

Results from the midline data collection show that in most cases the two treatment groups were in fact offered similar intensity of IYCF training (see Section 14.3). For this reason, results in this report will be mostly presented by pooling Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 villages into a single treatment group, which is then compared to the control group. However, we test differences between the two treatment groups for the programme's effect on each indicator, and comment on them when they are statistically significant.

The unit of randomisation is the village. This unit was chosen in consultation with Save the Children and ACF. We have chosen to randomise by village because there are clear boundaries between traditional wards that will both minimise disputes about who is eligible for the CDGP and minimise spillovers between treatment and control households. This is shown below in Figure 1.

However, it was found that the villages were on average too large to use for our data collection for the evaluation. Therefore, as described in more detail in Section 5.5 we sampled one traditional ward per village for the purpose of our data collection (even though all households in treated villages will eventually actually receive the programme support). Similarly, for control villages, one traditional ward was also chosen to be sampled.

Figure 1 Unit of randomisation



5.3 Evaluation timing and linking with the CDGP roll-out

This section outlines the key steps in the evaluation and their sequencing. It is intended to give an overview of how the evaluation sampling and data collection link with the rolling out of the CDGP.

The table below outlines the timeline for the evaluation. Each activity in the table is described in more detail below.

Table 2 Evaluation timeline

Date	CDGP activity	Evaluation activity
Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	CDGP design phase	
Apr 2014 – July 2014	CDGP pilot phase	
Jan 2014 – May 2014		Pre-test listing and baseline survey instruments
July 2014		Randomly select a sample of evaluation villages and a sample of one traditional ward per village
July 2014 – Sep 2014		Listing training and field work
Aug 2014 – Oct 2014		Baseline training and field work
Aug 2014 – Oct 2014		Randomisation of villages
Aug 2014 – Feb 2015	CDGP enrolment in evaluation areas in treatment villages[11]	
Mar 2015 – Dec 2017	CDGP expansion to non-evaluation areas in treatment villages	
Apr – Aug 2016		Pre-test midline survey instruments
Sep 2016 – Dec 2016		Midline training and field work
Apr – July 2018		Pre-test endline survey instruments
Aug 2018 – Oct 2018		Endline fieldwork
Nov 2018 onwards	CDGP roll-out in control traditional wards (dependent on receipt of further funding)	

CDGP design phase

The key aspects of the CDGP were designed over a one-year period, starting in April 2013. As part of these design activities, strategies, systems and interventions were designed to:

i) sensitise beneficiaries and the wider community to the programme;

ii) target, enrol and register pregnant women;

iii) deliver cash transfers;

iv) provide mechanisms to register and respond to complaints;

v) improve the nutrition status of pregnant women and young children through BCC, especially BCC relating to maternal and IYCF practices;

vi) monitor programme activities through an internal monitoring, evaluation and learning system.

CDGP pilot phase

[11] The village was too large an area to use for data collection for the evaluation. Therefore, the evaluation conducted data collection in one randomly chosen part (traditional ward) of each village.

The programme's implementation strategies and systems were trialled during a four-month pilot phase, which provided cash transfers to 500 pregnant women in 15 traditional wards in Zamfara and Jigawa (six and nine traditional wards, respectively). The objectives of the pilot phase were to:

i) assess the effectiveness of the proposed implementation strategies and systems;

ii) identify any risks or challenges; and

iii) modify and/or further develop the strategies and systems in preparation for roll-out to 60,000 women.

Pre-test listing and baseline survey instruments

While the CDGP implementers was designing and piloting the programme, the evaluation team designed and tested the data-collection tools.

Select a sample of evaluation villages and a sample of one traditional ward per village

We selected the sample of villages to be used in the evaluation from a list of all villages in the five LGAs where the programme could operate. The list was provided to the evaluation team by the programme implementers. Before selecting the sample, we excluded villages that were part of the CDGP pilot. After sampling the villages, we sampled one traditional ward per village for our data collection. As mentioned above, we did this because the villages were on average too large to use for our data collection for the evaluation. The CDGP's budget does not allow for additional villages beyond those included in the CDGP pilot and those in the evaluation treatment sample to be included.

Listing training and fieldwork

The listing training took place in the second half of July 2013 and the fieldwork started on 03 August 2014. The aim of the listing was to make a census of every household in the evaluation areas. We also collected information on all households from within each traditional ward in order to inform our actual procedure for sampling households to be included in the baseline survey. Most of the households sampled contained at least one pregnant woman, while the remaining households contained at least one woman deemed likely to become pregnant in the next two years.[12] We also collected a proxy wealth measure of all households, which we used to check that our randomisation of villages into Treatment 1 villages, Treatment 2 villages and control villages resulted in groups that were 'balanced' (i.e. Treatment 1 villages, Treatment 2 villages and control villages are similar/not systematically different prior to intervention). For reasons discussed below, the listing was conducted in three tranches. A tranche was made up of approximately one-third of the evaluation villages. We did the listing for Tranche 1 villages first, then Tranche 2 villages, and then finally Tranche 3 villages.

[12] We determined who was likely to become pregnant by examining the factors correlated with being pregnant using the Nigeria 2013 Demographic Health Survey data. We then collected data on these factors in our listing survey and used this data to estimate the probability that a woman would become pregnant in the next two years. We then sampled women most likely to become pregnant based on this prediction model. For more information, please refer to the baseline report (Carneiro, Mason, Moore, & Rasul, 2015).

Sampling households

Once the listing in a village was complete, we selected a sample of listed households for the baseline survey.

Baseline training and fieldwork

The baseline training took place in the first half of August 2013 and the fieldwork started mid-August 2014 and ran until the end of October 2014. The baseline teams followed behind the listing teams and interviewed a sample of households selected from the listing data.

Randomisation of villages

As mentioned above, we conducted the randomisation of the villages into Treatment 1 villages, Treatment 2 villages and control villages in three tranches. We did this so that CDGP implementation would not need to wait for the entire baseline data collection to be completed before programme implementation could begin. Once we had conducted the randomisation in the first tranche of villages, and finished the baseline data collection in those villages in the first tranche, the programme was able to begin implementation. In particular, the programme could then begin the enrolment of beneficiaries in Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 villages within Tranche 1. Conducting the randomisation and roll-out by tranche was desirable because if there was a long delay between the household listing and the programme roll-out, some pregnant women in the evaluation sample would no longer be pregnant by the time programme implementation and enrolment began, and so would not receive the cash transfer while pregnant, as is intended in the programme design.

Thus, a key advantage of carrying out the randomisation in three tranches was that it reduced the time between the listing and when the CDGP enrolled women in the programme. In addition to conducting the randomisation in three tranches, to further mitigate the problem of a delay it was agreed that in evaluation treatment areas when the programme began the enrolment the programme would enrol all women who were pregnant at the time of the evaluation listing, even if they had given birth by the time the enrolment began.

To ensure that the randomisation was successful, we examined whether the households assigned to each treatment group were similar in terms of a range of observable characteristics before the treatment was implemented. This procedure is known as balance testing. For more details, please refer to the baseline report (Carneiro, Mason, Moore, & Rasul, 2015).

CDGP enrolment in evaluation areas in treatment villages

Enrolment in the evaluation areas of treatment villages began after the baseline teams had finished the baseline survey. This enrolment was also conducted in tranches following the listing and baseline survey. In other words, once we had carried out the randomisation in Tranche 1, and the baseline survey teams had completed Tranche 1 villages, the programme could then begin implementation and the enrolment of beneficiaries in the Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 villages in Tranche 1.

CDGP expansion to non-evaluation areas in treatment villages

The CDGP first covered the evaluation's focal traditional wards in Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 villages. Once these had been completed the programme continued to enrol newly pregnant women in those evaluation traditional wards, but it also expanded to the remaining traditional wards in Treatment 1 and Treatment 2 villages. As previously mentioned, the programme's budget does not allow additional villages beyond those included in the CDGP pilot and those in the evaluation treatment sample to be covered,.

We consider the sample of women who were not pregnant at baseline (not those who were pregnant, like for most of this report). Of this sample, 70% gave birth to at least one child between the baseline and midline interviews, thus becoming eligible to receive the grant after the baseline survey. These women were indeed successfully recruited to participate: 81% of those living in CDGP villages ended up receiving the grant.

Pre-test midline survey instruments

The instruments for the midline survey were pre-tested in five CDGP pilot communities in Zamfara (Tsafe LGA) in early August 2016. This process is outlined in more detail in Section 10.

Midline training and fieldwork

The midline training took place in mid-September 2016 and the fieldwork started in early October 2016 and ran until the end of November 2016.

Pre-test endline survey instruments

We will pre-test our endline data collection tools from March to July 2018, in preparation for the endline data collection later that year.

Endline fieldwork

The endline fieldwork is scheduled for August to October 2018. The survey will take place at the same time of year as the baseline, to ensure that any differences detected are not the result of seasonal effects.

CDGP roll-out in control villages

Dependent on whether further funding is received, the programme will be rolled out in all remaining villages in the five LGAs, including control villages, from November 2018.

5.4 Data

The quantitative impact evaluation collects data using the following surveys:

i) **Listing survey:**

- **When:** administered before the baseline household survey
- **Sample:** survey respondents were all households in the evaluation settlements

- **Purpose:** used to identify households eligible to be sampled for the panel survey

ii) **Community survey:**

- **When:** administered at baseline, at midline and at endline
- **Sample:** survey respondents were focus groups of elders in the evaluation traditional ward
- **Purpose:** to measure village characteristics (infrastructure, mobile phone coverage, health facilities, etc.)

iii) **Market prices survey:**

- **When:** administered at baseline, midline and endline
- **Sample:** survey respondents were traders
- **Purpose:** to measure the availability and prices of foods

iv) **Household panel survey:**

- **When:** administered at baseline, midline and endline, to the same set of households
- **Sample:** respondents were all households in the evaluation sample
- **Purpose at baseline:** to measure the pre-intervention situation with regard to the dimensions that are expected to change (final and intermediate outcomes)
- **Purpose at midline/endline:** to measure the post-intervention situation and hence the impact of the programme

v) **GPS survey:**

- **When:** administered at midline
- **Purpose at midline/endline:** to make a census of health facilities and markets in CDGP areas, and record the coordinates of health facilities, markets and villages

5.5 Sampling strategy

The evaluation sample comprises 210 villages that are representative of the five LGAs in which the programme operates (Tsafe and Anka in Zamfara, and Buji, Kiri Kasama and Gagarawa in Jigawa). This includes 70 Treatment 1 villages, 70 Treatment 2 villages and 70 control villages.

As discussed earlier, while the unit of randomisation has been selected to be the village, the villages are too large to use as sampling units for the evaluation. Therefore, for the purpose of the evaluation we randomly sampled one traditional ward in each of the treatment and control villages.

If the sampled traditional ward was too small (defined as containing less than 200 households in total), we also sampled a neighbouring traditional ward. If the sampled traditional ward was too large (defined as containing more than 200 households in total), we divided the traditional ward into equal parts and listed one part.

For the survey, within each village we sampled 26 households, making a total sample size of 5,460 households. We visit the same households at baseline, midline and endline. We sampled households that contained at least one pregnant woman and households that contained at least one woman who was not currently pregnant but who was likely to become pregnant during the period of the evaluation. We first sampled all households with pregnant women (up to a maximum of 26 households with pregnant women) and where there were fewer than 26 households with pregnant women we made up the remainder of the sample with households with women likely to become pregnant during the evaluation period.

For each household, the baseline survey comprised a woman questionnaire administered to the sampled woman, a man questionnaire administered to the sampled woman's husband, and a child questionnaire administered to the woman but about one of her children under five (if she had any). If the woman had more than one child under five we randomly selected the child.

For each household, the midline survey comprised:

- A woman questionnaire administered to the sampled woman. If the woman had died between the baseline and midline data-collection periods, or could not be interviewed because she was temporarily away from the household, a subset of the questionnaire was administered to the main carer of the woman's children (if she had any).
- A man questionnaire administered to the sampled woman's husband. If the husband refused to answer or was not available, the questionnaire was administered to any household member that was deemed able to answer instead of the husband.
- An 'old child' questionnaire administered to the woman (or the primary carer of the woman's children, if the woman had died or was temporarily away) but about the same child that was under five years old at baseline and surveyed.
- A 'new child' questionnaire administered to the woman (or the primary carer of the woman's children, if the woman had died or was temporarily away) but about a randomly selected child among any biological child of the index woman born since the baseline survey.

All statistics presented in this report are unweighted and therefore representative of the households sampled at baseline and midline. The effect of this is that households in small villages are over-represented. If the characteristics of these households, and their inhabitants, are different from those living in larger villages, then the estimates presented in this report are skewed towards those types of household/people and it will be problematic for the CDGP to use these statistics as a guide to the characteristics of beneficiaries. However, as the programme's budget does not allow additional villages beyond those included in the CDGP pilot and those in the evaluation treatment sample to be covered, the baseline survey does cover all the programme villages (excluding the 15 pilot villages) and thus provides a robust measure of the impact of the programme.

We do not attempt to construct sampling weights in order to reconstruct statistics that would be representative of all households with pregnant women in sampled LGAs. In order to do so, additional and reliable information would be required regarding the set of all potential villages in the

five LGAs that could potentially have been included in the evaluation sample, and the number of households in non-sampled traditional wards in the same villages that were actually included in the evaluation sample. Accurate and reliable information does not exist for both dimensions and we prefer not to make what would be strong and unverifiable assumptions regarding those dimensions.

5.6 Sample size

As discussed above, we randomly sampled 26 households per village. Where there were fewer than 26 households with pregnant women, we made up the remainder of the sample with households containing women likely to become pregnant during the evaluation period.

The final sample achieved at the **baseline** data collection is as shown below:

- 5,436 households[13]
- 5,436 women
  - 3,692 pregnant
  - 1,744 likely to become pregnant
- 5,416 husbands
- 4,180 children under five

There were 20 households (0.4% of households) in which the husband was not present and the wife was not willing to speak on his behalf. For these households we have incomplete information.

The midline data collection was faced with significant security challenges, which negatively impacted the resulting sample size (see Table 5). Of the 5,436 households surveyed at baseline, at **midline**:

- 4,607 (84.8%) were surveyed successfully at the first visit
- 176 (3.2%) were surveyed successfully in a subsequent effort – either revisited or visited at another location
- 466 (8.6%) could not be visited because of security challenges
- 21 (0.4%) were not found by the survey teams
- 18 (0.3%) did not consent to be interviewed again
- 128 (2.4%) were found to have moved, but:
  - either the teams could not gather enough information about their current whereabouts; or
  - the household had relocated outside the areas covered by the survey and could thus not be visited at their new location
- 11 (0.2%) were either revisited or visited at different locations, but could not be found

[13] In total, 24 (0.44%) households are not included in the analysis for the following reasons: three (0.05%) households were not interviewed because there were security concerns so the survey team had to leave the community; one (0.02%) household was not interviewed because the terrain was deteriorating due to rain so the survey team had to leave the community; five (0.09%) households were not interviewed because replacement households were exhausted; and 15 (0.27%) households were dropped during data cleaning because the information was not complete.

- 2 (<0.1%) were households where the index woman had died and there were no other household member available to respond
- 7 (<0.1%) were lost to follow-up for other reasons[14]

Consequently, 4,783 households were successfully surveyed. In 4,628 (96.8%) of these households, the woman was found and administered the woman survey. In the case of 155 (3.2%) households, the index woman had died or was temporarily away when the teams were in the field; a shortened version of the questionnaires for the woman and child was thus administered. Among the women surveyed, 3,225 were pregnant at baseline (and hence eligible for the CDGP if they lived in a CDGP community): the households where these women reside constitute our main analysis sample.

In most cases – 4,693 (98.2%) – the index woman's husband was successfully identified using the household roster. More than half of the women's husbands were interviewed directly – 2,877 (60.2%). In 1,816 cases (38%), the husband was not available to be interviewed or refused, and a subset of questions about the household were thus asked to the person in the household who was in the best position to answer for the husband (including the woman herself, or the household head). In the end, we have some information for 4,652 husbands.

Of the 4,180 children surveyed at baseline, the teams were able to trace and survey 3,286. In addition, we collected data for 3,691 children born after the baseline interview.

In conclusion, the midline sample has the following size:

- 4,783 households
- 4,628 women
  - of which 3,225 (67.5%) were pregnant at baseline and constitute our main analysis sample
- 4,652 husbands
- 3,286 children that were aged under five years old at baseline ('old child')
- 3,691 children that were born after the baseline interview ('new child')
  - of which 2,718 (73.6%) were born to mothers who were pregnant at baseline

5.7 Balance tests

Balance tests aim to verify whether the randomisation strategy outlined above has led to the selection of control and treatment groups that have the same average characteristics before commencement of the programme. This is of key importance when evaluating the effect of the intervention because it means any differences we observe between CDGP and non-CDGP communities can be attributed to the programme. The baseline report shows our baseline test results. The results show that our sampled women and traditional wards had very similar characteristics to each other pre-intervention.

[14] These include issues with the CAPI equipment and failed upload to the centralised CDGP server.

5.8 Attrition at midline

The overall attrition rate at midline was 12% (653 households). This was largely due to security challenges: if we restrict attention to villages not affected by security challenges, the attrition rate is under 4%, indicating a largely successful data collection.

Attrition might in some cases bias the estimation of the impact of the CDGP. In particular, this would happen if households that dropped out of the sample were significantly different to the ones that we can keep observing – i.e. if we have selective attrition. For example, if attrited households had on average shorter children, we risk attributing to the CDGP an increase in average height that is actually due to a selected sample. We obviously cannot observe attrited households at midline, but we can get a long way toward ruling out selective attrition by comparing attrited and non-attrited households in terms of the baseline characteristics we observe. In the tables shown in Section 8 we compare the mean values of a range of key indicators observed at baseline, for households that are seen to drop out of the sample vs. households that remain in our sample.

5.9 Econometric estimation of impact

As described in Section 5.2, the cluster RCT design enables us to estimate the causal impact of the CDGP intervention.

Originally, the design was planned to allow measuring the difference between delivering BCC using the low- and high-intensity modes of implementation, when done in conjunction with the cash transfer. However, we choose to present results that compare the non-CDGP group with both the low-intensity and high-intensity groups. This is for two main reasons:

1. When examining the various BCC components (Section 14.3), we found that women and men reported similar rates of exposure to each channel, including the 'high-intensity' channels (small group meetings and one-to-one counselling). For example, 51% of women in the low-intensity group report having attended small group meetings, while this proportion is 63.1% in the high-intensity group. This suggests that BCC implementation on the ground was quite similar in low- and high-intensity BCC communities.

2. Across most of the indicators we examine, we fail to detect any differential effects in low- and high-intensity BCC communities for most. Again, this seems to confirm that the implementation of BCC activities was almost homogeneous.

Another important aspect to underline is that our estimates are based on a subsample of the households we surveyed at midline. In particular, we focus on the households where the index woman reported being pregnant at baseline. This is to ensure that the effects we measure are pertaining to women who were eligible to receive the cash component of the CDGP at the beginning of the study. This is done to ensure our results are not subject to any selection bias. Selection bias could be an issue if some women became pregnant in order to get CDGP and if these women were in some ways different from those who didn't try to become pregnant. Women who were not pregnant at baseline can still provide useful information, however: this is particularly true for the effect of the CDGP on fertility choices, and the effect of being enrolled in the CDGP for a shorter period of time.

All estimates of the effect of the CDGP contained in the main report are intention to treat (ITT) estimates, comparing the outcomes of individuals residing in villages receiving the programme to individuals residing in control villages. This is the simplest possible comparison, which measures the impact of programme *availability* on outcomes. Again this is done to ensure that the results are not affected by selection bias. Selection bias could be a problem if the women who end up receiving CDGP are in some ways different from those who do not. The impacts could either be direct, through the take-up of the programme by at least part of the population in the village, or indirect, which are the result of spillovers from those who have taken up the programme to those who have not (but who are still in the sample). For example, there are likely to be spillovers from the BCC campaign from those receiving it to those not receiving it but living in the same area, since information can easily spread from the first to the second group.

Since the offer of each treatment arm is randomised across villages and, as we show above, we assessed the balance of the sample in terms of observable variables at baseline across villages in different treatment arms, it is not necessary to use baseline data to obtain unbiased estimates of programme impacts.

Formally, the ITT parameters are estimated from the following general regression:

$$y_{ivl} = \alpha + \theta T_{vl} + \gamma_l + \varepsilon_{ivl}$$

where y_{ivl} is a particular outcome for an individual or household i in village v in LGA l. T_{vl} is an indicator variable that takes value 1 if pregnant women residing in village v in LGA l have access to the CDGP intervention. Finally, α is a constant, γ_l is a vector of LGA fixed effects (dummy variables taking value 1 if the household resides in each LGA), and ε_{ivl} is an error term. The parameter θ measures the ITT for the CDGP, which corresponds to the mean difference in the indicator between CDGP and the non-CDGP households adjusted for LGA-specific unobservable factors.

Standard errors for all estimators are clustered at the level of the primary sampling unit (PSU) (the village), to account for any spatial correlation induced by, for example, common shocks to women and children living within the same village. This is especially important in a setting such as ours, where the randomisation is carried out not at the individual level but at the cluster level, where the cluster is the village. We consider binary and continuous outcomes: in both cases, we estimate the above regression by Ordinary Least Squares (OLS), which in the case of binary outcomes takes the name Linear Probability Model (LPM). The 'Effect of CDGP' we report in all our tables and figures is the θ parameters from the above regression, unless otherwise noted.

In addition, in the case of continuous outcomes (such as anthropometrics, expenditure or earnings) we estimate quantile regressions, which allow us to measure programme impacts along the whole distribution of each outcome. This is especially important if impacts are concentrated in one section of the distribution. For example, it might be the case that the effect of the CDGP on children's weight is larger for children that are thinner; thus, presenting only the effect on mean weight might confound this aspect.

Standard mean regression models the conditional mean of an outcome as a function of right-hand side variables. In our case, if we assume that the error term ε_{ivl} has mean zero, we can write:

$$E[y_{ivl}] = \alpha + \theta T_{vl} + \gamma_l$$

Quantile regression instead models a quantile of the distribution of the outcome. By assuming the error term ε_{ivl} has *median* zero, we have

$$Q_q[y_{ivl}] = \alpha + \theta_q T_{vl} + \gamma_l$$

where $Q_q[y_{ivl}]$ is the q-th quantile of the distribution of y_{ivl}. By estimating θ_q at different values in the 0–1 interval, we can see how the programme affects different parts of the distribution of the outcome. In this report, we present results from quantile regression exclusively in a graphical fashion (see Annex A in Volume I for details on how to read the figures).

5.10 Risks of the study and mitigation strategies

In the baseline report, we identified a number of risks that might negatively affect our impact evaluation. This section presents evidence on whether and how such risks materialised, using evidence from the midline data.

1. **The risk that the rolling out of the intervention in the evaluation treatment areas does not take place straight after the baseline survey**. As discussed in Section 5.3, it is important to assess any timing gaps between the baseline survey and the roll-out of the CDGP in evaluation communities. If these gaps were large, a significant proportion of the women identified as pregnant by the evaluation listing survey, who are then included in the evaluation sample, would have ended up not receiving the intervention. This would mean that a proportion of our treatment group are not in fact treated, thus compromising the statistical power of the evaluation. To overcome this risk we have applied two approaches: first we broke the evaluation sample up into three tranches and carried out the randomisation in each tranche so that the CDGP could start implementation as soon as the baseline team had finished in each tranche; second, the CDGP enrolled women who were listed by the evaluation team as pregnant even if they had given birth by the time the enrolment began. These strategies seem to have been largely successful. As highlighted in Section 14.4 below, about 83% of women who were pregnant at baseline and resided in treatment communities report having received CDGP payments.

2. **The risk that either the treatment or the control group benefit from another programme that is not offered to the other group.** Randomisation of the intervention across villages should ensure that any exposure to other programmes is evenly distributed across our treated and control communities. As seen in Table 15, there are no significant differences in the other programmes that CDGP and non-CDGP communities receive.

3. **The risk that the control group receives the intervention before the endline survey**. This could be a result of spillovers from existing implementation areas or errors in rolling out the intervention too quickly in control areas. As discussed above, in order to evaluate and attribute the impacts of the CDGP on treated households, it is necessary to observe a control group of households that are similar to treated households in all respects other than being a recipient of the CDGP. If the control group did in fact receive the intervention, the impacts observed in the data will be affected by this. In particular, we expect the intention-to-treat estimates that we present throughout the report to produce smaller and less statistically significant effects than if perfect compliance with the treatment assignment were observed. In this evaluation, there are three ways in which it could come about that the control group is treated:

- If households in the control group manage to access the grant. The size and duration of the cash component of the CDGP may encourage households in control communities who have heard about the CDGP to seek access to it. There is evidence from the process evaluation that some women from control villages did try to access the payment by claiming to live in a treated community. In our data, we observe that around 7% of women who were pregnant at baseline but resided in a control community report receiving CDGP payments (see Section 14.4). This is particularly true for control villages that are situated close to treated villages: women in control villages that are less than 1 km away from a treated community are more than four times more likely to have received payments as compared with women in control villages that are more than 1 km away from a treated community (8.2% vs 2%).

- If treated households share the information or cash received from the intervention (spillovers). Since the inception of the study, we have tried to minimise this risk by randomising at the village level so there are clear boundaries and a distance between units of randomisation, making the interaction between treatment and control households less likely. However, spillovers cannot be eliminated altogether and they may occur through household interactions or the wider effects on the economy that the cash transfer may have. We study this matter in more depth in Section 9.

- If the programme is rolled out in control villages before the end of the evaluation. We can minimise this risk by maintaining a close working relationship with Save the Children and ACF. To date we understand there are no such plans for this to happen.

4. **The risk of an anticipation effect in the control group**. In this evaluation it is planned that the intervention will be rolled out in the control group after the evaluation's endline survey is conducted. As the control group is intended to act as a counterfactual to the treatment group (i.e. is intended to show what would have happened in the treatment group in the absence of the intervention) it is important that the control group do not know when the intervention is going to be rolled out in their area, or they might change their behaviour in anticipation of the programme starting. For example, some women may try to become pregnant in order to be eligible for the programme when it commences, or some households may increase their spending in anticipation of a boost in income. This risk can be mitigated by ensuring that the roll-out plan of the programme is not shared outside of Save the Children, ACF, e-Pact and DFID. Insights from the process evaluation seem to indicate that there is some knowledge about the CDGP in treated communities but as the implementers currently do not have sufficient funding to expand the programme to control areas, the risks of anticipation effects are low.

6 Detailed sampling strategy

Our sampling procedure is outlined in detail here:

1. Take list of all villages in the five LGAs where the CDGP is operating
2. Drop the 15 villages used in the CDGP pilot
3. Drop villages with less than 150 households
4. Randomly sample 210 villages
5. Select one traditional ward per village using probability proportional to size within village
6. Select one replacement traditional ward per village to be used only in the case where the original sampled traditional ward is not accessible for security reasons
7. Send listing team to selected traditional wards
8. Replace traditional ward if listing teams find security problems when they arrive
9. Team to meet with traditional leaders and estimate size of traditional ward
10. If traditional ward contains:
    a. 0–200 households, list whole traditional ward
    b. 200–400 households, divide into two roughly equal sized parts
    c. 400–800 households, divide into four roughly equal sized parts
    d. 800+ households divide into eight roughly equal sized parts
11. If the situation of 10b, 10c, or 10d arises, randomly select one ‘part’ using a random number table and list all households in randomly selected ‘part’
12. The supervisor counts number of households that have been listed
13. If listing contains 0–100 households then:
    a. ‘Mapper’ must make a list of all neighbouring, contiguous traditional wards
    b. Randomly select an additional traditional ward using a random number table
    c. List this traditional ward following steps 8, 9 and 10, as stated above
14. If listing contains 100+ households continue to next step
15. Sample 26 households per village. If there are more than 26 households with at least one pregnant woman in the village, use simple random sampling to sample 26 households with at least one pregnant woman. If there are less than 26 households with at least one pregnant woman in the village, sample all households with at least one pregnant woman

and make up the rest of the sample in that village with households containing at least one woman determined to be ‘likely to become pregnant’

16. Baseline team conducts woman questionnaire with sampled women, man questionnaire with sampled women’s husbands, and one child questionnaire per household with a randomly selected child under five

7 Standard errors, design effects and intra-cluster correlations (ICC)

The purpose of this section is to provide measures of standard errors and design effects for both the baseline and midline samples. It also presents mean cluster size, ICC and coefficients of variation in cluster size for both samples, as well as a measure of the temporal correlation of each variable between the two samples.

The factor by which standard errors using the clustered sampling method are inflated over standard errors using simple random sampling is called the design effect (DEFF), which for each indicator i is generally defined as follows:

$$DEFF_i = 1 + (m - 1)\rho_i;$$

where m is the cluster size and ρ_i is the ICC for indicator i, a measure of how much indicators are correlated with each other within clusters. This type of measure is important when conducting power or detectable effect calculations, since standard errors need to be inflated proportionally to the DEFF to adjust for the study design.

As can be seen, the size of the DEFF will generally depend on two factors: cluster size and the ICC. The formula above assumes constant cluster sizes. In the present context, however, cluster sizes vary. In some villages, more children were interviewed than in others. In such instances, the DEFF should be defined differently so as to accommodate the varying cluster sizes.

There are several proposals in the literature setting out how this can be achieved, e.g. ESSEduNet (2013), Gabler et al. (2006) and Eldridge et al. (2006). We follow the approach suggested by Hemming et al. (2011), who recommend a procedure to adapt the DEFF to varying cluster sizes and who have developed a command to implement this procedure in Stata (Hemming & Marsh, 2013)

According to this approach, the DEFF with varying cluster sizes can be defined as follows:

$$DEFF_i^{var} = 1 + \{(cv^2 + 1)\bar{m} - 1\}\rho_i.$$

Here, cv is the coefficient of variation of cluster size, defined as the ratio of the standard deviation of cluster sizes to the mean cluster size, $\bar{m}$ (Eldridge et al., 2006, p. 1,293). The other terms are defined as before.

Clusters in our design are villages. At baseline, there were 140 villages in the treatment group and 70 in the control group. At midline, 18 villages were not visited due to security challenges. The average cluster size and the coefficient of variation of cluster size vary depending on the indicator analysed, and are hence presented below. For comparison purposes, the DEFF is calculated using the approach outlined in Kish (1965), which is implemented using the Stata ‘estat eff’ command, and is presented as well.

Results for the design effects analysis are in Table 3.

Table 3 Design effects for clusters at the village level

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Dwelling Features															
Improved roofing material (from PPI) (%)	49.23	2.08	26.10	0.33	0.10	9.33	9.40	59.39	2.16	25.14	0.34	0.10	9.21	9.21	0.627
HH has improved drinking water source (%)	63.32	2.59	26.12	0.58	0.10	15.71	15.75	68.51	2.57	25.16	0.56	0.10	14.58	14.64	0.565
HH has improved toilet facility (%)	10.82	0.99	26.12	0.16	0.10	4.99	5.53	17.07	1.28	25.16	0.17	0.10	5.24	5.56	0.228
HH PPI score 2003/4 (0-100)	27.25	0.39	26.12	0.15	0.10	4.91	5.04	27.13	0.39	25.17	0.16	0.10	4.95	5.20	0.636
HH PPI score 2012/3 (0-100)	.	.	.	.	.	.		40.18	0.36	25.17	0.12	0.10	3.89	4.07	.
Livestock															
Woman owns any animal (%)	57.28	1.38	26.12	0.13	0.10	4.25	4.25	81.78	0.89	24.36	0.06	0.11	2.47	2.44	0.195
Any cow/bull owned by woman (%)	2.58	0.31	26.12	0.05	0.10	2.16	2.15	4.50	0.42	24.31	0.04	0.11	1.91	1.91	0.207
Any calf owned by woman (%)	0.87	0.16	26.12	0.03	0.10	1.66	1.65	3.68	0.37	24.30	0.03	0.11	1.80	1.81	0.111
Any sheep owned by woman (%)	24.35	0.94	26.12	0.06	0.10	2.64	2.63	34.82	1.09	24.29	0.06	0.11	2.42	2.42	0.328
Any goat owned by woman (%)	45.09	1.32	26.12	0.11	0.10	3.84	3.82	59.91	1.20	24.33	0.08	0.11	2.85	2.78	0.269
Any Camel Owned by Woman (%)	0.13	0.05	26.12	0.01	0.10	1.27	1.26	0.07	0.04	24.26	0.00	0.11	1.00	0.99	-0.001
Any Chicken Owned by Woman (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		43.92	1.12	24.33	0.06	0.11	2.37	2.35	.
Any Guinea Fowl Owned by Woman (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		4.24	0.34	24.31	0.01	0.11	1.35	1.33	.
Any Donk/M/H Owned by Woman (%)	0.09	0.04	26.12	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.98	0.11	0.06	24.27	0.02	0.11	1.45	1.38	-0.001
HH Owns Any Animals (%)	70.42	1.16	26.12	0.10	0.10	3.53	3.51	89.30	0.73	25.14	0.07	0.10	2.65	2.67	0.192
HH Bought Any Animal in past 12m (%)	20.69	1.01	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.38	3.37	50.99	1.04	25.14	0.04	0.10	2.09	2.08	0.079
HH Sold Any Animal in past 12m (%)	28.07	1.02	26.12	0.07	0.10	2.81	2.80	45.43	1.05	25.14	0.05	0.10	2.12	2.13	0.075
Land Cultivation															

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Woman Cultivated Land in Past 12m (%)	4.53	0.68	26.12	0.19	0.10	5.81	5.74	5.82	0.75	24.32	0.16	0.11	4.84	4.77	0.425
Woman Owns Any Plots (%)	2.96	0.46	26.12	0.12	0.10	3.98	3.93	2.94	0.49	24.32	0.12	0.11	3.91	3.87	0.352
Woman Rents Any Plots (%)	0.68	0.14	26.12	0.02	0.10	1.62	1.60	0.65	0.18	24.32	0.05	0.11	2.21	2.21	0.214
Woman Had Any Revenue From Crops (%)	3.22	0.51	26.12	0.14	0.10	4.62	4.56	2.83	0.59	24.32	0.21	0.11	5.93	5.83	0.398
Woman Crop Sales‡	463.18	76.85	26.10	0.05	0.10	2.21	2.16	382.41	75.86	24.32	0.04	0.11	2.05	1.98	0.189
Man Cultivated Land in Past 12m (%)	95.56	0.54	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.39	3.67	95.57	0.58	24.47	0.11	0.10	3.65	3.74	0.223
Man Owns Any Plots (%)	78.35	0.99	25.96	0.08	0.10	3.08	3.10	84.67	0.99	24.38	0.10	0.10	3.45	3.52	0.161
Man Rents Any Plots (%)	16.92	0.81	25.95	0.06	0.10	2.58	2.54	24.95	0.94	24.35	0.05	0.10	2.24	2.20	0.178
Husband Had Any Revenue From Crops (%)	48.37	1.56	26.12	0.17	0.10	5.19	5.26	49.82	1.30	24.49	0.09	0.10	3.17	3.16	0.164
Husband Crop Sales‡	30919.97	1721.72	25.98	0.11	0.10	3.84	3.79	42754.71	2235.06	24.14	0.10	0.11	3.38	3.24	0.188
Work and Earnings															
Woman Had Paid/Unpaid Work Activity In Past 12 Months (Excluding Housework/Childcare) (%)	70.97	1.54	26.12	0.21	0.10	6.21	6.28	79.52	0.86	24.36	0.05	0.11	2.11	2.09	0.113
Man Had Paid/Unpaid Work Activity In Past 12 Months (Excluding Housework/Childcare) (%)	93.89	0.67	26.11	0.13	0.10	4.25	4.22	99.78	0.07	24.47	0.01	0.10	1.15	1.16	0.007
Woman Total Monthly Pay‡	2441.55	83.28	25.88	0.03	0.09	1.66	1.64	3440.86	116.30	24.10	0.05	0.11	2.20	2.19	0.172
Husband Total Monthly Pay‡	13696.23	658.15	25.92	0.05	0.10	2.33	2.30	19387.96	788.18	24.19	0.04	0.11	1.86	1.86	0.098
Husband + Woman Total Monthly Pay	16093.21	687.84	25.92	0.06	0.10	2.39	2.37	22681.57	829.42	24.19	0.04	0.11	1.99	1.99	0.106
Tot Monthly Income (W+M+CDGP)	16093.21	687.84	25.92	0.06	0.10	2.39	2.37	24339.83	842.84	24.19	0.04	0.11	2.04	2.04	0.108
Borrowing, Lending, and Saving															
Any HH Member Borrowing Money from Any Source (%)	32.93	1.18	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.39	3.45	54.68	1.13	19.33	0.05	0.20	1.88	1.89	0.039
Any HH Member Borrowing from a bank (%)	1.28	0.19	25.63	0.02	0.09	1.58	1.58	1.74	0.22	19.33	0.00	0.20	1.00	1.02	0.162

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Any HH Member Borrowing from a savings association or cooperative (%)	0.56	0.11	25.66	0.00	0.09	1.03	1.06	1.28	0.18	19.34	0.00	0.20	1.00	0.95	-0.009
Any HH Member Borrowing from a microfinance institution/ NGO (%)	0.26	0.09	25.79	0.02	0.10	1.59	1.52	0.46	0.11	19.33	0.00	0.19	1.00	0.92	-0.004
Any HH Member Borrowing from any other family members or friends (%)	18.50	1.01	23.91	0.10	0.16	3.36	3.34	44.26	1.11	19.35	0.04	0.20	1.83	1.84	0.033
Any HH Member Borrowing from a shop on credit (%)	6.63	0.47	25.14	0.04	0.11	1.89	1.88	20.37	0.95	19.35	0.06	0.20	2.11	2.07	0.017
Any HH Member Borrowing from a landlord (%)	0.09	0.04	25.90	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.98	0.30	0.09	19.30	0.00	0.19	1.00	0.95	-0.001
Any HH Member Borrowing from a moneylender (%)	1.81	0.25	25.74	0.03	0.10	1.83	1.83	1.58	0.25	19.27	0.02	0.19	1.43	1.48	-0.002
Any HH Member Failed to Borrow Money from Any Source (%)	16.68	1.09	26.12	0.14	0.10	4.61	4.68	24.67	0.95	19.33	0.04	0.20	1.85	1.79	0.016
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Bank in Past 12m (%)	1.08	0.17	25.73	0.02	0.09	1.47	1.47	2.42	0.27	19.36	0.01	0.20	1.15	1.17	0.014
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Sav. Assoc. or Coop. in Past 12m (%)	0.35	0.09	25.78	0.01	0.09	1.23	1.23	1.69	0.23	19.34	0.01	0.20	1.17	1.21	-0.008
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Microf. or NGO in Past 12m (%)	0.15	0.05	25.85	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.97	1.36	0.21	19.35	0.01	0.20	1.18	1.21	-0.005
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Family or Friends in Past 12m (%)	5.65	0.54	23.92	0.08	0.17	2.79	2.73	18.99	0.96	19.35	0.07	0.20	2.28	2.19	-0.025
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Shop on Credit in Past 12m (%)	0.82	0.12	25.12	0.00	0.12	1.00	0.93	7.31	0.54	19.36	0.03	0.20	1.49	1.56	-0.026
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Landlord in Past 12m (%)	0.02	0.02	25.98	0.00	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.14	0.06	19.35	0.01	0.19	1.14	0.99	-0.001
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Moneylender in Past 12m (%)	0.22	0.06	25.78	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.95	0.79	0.16	19.31	0.00	0.20	1.09	1.13	-0.004
Total Value of Borrowing '000NGN‡	3.01	0.21	22.69	0.02	0.18	1.39	1.38	10.57	0.45	18.80	0.03	0.20	1.48	1.45	0.080
Any Member of HH Providing Loans (%)	12.99	0.79	24.42	0.08	0.13	2.88	2.83	35.67	0.87	21.19	0.01	0.17	1.27	1.32	0.047
Total Value of Loans '000NGN‡	1.39	0.13	24.08	0.03	0.14	1.65	1.64	5.51	0.26	20.64	0.02	0.17	1.41	1.44	0.114
Any HH Member Saving Money at Institution (%)	39.82	1.08	25.75	0.06	0.09	2.61	2.59	60.91	1.38	20.36	0.11	0.17	3.20	3.10	0.051
HH Members Have In-Kind Savings (%)	41.64	1.31	25.87	0.11	0.10	3.82	3.78	56.39	1.46	20.34	0.12	0.17	3.34	3.36	0.030
Any HH Member Saving Money incl In Kind (%)	61.60	1.12	25.89	0.07	0.09	2.87	2.88	79.46	1.07	20.37	0.09	0.17	2.76	2.72	0.029

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Any HH Member Saving at A bank (%)	7.71	0.74	25.75	0.12	0.09	4.01	4.11	7.32	0.68	20.36	0.07	0.17	2.48	2.66	0.348
Any HH Member Saving at A savings association or cooperative (%)	0.99	0.20	25.85	0.05	0.09	2.25	2.17	1.09	0.20	20.36	0.02	0.17	1.49	1.40	0.012
Any HH Member Saving at Home (excluding savings already recorded) (%)	32.35	1.04	24.77	0.07	0.12	2.69	2.56	49.94	1.41	20.37	0.11	0.17	3.21	3.10	0.028
Any HH Member Saving at A microfinance institution or NGO (%)	0.26	0.07	25.93	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.94	0.26	0.09	20.36	0.02	0.17	1.34	1.35	-0.002
Any HH Member Saving at An informal savings group (%)	8.13	0.50	25.36	0.03	0.10	1.78	1.76	16.42	0.92	20.36	0.07	0.17	2.36	2.40	0.041
Tot Val Savings excl In Kind '000NGN‡	8.54	0.66	22.67	0.06	0.16	2.38	2.17	14.26	0.81	19.09	0.05	0.19	1.88	1.85	0.082
Total Value of Savings In Kind '000NGN‡	12.03	0.82	22.63	0.04	0.19	1.93	1.85	324.93	33.73	19.87	0.04	0.18	1.69	1.68	-0.021
Tot Val Savings incl In Kind '000NGN‡	24.35	1.54	21.65	0.05	0.21	2.08	2.05	77.40	4.06	19.16	0.08	0.18	2.53	2.40	0.115
Expenditure															
Monthly Total Food Exp '000NGN‡	8.23	0.34	25.72	0.14	0.10	4.43	4.45	20.87	0.56	20.39	0.13	0.18	3.65	3.75	0.152
Monthly Total Non-Food Exp '000NGN‡	12.69	0.51	22.74	0.19	0.20	5.27	5.14	22.22	0.57	18.22	0.08	0.20	2.47	2.56	0.239
Monthly Total Durables Exp '000NGN‡	0.41	0.03	26.00	0.04	0.10	2.12	2.07	0.86	0.04	24.72	0.03	0.11	1.68	1.70	0.047
Total Monthly Exp '000NGN‡	19.88	0.78	26.00	0.18	0.10	5.55	5.47	35.15	0.96	24.73	0.09	0.10	3.20	3.21	0.194
Equivalised Monthly Food Exp '000NGN‡‡	2.01	0.09	25.72	0.13	0.10	4.16	4.15	4.66	0.13	20.39	0.10	0.18	3.05	3.05	0.156
Equivalised Monthly Non-Food Exp '000NGN‡‡	3.05	0.13	22.74	0.17	0.20	4.75	4.55	4.78	0.12	18.22	0.07	0.20	2.19	2.28	0.210
Equivalised Monthly Durables Exp '000NG^{N}‡‡	0.11	0.01	26.00	0.04	0.10	1.91	1.86	0.19	0.01	24.72	0.02	0.11	1.38	1.39	0.060
Equivalised Monthly Exp '000NGN‡‡	4.82	0.19	26.00	0.16	0.10	5.05	4.95	7.71	0.22	24.73	0.09	0.10	3.05	3.03	0.189
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Foods made from grains (%)	46.46	1.33	26.07	0.11	0.10	3.86	3.86	73.50	1.23	20.83	0.10	0.18	3.13	3.07	0.102
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	37.75	1.48	26.04	0.16	0.10	5.08	5.03	44.80	1.61	20.84	0.15	0.18	4.13	4.16	0.122
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Potatoes and roots (%)	18.50	0.89	26.07	0.07	0.09	2.89	2.88	47.80	1.47	20.84	0.12	0.18	3.50	3.42	0.056

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Other vegetables (%)	42.90	1.33	26.06	0.12	0.09	3.96	3.94	71.09	1.41	20.84	0.14	0.18	3.88	3.83	0.075
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Fruit (%)	11.50	0.82	26.09	0.10	0.09	3.41	3.55	50.39	1.71	20.82	0.18	0.18	4.76	4.64	0.103
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Nuts and beans (%)	30.54	1.49	26.04	0.19	0.10	5.73	5.69	37.71	1.48	20.81	0.13	0.18	3.62	3.66	0.131
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Meat and eggs (%)	42.19	1.28	26.08	0.11	0.09	3.68	3.64	69.41	1.25	20.80	0.09	0.18	2.87	2.91	0.106
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Fish (%)	29.14	1.42	26.08	0.17	0.09	5.27	5.29	53.11	1.63	20.82	0.16	0.18	4.29	4.22	0.142
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Milk, cheese and yoghurt (%)	25.90	1.10	26.05	0.10	0.09	3.42	3.39	52.92	1.27	20.82	0.08	0.18	2.57	2.55	0.073
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Oils and butter (%)	60.33	1.33	26.06	0.12	0.09	4.05	4.00	87.36	0.89	20.82	0.10	0.18	2.95	2.83	0.000
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Condiments for flavour (%)	59.22	1.20	26.02	0.09	0.09	3.22	3.21	65.66	1.22	20.77	0.08	0.18	2.63	2.61	0.042
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Sugary foods and sweets (%)	18.79	0.96	26.02	0.09	0.10	3.15	3.27	49.97	1.37	20.75	0.09	0.18	2.92	2.96	0.074
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Drinks (%)	5.14	0.51	26.01	0.07	0.10	2.87	2.87	28.36	1.08	20.62	0.06	0.18	2.24	2.26	0.023
7-day Food Expenditure: Foods made from grains‡	655.06	35.97	25.22	0.10	0.12	3.50	3.47	1641.07	59.65	20.44	0.11	0.18	3.18	3.19	0.098
7-day Food Expenditure: Dark green leafy vegetables‡	49.89	2.60	25.88	0.09	0.09	3.15	3.10	98.73	4.58	20.62	0.07	0.17	2.44	2.51	0.056
7-day Food Expenditure: Potatoes and roots‡	75.11	5.51	25.82	0.06	0.09	2.48	2.44	328.26	13.85	20.55	0.06	0.18	2.17	2.18	0.053
7-day Food Expenditure: Other vegetables‡	111.36	5.32	25.41	0.09	0.11	3.23	3.21	236.39	7.26	20.46	0.08	0.18	2.52	2.45	0.080
7-day Food Expenditure: Fruit‡	24.57	2.43	25.89	0.08	0.09	3.02	2.99	167.28	6.88	20.46	0.09	0.18	2.77	2.73	0.075
7-day Food Expenditure: Nuts and beans‡	100.22	6.73	25.75	0.08	0.10	3.00	2.97	161.12	8.82	20.61	0.06	0.17	2.18	2.25	0.056
7-day Food Expenditure: Meat and eggs‡	342.77	21.91	25.38	0.17	0.10	5.09	4.81	756.46	27.10	20.36	0.11	0.18	3.10	3.08	0.175
7-day Food Expenditure: Fish‡	89.61	6.16	25.62	0.16	0.10	4.87	4.85	231.62	8.27	20.42	0.08	0.18	2.56	2.59	0.166
7-day Food Expenditure: Milk, cheese and yoghurt‡	53.04	3.00	25.80	0.06	0.09	2.41	2.39	185.15	6.77	20.49	0.06	0.18	2.21	2.27	0.091
7-day Food Expenditure: Oils and butter‡	189.54	7.33	25.50	0.09	0.10	3.23	3.18	555.69	15.92	20.29	0.12	0.17	3.29	3.39	0.056
7-day Food Expenditure: Condiments for flavour‡	87.24	3.10	25.53	0.08	0.10	3.07	3.11	181.49	5.52	20.35	0.06	0.18	2.14	2.20	0.062

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
7-day Food Expenditure: Sugary foods and sweets‡	19.34	1.51	25.81	0.08	0.10	2.95	2.98	78.73	3.22	20.50	0.07	0.18	2.43	2.53	0.079
7-day Food Expenditure: Drinks‡	15.65	2.18	25.97	0.07	0.10	2.65	2.59	104.70	5.39	20.48	0.04	0.18	1.74	1.73	0.035
Food Security															
HH Had Not Enough Food Some Time in Past Year (%)	15.09	0.92	26.12	0.10	0.10	3.63	3.61	25.15	1.23	25.17	0.12	0.10	3.87	3.87	0.128
Not Enough Food during Kaka 2015 (MidOct 15 to Dec 15) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		2.83	0.35	24.35	0.04	0.11	2.00	2.00	.
Not Enough Food during Sanyi (Dec 15 to Feb 16) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		2.94	0.34	24.35	0.04	0.11	1.91	1.93	.
Not Enough Food during Rani (Mar 16 to May 16) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		12.47	0.77	24.35	0.06	0.11	2.49	2.51	.
Not Enough Food during Damuna (Jun 16 to MidOct 16) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		18.24	1.00	24.35	0.09	0.11	3.10	3.12	.
Ever Reduced Num Meals in Past 30 Days	1.83	0.01	26.12	0.07	0.10	2.87	2.84	1.80	0.01	24.35	0.09	0.11	3.14	3.14	0.114
Ever No Food to Eat in the HH in Past 30d	1.85	0.01	26.12	0.06	0.10	2.52	2.51	1.86	0.01	24.35	0.07	0.11	2.67	2.75	0.131
HH Member Ever Went to Bed Hungry in Past 30d	1.92	0.01	26.12	0.04	0.10	2.09	2.07	1.93	0.01	24.35	0.04	0.11	1.98	1.99	0.144
HH Member Ever Went Whole Day and Night Without Eating in Past 30d	1.95	0.00	26.12	0.04	0.10	1.93	1.94	1.97	0.00	24.35	0.02	0.11	1.59	1.66	0.072
Household Hunger Scale	0.30	0.02	26.12	0.06	0.10	2.56	2.58	0.27	0.02	24.35	0.07	0.11	2.70	2.82	0.158
Little to No HH Hunger (%)	91.53	0.55	26.12	0.05	0.10	2.16	2.14	92.76	0.56	24.35	0.05	0.11	2.07	2.16	0.117
Moderate HH Hunger (%)	7.97	0.52	26.12	0.04	0.10	2.00	1.98	6.57	0.52	24.35	0.04	0.11	1.94	2.01	0.087
Severe HH Hunger (%)	0.50	0.13	26.12	0.03	0.10	1.71	1.83	0.67	0.14	24.35	0.01	0.11	1.28	1.34	0.032
Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices – Man															
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Healthy (%)	75.32	1.84	26.12	0.35	0.10	9.89	9.85	92.20	0.80	15.12	0.12	0.30	2.80	2.58	0.178
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Pregnancy Complications (%)	96.15	0.38	26.12	0.04	0.10	2.11	2.09	99.10	0.19	15.12	0.03	0.30	1.50	1.22	0.023
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and N2000 Travel Cost (%)	87.48	0.86	26.12	0.11	0.10	3.68	3.68	94.81	0.50	15.12	0.04	0.30	1.60	1.46	0.100

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and No Female Staff (%)	77.43	1.05	26.12	0.10	0.10	3.42	3.40	66.79	1.11	15.12	0.04	0.30	1.60	1.60	0.040
% says best place to give birth is HF (%)	21.78	1.52	25.96	0.23	0.10	6.91	7.29	37.26	1.80	15.07	0.18	0.30	3.75	3.99	0.230
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 30m/immediately (%)	16.97	1.27	26.12	0.20	0.10	6.03	6.24	39.12	1.26	15.12	0.07	0.30	2.03	1.91	0.044
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 1h (%)	32.08	1.44	26.12	0.16	0.10	5.07	5.14	55.97	1.24	15.12	0.06	0.30	1.93	1.78	0.011
Thinks Baby Should Receive something other Than Breastmilk In 1st Day (%)	48.00	1.71	26.12	0.21	0.10	6.33	6.35	23.36	1.41	15.12	0.15	0.30	3.37	3.20	0.065
Doesn't Know Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (%)	46.64	1.60	26.12	0.18	0.10	5.53	5.58	70.27	1.51	15.12	0.15	0.30	3.31	3.14	0.086
Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (w0)	0.19	0.03	13.94	0.25	0.42	4.83	2.60	0.38	0.05	4.77	0.15	0.65	1.88	1.22	-0.020
Important for Kids to Receive Immunisations (%)	94.50	0.61	26.12	0.12	0.10	3.95	3.92	96.97	0.37	15.12	0.02	0.30	1.30	1.34	0.021
Colostrum Good for Baby (%)	56.19	1.36	26.12	0.12	0.10	4.06	4.10	49.22	1.27	15.12	0.06	0.30	2.00	1.86	0.057
Ok to Give U6m Baby Water When Hot Outside (%)	88.96	0.70	26.12	0.07	0.10	2.73	2.74	55.55	1.68	15.12	0.15	0.30	3.28	3.29	0.051
Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices – Woman															
% pregnant women who says been eating more since becoming pregnant (%)	25.66	1.11	17.52	0.08	0.27	2.49	2.35	37.40	1.41	7.54	0.03	0.36	1.23	1.21	0.086
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Healthy (%)	70.64	1.79	26.12	0.29	0.10	8.40	8.42	89.39	1.00	24.36	0.16	0.11	4.89	4.88	0.233
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Pregnancy Complications (%)	93.24	0.54	26.12	0.06	0.10	2.51	2.49	98.12	0.30	24.36	0.05	0.11	2.29	2.28	0.114
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and N2000 Travel Cost (%)	81.00	1.07	26.12	0.12	0.10	4.03	4.04	91.03	0.76	24.36	0.10	0.11	3.29	3.29	0.165
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and No Female Staff (%)	70.02	1.11	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.24	3.21	61.45	1.19	24.36	0.07	0.11	2.74	2.78	0.123
% says best place to give birth is HF (%)	17.19	1.37	26.04	0.22	0.10	6.58	7.19	33.44	1.90	24.32	0.26	0.11	7.07	7.50	0.322
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 30m/immediately (%)	16.40	1.18	26.12	0.17	0.10	5.36	5.52	59.18	1.42	24.36	0.12	0.11	3.79	3.84	0.002
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 1h (%)	33.09	1.37	26.12	0.14	0.10	4.48	4.57	75.89	1.23	24.36	0.12	0.11	3.81	3.83	0.067

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Thinks Baby Should Receive something other Than Breastmilk In 1st Day (%)	50.91	1.65	26.12	0.19	0.10	5.83	5.91	18.67	1.33	24.36	0.19	0.11	5.48	5.42	0.071
Doesn't Know Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (%)	14.38	0.86	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.28	3.27	1.60	0.21	24.36	0.01	0.11	1.35	1.32	0.016
Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (w0)	7.79	0.42	22.37	0.21	0.18	5.58	5.72	20.04	0.40	23.97	0.22	0.12	6.05	5.97	0.093
Important for Kids to Receive Immunisations (%)	93.28	0.72	26.12	0.14	0.10	4.59	4.55	96.30	0.40	24.35	0.05	0.11	2.11	2.11	0.050
Colostrum Good for Baby (%)	61.40	1.22	26.12	0.09	0.10	3.34	3.39	80.07	1.23	24.35	0.14	0.11	4.39	4.37	0.119
Ok to Give U6m Baby Water When Hot Outside (%)	89.91	0.69	26.12	0.07	0.10	2.74	2.83	39.16	1.95	24.35	0.27	0.11	7.49	7.42	0.051
Wellbeing Ladder	4.59	0.05	26.11	0.13	0.10	4.27	4.22	5.58	0.06	24.19	0.12	0.11	3.92	3.85	0.062
Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
NC Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	.	.	.	.	.	.		3.08	0.04	18.09	0.07	0.18	2.30	2.30	.
NC MDD1: Grains, Roots And Tubers (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		92.35	0.51	18.09	0.02	0.18	1.28	1.29	.
NC MDD2: Legumes and Nuts (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		54.77	1.26	18.09	0.07	0.18	2.25	2.20	.
NC MDD3: Dairy Products (milk, yogurt, cheese) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		34.35	1.30	18.09	0.09	0.18	2.64	2.59	.
NC MDD4: Flesh Foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		16.90	1.18	18.09	0.14	0.18	3.40	3.41	.
NC MDD5: Eggs (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		1.11	0.18	18.09	0.01	0.18	1.11	1.07	.
NC MDD6: Vitamin-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		67.31	0.91	18.09	0.02	0.18	1.29	1.29	.
NC MDD7: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		41.48	1.44	18.09	0.11	0.18	2.92	2.96	.
NC Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	.	.	.	.	.	.		3.30	0.04	18.09	0.07	0.18	2.19	2.18	.
NC IDDS1: Starchy Staples (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		92.35	0.51	18.09	0.02	0.18	1.28	1.29	.
NC IDDS1: Dark Green Leafy Vegetables (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		30.54	1.00	18.09	0.04	0.18	1.62	1.61	.
NC IDDS3: Other Vit-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		58.73	1.14	18.09	0.05	0.18	1.87	1.85	.

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
NC IDDS4: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		41.48	1.44	18.09	0.11	0.18	2.92	2.96	.
NC IDDS5: Organ Meat (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		0.26	0.09	18.09	0.00	0.18	1.00	0.95	.
NC IDDS6: Meat And Fish (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		16.67	1.17	18.09	0.14	0.18	3.39	3.41	.
NC IDDS7: Eggs (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		1.11	0.18	18.09	0.01	0.18	1.11	1.07	.
NC IDDS8: Legumes, Nuts And Seeds (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		54.77	1.26	18.09	0.07	0.18	2.25	2.20	.
NC IDDS9: Milk And Milk Products (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		34.35	1.30	18.09	0.09	0.18	2.64	2.59	.
IYCF Practices of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
NC U24m Child Ever Breastfed (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		99.77	0.09	18.09	0.01	0.20	1.21	1.22	.
0-23m Appropriately Breastfed (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		52.06	1.11	16.07	0.03	0.23	1.54	1.50	.
NC U24m Child Put to the Breast Immediately (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		62.98	1.58	18.00	0.15	0.20	3.68	3.66	.
NC U24m Child Put to the Breast Within 24h (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		87.57	1.17	18.00	0.18	0.20	4.20	4.30	.
NC U6m Child Fed Only Breast Milk in Prev Day (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		60.80	3.08	2.54	0.29	0.56	1.68	1.58	.
0-5m Predominantly Breastfed (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		87.47	1.80	2.54	0.11	0.56	1.26	1.17	.
NC 12-15m Still Breastfed (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		94.19	1.21	2.40	0.08	0.61	1.17	1.06	.
NC 20-23m Still Breastfed (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		20.48	1.36	6.35	0.06	0.45	1.39	1.36	.
6-23m Not Bfed Received >=2 Milk Feedings Yesterday (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		21.55	1.52	6.13	0.09	0.46	1.59	1.57	.
NC 6-8m Receiving Solid/Semisolid Food (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		57.60	3.56	1.67	0.15	0.53	1.17	1.12	.
NC 6-23m Consuming Iron-Rich/-Fortified Foods (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		20.90	1.28	13.97	0.11	0.26	2.52	2.63	.
NC 6-23m Receiving Minim Feeding Times (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		58.36	1.19	13.97	0.04	0.26	1.59	1.56	.
NC 6-23m Receiving 4+ Food Groups (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		42.41	1.30	13.97	0.06	0.26	1.86	1.85	.
NC 6-23m Receiving Minim Accept Diet (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		18.38	0.89	13.97	0.03	0.26	1.40	1.41	.

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Excl Breastfed for at least 6m (if stopped) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		33.29	2.09	18.41	0.31	0.18	6.63	6.88	.
Vaccinations of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
Source For Vaccination Data Is Health Card (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		16.26	1.37	19.43	0.22	0.17	5.14	5.11	.
Child Received BCG Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		34.14	1.90	19.43	0.25	0.17	5.73	5.93	.
Child Received Any Polio Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		92.14	0.64	19.43	0.06	0.17	2.18	2.09	.
Child Received Polio At Birth (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		49.09	1.51	19.43	0.12	0.17	3.29	3.35	.
Child Received 3 or More Polio Vaccines (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		82.39	0.86	18.08	0.05	0.20	1.82	1.74	.
Child Received Any DPT Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		16.74	1.17	19.43	0.13	0.17	3.44	3.62	.
Child Received 3 or More DPT Vaccines (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		1.90	0.29	19.13	0.03	0.17	1.60	1.63	.
Child Received Any Measles Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		36.55	1.54	19.43	0.14	0.17	3.74	3.79	.
Child Received Any Hepatitis B Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		15.06	1.13	19.43	0.14	0.17	3.61	3.71	.
Child Received Any Yellow Fever Vaccine (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		23.65	1.40	19.43	0.15	0.17	3.92	4.02	.
Child Received All Basic Vaccinations (out of all children) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		1.25	0.23	19.43	0.03	0.17	1.55	1.66	.
Child Received NONE of the Basic Vaccinations (out of all children) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		7.42	0.62	19.43	0.06	0.17	2.16	2.07	.
Health and Treatment of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
NC Given Deworming Meds in Past 6m (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		20.89	1.01	19.43	0.07	0.17	2.31	2.27	.
NC Weighed at Birth (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		4.42	0.61	19.43	0.10	0.17	2.94	3.28	.
NC Had Illness or Injury in Past 30d (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		62.45	1.03	19.43	0.04	0.17	1.69	1.66	.
NC Anyone Consulted for Treating Illness/Injury (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		95.44	0.49	12.13	0.02	0.27	1.26	1.27	.
NC Had Diarrhoea in Past 2w (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		32.29	0.96	19.43	0.03	0.17	1.60	1.55	.

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
NC Anyone Sought Advice/Treatment for Diarrhoea (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		82.21	1.21	6.34	0.03	0.43	1.18	1.18	.
NC Given ORS for Diarrhoea (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		44.63	1.88	6.34	0.11	0.43	1.71	1.71	.
NC Anything Else Given for Diarrhoea (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		72.06	1.35	6.34	0.01	0.43	1.07	1.07	.
Delivery of children born <u>after</u> the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
New Child born at HF (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		17.01	1.27	19.31	0.13	0.17	3.48	4.17	.
NC Who Assisted Birth:Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extension worke (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		20.32	1.34	19.43	0.14	0.17	3.60	4.11	.
NC Delivered by Caesarean (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		1.19	0.24	19.43	0.03	0.17	1.65	1.84	.
NC Mother Health Checked after Birth (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		37.13	1.05	19.31	0.04	0.17	1.66	1.73	.
NC Who Checked Health After Birth:Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health ext (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		13.58	0.86	19.31	0.08	0.17	2.45	2.31	.
Antenatal Care of children born <u>after</u> the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															
Mother Had Antenatal Care for NC (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		70.28	1.84	19.43	0.26	0.17	5.90	5.98	.
NC Who Saw for Antenatal Care:Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extensi (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		98.10	0.41	13.58	0.11	0.43	2.65	2.36	.
NC How Many Times Received Antenatal Care	.	.	.	.	.	.		6.75	0.40	19.43	0.04	0.17	1.85	1.87	.
Nutrition of children born <u>before</u> the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)															
OC Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	2.58	0.03	20.14	0.08	0.17	2.56	2.53	3.68	0.03	16.92	0.10	0.19	2.73	2.73	0.079
OC MDD1: Grains, Roots And Tubers (%)	93.79	0.44	20.14	0.02	0.17	1.39	1.40	99.38	0.13	16.92	0.00	0.19	1.00	0.90	0.019
OC MDD2: Legumes and Nuts (%)	25.14	1.09	20.14	0.08	0.17	2.67	2.67	67.36	1.30	16.92	0.09	0.19	2.51	2.45	0.041
OC MDD3: Dairy Products (milk, yogurt, cheese) (%)	24.21	1.37	20.14	0.17	0.17	4.40	4.31	34.04	1.33	16.92	0.09	0.19	2.51	2.52	0.104
OC MDD4: Flesh Foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) (%)	20.98	1.19	20.14	0.13	0.17	3.51	3.60	22.99	1.46	16.92	0.18	0.19	3.90	3.88	0.129

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
OC MDD5: Eggs (%)	0.38	0.10	20.14	0.00	0.17	1.00	1.04	0.59	0.14	16.92	0.00	0.19	1.00	1.00	-0.005
OC MDD6: Vitamin-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	81.69	0.78	20.14	0.03	0.17	1.69	1.72	87.21	0.72	16.92	0.02	0.19	1.39	1.50	0.028
OC MDD7: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	11.77	0.92	20.14	0.13	0.17	3.62	3.38	55.94	1.76	16.92	0.19	0.19	4.07	4.03	0.064
OC Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	3.03	0.03	20.14	0.09	0.17	2.68	2.63	4.01	0.03	16.92	0.09	0.19	2.54	2.52	0.059
OC IDDS1: Starchy Staples (%)	93.79	0.44	20.14	0.02	0.17	1.39	1.40	99.38	0.13	16.92	0.00	0.19	1.00	0.90	0.019
OC IDDS1: Dark Green Leafy Vegetables (%)	61.11	1.08	20.14	0.05	0.17	2.01	2.05	46.98	1.45	16.92	0.10	0.19	2.73	2.71	0.042
OC IDDS3: Other Vit-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	65.55	1.24	20.14	0.09	0.17	2.85	2.86	73.77	1.26	16.92	0.10	0.19	2.60	2.62	0.057
OC IDDS4: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	11.77	0.92	20.14	0.13	0.17	3.62	3.38	55.94	1.76	16.92	0.19	0.19	4.07	4.03	0.064
OC IDDS5: Organ Meat (%)	0.72	0.17	20.14	0.03	0.17	1.64	1.68	0.40	0.12	16.92	0.01	0.19	1.09	1.09	-0.005
OC IDDS6: Meat And Fish (%)	20.29	1.18	20.14	0.13	0.17	3.52	3.60	22.59	1.45	16.92	0.18	0.19	3.90	3.88	0.134
OC IDDS7: Eggs (%)	0.38	0.10	20.14	0.00	0.17	1.00	1.04	0.59	0.14	16.92	0.00	0.19	1.00	1.00	-0.005
OC IDDS8: Legumes, Nuts And Seeds (%)	25.14	1.09	20.14	0.08	0.17	2.67	2.67	67.36	1.30	16.92	0.09	0.19	2.51	2.45	0.041
OC IDDS9: Milk And Milk Products (%)	24.21	1.37	20.14	0.17	0.17	4.40	4.31	34.04	1.33	16.92	0.09	0.19	2.51	2.52	0.104
Health and Treatment of children born <u>before</u> the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)															
OC Given Deworming Meds in Past 6m (%)	13.03	0.72	20.14	0.05	0.17	1.98	1.94	29.43	1.43	17.29	0.13	0.19	3.21	3.26	0.140
OC Had Illness or Injury in Past 30d (%)	45.76	1.05	20.14	0.04	0.17	1.86	1.85	62.51	1.17	17.29	0.06	0.19	1.97	1.93	0.046
OC Anyone Consulted for Treating Illness/Injury (%)	88.73	0.82	9.22	0.04	0.35	1.41	1.29	94.84	0.53	10.81	0.03	0.34	1.28	1.19	0.014
OC Had Diarrhoea in Past 2w (%)	28.89	0.91	20.14	0.03	0.17	1.66	1.68	18.17	0.80	17.29	0.03	0.19	1.45	1.41	0.086
OC Anyone Sought Advice/Treatment for Diarrhoea (%)	78.76	1.51	5.85	0.09	0.45	1.53	1.65	84.76	1.54	3.43	0.04	0.55	1.13	1.09	0.212
OC Given ORS for Diarrhoea (%)	38.60	1.71	5.85	0.08	0.45	1.46	1.49	50.25	2.46	3.43	0.15	0.55	1.52	1.44	0.134
OC Anything Else Given for Diarrhoea (%)	74.63	1.59	5.85	0.08	0.45	1.47	1.61	72.03	2.14	3.43	0.08	0.55	1.29	1.36	0.144

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
Woman Health and Contraception															
Woman Would Like Another Child (if pregn: after pregnancy) (%)	94.81	0.31	25.19	0.00	0.11	1.04	1.03	94.70	0.38	23.82	0.01	0.12	1.29	1.28	0.353
Woman Would wait >=2 years for next child (if pregn: after pregnancy) (%)	76.20	0.94	22.67	0.06	0.16	2.40	2.31	65.51	0.88	22.13	0.02	0.14	1.46	1.45	0.032
Woman Knows any contraceptive method (%)	62.16	1.14	26.12	0.08	0.10	2.99	3.00	81.93	0.95	24.35	0.08	0.11	2.83	2.79	0.095
Visited Health Facility in Past 6m (had AC) (%)	42.46	1.76	5.62	0.08	0.62	1.53	1.45	66.99	1.72	7.54	0.12	0.36	1.89	1.91	0.142
Visited Health Facility in Past 6m (no AC) (%)	37.27	1.16	20.58	0.07	0.18	2.51	2.46	68.63	1.33	16.79	0.10	0.18	2.66	2.64	0.157
If Not Pregnant: Ever Received Iron Supplements from HF (%)	42.70	1.37	10.01	0.06	0.43	1.70	1.60	78.72	1.36	11.53	0.14	0.34	2.66	2.42	0.098
If Not Pregnant: Ever Received Folic Acid from HF (%)	41.07	1.36	10.01	0.06	0.43	1.64	1.58	74.93	1.41	11.53	0.12	0.34	2.47	2.32	0.114
If Pregnant: Ever Received Iron Supplements from HF (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.32	60.00	1.96	5.13	0.11	0.49	1.62	1.53	.
If Pregnant: Ever Received Folic Acid from HF (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.53	57.08	1.89	5.13	0.08	0.49	1.46	1.40	.
Seen anyone for Antenatal Care for current pregnancy(%)	31.04	1.33	17.72	0.11	0.27	3.01	3.04	32.08	1.70	7.55	0.13	0.36	1.95	1.91	0.181
Not had AC: Plans to See Anyone Later On (%)	42.12	1.93	11.40	0.23	0.40	3.78	3.63	77.60	2.06	5.01	0.21	0.48	2.07	2.29	0.322
Saw Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extension worker (CHEW) for antenatal care (%)	98.69	0.35	5.61	0.03	0.62	1.24	1.06	99.57	0.31	2.89	0.49	0.62	2.47	1.01	.
Had antenatal care At a health facility (%)	97.55	0.53	5.61	0.09	0.62	1.63	1.35	99.13	0.53	2.89	0.62	0.62	2.85	1.51	-0.012
Received Iron Supplements During Any AC Visit (%)	86.24	1.19	5.63	0.10	0.62	1.67	1.36	88.29	1.60	2.90	0.12	0.62	1.37	1.14	0.104
Received Folic Acid During Any AC Visit (%)	73.69	1.59	5.63	0.08	0.62	1.56	1.49	82.00	1.83	2.90	0.05	0.62	1.15	1.05	0.069
Received Tetanus Shot During Any AC Visit (%)	71.17	1.68	5.63	0.11	0.62	1.76	1.58	75.27	2.32	2.90	0.14	0.62	1.41	1.33	0.087
Received Drugs for Intestinal Worms During Any AC Visit (%)	28.40	1.53	5.63	0.05	0.62	1.34	1.32	36.01	2.58	2.90	0.11	0.62	1.32	1.33	0.002
Received Malaria Drugs During Any AC Visit (%)	63.68	1.64	5.63	0.06	0.62	1.39	1.33	71.15	2.14	2.90	0.04	0.62	1.13	1.03	0.111
Nutritional Status of children born <u>after</u> the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)															

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
NC Weight	.	.	.	.	.	.		8.35	0.05	19.28	0.02	0.17	1.39	1.25	.
NC Height	.	.	.	.	.	.		72.46	0.15	19.24	0.03	0.17	1.62	1.58	.
BMI-for-age Z-score	.	.	.	.	.	.		-0.32	0.02	19.07	0.03	0.18	1.59	1.63	.
NC HAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	.	.	.	.	.	.		-2.27	0.03	19.07	0.04	0.18	1.74	1.74	.
NC Stunted (HAZ<-2) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		61.40	1.01	19.07	0.03	0.18	1.56	1.56	.
NC Sev. Stunted (HAZ<-3) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		31.73	0.95	19.07	0.03	0.18	1.52	1.52	.
NC WHZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	.	.	.	.	.	.		-0.65	0.02	19.07	0.03	0.18	1.55	1.61	.
NC Wasted (WHZ<-2) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		12.11	0.67	19.07	0.02	0.18	1.44	1.53	.
NC Sev. Wasted (WHZ<-3) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		2.68	0.27	19.07	0.00	0.18	1.01	0.98	.
NC WAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	.	.	.	.	.	.		-1.65	0.03	19.07	0.03	0.18	1.58	1.62	.
NC Underweight (WAZ<-2) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		38.77	0.96	19.07	0.02	0.18	1.40	1.42	.
NC Sev. Underweight (WAZ<-3) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		14.07	0.68	19.07	0.02	0.18	1.34	1.37	.
NC MUAC	.	.	.	.	.	.		134.16	0.30	19.28	0.05	0.17	1.87	1.89	.
NC Malnourished (MUAC<125) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		19.08	0.80	19.28	0.03	0.17	1.53	1.51	.
NC Sev. Malnourished (MUAC<115) (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		6.58	0.44	19.28	0.01	0.17	1.18	1.15	.
Nutritional Status of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)															
BMI-for-age Z-score	0.04	0.03	19.31	0.05	0.17	1.97	2.00	-0.02	0.03	8.42	0.07	0.35	1.56	1.53	0.364
OC HAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	-2.48	0.03	19.31	0.05	0.17	1.86	1.90	-2.27	0.04	8.42	0.07	0.35	1.55	1.54	0.569
OC Stunted (HAZ<-2) (%)	65.17	0.98	19.31	0.03	0.17	1.60	1.71	60.19	1.49	8.42	0.05	0.35	1.45	1.49	0.474
OC Sev. Stunted (HAZ<-3) (%)	36.72	1.07	19.31	0.05	0.17	1.93	1.97	26.50	1.41	8.42	0.07	0.35	1.62	1.63	0.442
OC WHZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	-0.28	0.03	19.31	0.05	0.17	1.93	1.96	-0.23	0.03	8.42	0.06	0.35	1.52	1.51	0.391

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
OC Wasted (WHZ<-2) (%)	7.57	0.50	19.31	0.02	0.17	1.39	1.44	2.94	0.47	8.42	0.01	0.35	1.12	1.25	0.190
OC Sev. Wasted (WHZ<-3) (%)	2.24	0.26	19.31	0.01	0.17	1.18	1.22	0.38	0.15	8.42	0.00	0.35	1.00	0.98	0.187
OC WAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	-1.60	0.03	19.31	0.05	0.17	1.99	1.99	-1.52	0.03	8.42	0.06	0.35	1.49	1.53	0.625
OC Underweight (WAZ<-2) (%)	34.55	0.98	19.31	0.04	0.17	1.69	1.69	29.00	1.34	8.42	0.04	0.35	1.38	1.40	0.477
OC Sev. Underweight (WAZ<-3) (%)	12.75	0.66	19.31	0.03	0.17	1.56	1.57	5.38	0.57	8.42	0.00	0.35	1.01	1.01	0.250
OC MUAC	156.65	1.77	20.00	0.01	0.17	1.28	1.38	160.02	1.66	16.77	0.01	0.19	1.21	1.18	-0.010
OC Malnourished (MUAC<125) (%)	8.18	0.47	19.74	0.01	0.17	1.25	1.23	0.70	0.15	16.59	0.00	0.20	1.02	0.99	0.181
OC Sev. Malnourished (MUAC<115) (%)	3.77	0.32	19.74	0.01	0.17	1.19	1.16	0.06	0.04	16.59	0.00	0.20	1.00	0.99	0.070
Woman Nutritional Status															
Woman Weight	53.55	0.47	26.08	0.01	0.09	1.13	1.11	53.65	0.88	24.34	0.01	0.11	1.21	1.12	0.027
Woman Height	157.26	0.37	26.08	0.00	0.09	1.08	1.07	159.51	0.76	24.34	0.01	0.11	1.16	1.08	0.147
Woman BMI	21.42	0.07	26.04	0.07	0.10	2.75	2.79	20.51	0.07	24.26	0.06	0.11	2.47	2.50	0.749
Woman BMI: Thin (%)	14.58	0.67	26.04	0.04	0.10	1.99	1.96	24.73	0.84	24.26	0.03	0.11	1.78	1.76	0.488
Woman BMI: Normal (%)	74.30	0.72	26.04	0.02	0.10	1.46	1.46	67.67	0.82	24.26	0.02	0.11	1.36	1.41	0.420
Woman BMI: Overweight (%)	11.11	0.60	26.04	0.04	0.10	1.91	1.94	7.59	0.51	24.26	0.02	0.11	1.58	1.68	0.579
Woman MUAC	251.03	0.68	26.08	0.04	0.09	1.91	1.94	267.67	2.27	24.34	0.03	0.11	1.83	1.82	0.417
Mod. Malnourished (Def.1) (%)	10.03	0.53	26.12	0.03	0.10	1.71	1.70	7.73	0.45	26.12	0.02	0.10	1.56	1.55	0.514
Sev. Malnourished (Def.1) (%)	0.72	0.13	26.12	0.01	0.10	1.25	1.28	0.13	0.05	26.12	0.01	0.10	1.27	1.26	-0.003
Mod. Malnourished (Def.2) (%)	22.25	0.71	26.12	0.02	0.10	1.59	1.58	16.79	0.73	26.12	0.04	0.10	2.08	2.07	0.549
Sev. Malnourished (Def.2) (%)	0.85	0.14	26.12	0.01	0.10	1.20	1.22	0.17	0.06	26.12	0.01	0.10	1.20	1.19	0.099
Communication and Motor Skills															

	Baseline							Midline							
Indicator	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Mean	SE	ACS	ICC	CV	DEFFv	DEFF	Temp. Corr.
NC ASQ Communication Skills	.	.	.	.	.	.		26.26	0.46	17.60	0.08	0.19	2.45	2.57	.
Comm Referral/Monitoring (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		65.10	1.16	17.60	0.05	0.19	1.92	1.99	.
NC ASQ Gross Motor Skills	.	.	.	.	.	.		35.82	0.48	17.60	0.07	0.19	2.14	2.15	.
Gross Motor Referral/Monitoring (%)	.	.	.	.	.	.		58.28	1.24	17.60	0.07	0.19	2.13	2.12	.

Notes:

SE = Standard Error;

ACS = Average Cluster Size;

ICC = Intra-Cluster Correlation (ρ);

CV = Coefficient of Variation for cluster size;

DEFFv = Design EFFect with variable cluster size;

DEFF = standard Design EFFect

Temp.Corr. = Temporal Correlation between Baseline and Midline values of the indicator

‡Naira (NGN) values above the 99th percentile are set to missing.

8 Attrition

As previously highlighted (see Section 5.8), the overall attrition rate at midline was 12% (653 households). This was largely due to security challenges: if we restrict attention to villages not affected by security challenges, the attrition rate is under 4%.

In this section, we investigate the possible presence of selective attrition in the midline sample. If the households that ended up being lost to follow-up in the midline data collection are significantly different to the ones that remained, estimations of the effects of the CDGP may be invalid.

One way to indirectly test patterns of attrition is to compare attrited and non-attrited households in terms of their baseline characteristics. We do this for a number of key baseline indicators in Table 4. Columns 2 to 5 report the number ('N') and the mean and standard deviation ('Mean (SD)') of each indicator at baseline, in the non-attrited and attrited households respectively. Means and standard deviations are expressed as percentage points for categorical indicators. The sixth column reports the difference in means among the two groups, accompanied by asterisks if the difference is found to be statistically significant. This test is carried out by estimating an OLS regression of each indicator on an attrition dummy (taking value 1 if the household has attrited), and some LGA fixed effect. Standard errors, as for the main tables in the report, are clustered at the PSU level. Finally, the last column reports the p-value associated with this test.

No particular patterns of attrition seem to emerge from the results in Table 4.[15] Hence we can be confident that attrition is not biasing our results.

[15] We should also remember that, when testing a large number of indicators jointly, some significant difference are bound to emerge by pure chance.

Table 4 Attrition

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Dwelling Features						
Improved Roofing Material (from PPI) (%)	4778	49.9	650	44.3	-5.6***	0.007
HH Has Improved Drinking Water Source (%)	4783	65.3	650	48.8	-16.5	0.975
HH Has Improved Toilet Facility (%)	4783	10.9	650	10.3	-0.6	0.880
HH PPI Score 2003/4 (0-100)	4783	27.3 (12.9)	650	26.9 (13.4)	-0.4	0.567
Livestock						
Woman owns any animal (%)	4783	57.1	650	58.5	1.4	0.485
Any Cow/Bull Owned by Woman (%)	4783	2.4	650	4.0	1.6	0.260
Any Calf Owned by Woman (%)	4783	0.8	650	1.2	0.4	0.762
Any Sheep Owned by Woman (%)	4783	25.3	650	17.7	-7.6***	0.003
Any Goat Owned by Woman (%)	4783	44.4	650	50.0	5.6	0.566
Any Camel Owned by Woman (%)	4783	0.1	650	0.5	0.4	0.292
Any Donk/M/H Owned by Woman (%)	4783	0.1	650	0.2	0.1	0.602
HH Owns Any Animals (%)	4783	70.7	650	68.5	-2.2*	0.057
HH Bought Any Animal in past 12m (%)	4783	20.9	650	19.1	-1.8	0.132
HH Sold Any Animal in past 12m (%)	4782	27.8	650	30.2	2.4	0.771
Land Cultivation						
Woman Cultivated Land in Past 12m (%)	4783	4.7	650	3.2	-1.5	0.542
Woman Owns Any Plots (%)	4783	3.1	650	2.2	-0.9	0.740
Woman Rents Any Plots (%)	4783	0.7	650	0.3	-0.4	0.397
Woman Had Any Revenue From Crops (%)	4783	3.3	650	2.3	-1.0	0.455
Woman Crop Sales‡	4781	510.3 (4810.2)	650	706.9 (5485.6)	196.6	0.176
Man Cultivated Land in Past 12m (%)	4783	95.7	650	94.5	-1.2	0.504
Man Owns Any Plots (%)	4754	78.4	645	77.7	-0.7	0.948
Man Rents Any Plots (%)	4750	17.2	647	15.1	-2.1	0.461
Husband Had Any Revenue From Crops (%)	4783	47.6	650	53.8	6.2	0.339
Husband Crop Sales‡	4740	27586.9 (55386.7)	642	39120.8 (69327.5)	11533.8*	0.070
Work Activities						
Woman Had Paid/Unpaid Work Activity In Past 12 Months (Excluding Housework/Childcare) (%)	4782	70.9	650	71.4	0.5	0.735
Man Had Paid/Unpaid Work Activity In Past 12 Months (Excluding Housework/Childcare) (%)	4780	93.7	650	95.2	1.5	0.999
Woman Total Monthly Pay‡	4737	2418.7 (4709.3)	642	2444.1 (4555.2)	25.4	0.869
Husband Total Monthly Pay‡	4734	13211.7 (29701.9)	647	12940.1 (28155.0)	-271.5	0.291
Husband + Woman Total Monthly Pay	4734	15571.6 (30599.7)	647	15336.8 (29320.0)	-234.8	0.296
Tot Monthly Income (W+M+CDGP)	4734	15571.6 (30599.7)	647	15336.8 (29320.0)	-234.8	0.296
Borrowing, Lending, Saving						
Any HH Member Borrowing Money from Any Source (%)	4783	32.8	650	33.7	0.9	0.488
Any HH Member Borrowing from a bank (%)	4695	1.2	637	1.6	0.4	0.812

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Any HH Member Borrowing from a savings association or cooperative (%)	4700	0.6	638	0.2	-0.4**	0.032
Any HH Member Borrowing from a microfinance institution/ NGO (%)	4725	0.3	639	0.2	-0.1	0.483
Any HH Member Borrowing from any other family members or friends (%)	4367	17.9	606	22.8	4.9	0.108
Any HH Member Borrowing from a shop on credit (%)	4592	6.9	638	5.0	-1.9	0.181
Any HH Member Borrowing from a landlord (%)	4748	0.1	640	0.2	0.1	0.671
Any HH Member Borrowing from a moneylender (%)	4712	1.8	641	1.6	-0.2	0.807
Any HH Member Failed to Borrow Money from Any Source (%)	4783	16.9	650	15.1	-1.8	0.744
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Bank in Past 12m (%)	4713	1.1	639	0.9	-0.2	0.382
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Sav. Assoc. or Coop. in Past 12m (%)	4720	0.3	642	0.5	0.2	0.665
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Microf. or NGO in Past 12m (%)	4733	0.1	643	0.2	0.1	0.948
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Family or Friends in Past 12m (%)	4366	5.5	609	6.9	1.4	0.386
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Shop on Credit in Past 12m (%)	4586	0.9	640	0.3	-0.6*	0.058
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Landlord in Past 12m (%)	4759	0.0	644	0.0	0.0	0.322
HH Mem Failed to Borrow from Moneylender in Past 12m (%)	4721	0.2	641	0.2	0.0	0.466
Total Value of Borrowing '000NGN‡	4135	2.5 (9.6)	571	3.4 (11.3)	0.9**	0.033
Any Member of HH Providing Loans (%)	4469	12.4	611	17.2	4.8	0.163
Total Value of Loans '000NGN‡	4390	1.1 (5.1)	603	1.6 (6.0)	0.6	0.193
Any HH Member Saving Money at Institution (%)	4716	39.7	640	40.8	1.1	0.387
HH Members Have In-Kind Savings (%)	4733	41.1	647	45.7	4.6	0.916
Any HH Member Saving Money incl In Kind (%)	4740	61.1	645	65.1	4.0	0.844
Any HH Member Saving at A bank (%)	4716	7.8	640	7.0	-0.8	0.596
Any HH Member Saving at A savings association or cooperative (%)	4734	1.1	643	0.2	-0.9***	0.006
Any HH Member Saving at Home (excluding savings already recorded) (%)	4541	32.1	612	34.2	2.1	0.571
Any HH Member Saving at A microfinance institution or NGO (%)	4749	0.2	645	0.5	0.3	0.362
Any HH Member Saving at An informal savings group (%)	4647	8.1	627	8.5	0.4	0.425
Tot Val Savings excl In Kind '000NGN‡	4135	6.9 (22.2)	552	7.0 (21.0)	0.1	0.412
Total Value of Savings In Kind '000NGN‡	4147	10.3 (30.7)	547	12.5 (36.6)	2.2	0.983
Tot Val Savings incl In Kind '000NGN‡	3935	18.2 (41.1)	519	21.5 (48.1)	3.3	0.898
Expenditure						
Monthly Total Food Exp '000NGN‡	4672	7.8 (10.1)	639	7.4 (9.8)	-0.4	0.559
Monthly Total Non-Food Exp '000NGN‡	4151	12.1 (13.7)	555	13.1 (15.1)	1.0	0.803
Monthly Total Durables Exp '000NGN‡	4741	0.3 (1.3)	638	0.3 (1.3)	0.0	0.880
Total Monthly Exp '000NGN‡	4737	19.0 (21.9)	642	19.5 (22.6)	0.5	0.996

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Equivalised Monthly Food Exp '000NGN‡‡	4672	1.9 (2.7)	639	1.8 (2.7)	-0.1	0.511
Equivalised Monthly Non-Food Exp '000NGN‡‡	4151	2.9 (3.5)	555	3.0 (3.6)	0.1	0.996
Equivalised Monthly Durables Exp '000NGN‡‡	4741	0.1 (0.4)	638	0.1 (0.4)	-0.0	0.671
Equivalised Monthly Exp '000NGN‡‡	4737	4.7 (5.9)	642	4.7 (6.1)	-0.0	0.858
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Foods made from grains (%)	4773	47.2	649	40.7	-6.5	0.794
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Dark green leafy vegetables (%)	4769	37.5	648	39.8	2.3*	0.069
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Potatoes and roots (%)	4774	18.9	649	15.4	-3.5*	0.094
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Other vegetables (%)	4772	42.9	648	42.9	0.0	0.634
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Fruit (%)	4777	12.2	650	6.3	-5.9**	0.027
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Nuts and beans (%)	4768	31.3	648	25.2	-6.1	0.711
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Meat and eggs (%)	4775	41.3	650	48.9	7.6	0.514
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Fish (%)	4775	29.5	650	26.3	-3.2	0.696
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Milk, cheese and yoghurt (%)	4768	25.2	650	31.2	6.0	0.874
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Oils and butter (%)	4772	60.4	648	59.9	-0.5	0.604
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Condiments for flavour (%)	4764	59.7	648	55.9	-3.8	0.706
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Sugary foods and sweets (%)	4763	19.3	649	15.3	-4.0	0.288
7-day Food Expenditure: Any Drinks (%)	4762	5.1	649	5.2	0.1	0.765
7-day Food Expenditure: Foods made from grains‡	4589	623.9 (1232.8)	634	533.0 (1273.7)	-90.8	0.926
7-day Food Expenditure: Dark green leafy vegetables‡	4723	45.7 (90.3)	643	54.6 (106.0)	8.9**	0.049
7-day Food Expenditure: Potatoes and roots‡	4723	71.3 (229.5)	640	65.0 (234.2)	-6.3	0.456
7-day Food Expenditure: Other vegetables‡	4646	111.5 (214.0)	639	110.4 (229.1)	-1.0	0.707
7-day Food Expenditure: Fruit‡	4735	25.2 (99.6)	649	17.3 (101.3)	-7.9	0.633
7-day Food Expenditure: Nuts and beans‡	4704	97.7 (257.2)	641	66.8 (192.9)	-30.8	0.494
7-day Food Expenditure: Meat and eggs‡	4649	335.8 (737.6)	632	415.5 (727.7)	79.7	0.680
7-day Food Expenditure: Fish‡	4694	90.4 (203.9)	634	84.1 (206.0)	-6.3	0.779
7-day Food Expenditure: Milk, cheese and yoghurt‡	4721	50.9 (136.2)	644	63.4 (151.2)	12.5	0.804
7-day Food Expenditure: Oils and butter‡	4642	176.9 (257.2)	629	183.7 (266.5)	6.8	0.716
7-day Food Expenditure: Condiments for flavour‡	4653	84.0 (114.2)	637	80.9 (116.6)	-3.0	0.615
7-day Food Expenditure: Sugary foods and sweets‡	4718	18.9 (59.6)	645	16.9 (65.1)	-2.0	0.934
7-day Food Expenditure: Drinks‡	4753	15.6 (99.0)	648	16.2 (105.0)	0.7	0.918
Food Security						
HH Had Not Enough Food Some Time in Past Year (%)	4783	14.7	650	17.8	3.1*	0.051
Ever Reduced Num Meals in Past 30 Days	4783	1.8 (0.4)	650	1.8 (0.4)	-0.0	0.160
Ever No Food to Eat in the HH in Past 30d	4783	1.9 (0.4)	650	1.8 (0.4)	-0.0	0.159
HH Member Ever Went to Bed Hungry in Past 30d	4783	1.9 (0.3)	650	1.9 (0.3)	0.0	0.746
HH Member Ever Went Whole Day and Night Without Eating in Past 30d	4783	2.0 (0.2)	650	1.9 (0.2)	-0.0	0.570

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Household Hunger Scale	4783	0.3 (0.8)	650	0.3 (0.8)	0.0	0.408
Little to No HH Hunger (%)	4783	91.5	650	91.7	0.2	0.770
Moderate HH Hunger (%)	4783	8.0	650	8.0	0.0	0.728
Severe HH Hunger (%)	4783	0.5	650	0.3	-0.2	0.727
Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices – Man						
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Healthy (%)	4783	76.8	650	64.2	-12.6	0.615
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Pregnancy Complications (%)	4783	96.4	650	94.0	-2.4	0.110
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and N2000 Travel Cost (%)	4783	88.2	650	82.0	-6.2	0.238
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and No Female Staff (%)	4783	77.9	650	73.8	-4.1	0.821
% says best place to give birth is HF (%)	4755	22.6	644	15.5	-7.1	0.855
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 30m/immediately (%)	4783	16.7	650	19.1	2.4	0.915
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 1h (%)	4783	32.3	650	30.8	-1.5	0.611
Thinks Baby Should Receive something other Than Breastmilk In 1st Day (%)	4783	47.0	650	55.5	8.5	0.182
Doesn't Know Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (%)	4783	47.7	650	38.8	-8.9	0.108
Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (w0)	2501	0.2 (1.1)	398	0.2 (0.8)	-0.0	0.773
Important for Kids to Receive Immunisations (%)	4783	94.9	650	91.7	-3.2	0.420
Colostrum Good for Baby (%)	4783	57.0	650	50.3	-6.7	0.246
Ok to Give U6m Baby Water When Hot Outside (%)	4783	89.0	650	88.8	-0.2	0.820
Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices – Woman						
% pregnant women who says been eating more since becoming pregnant (%)	3183	25.3	461	28.0	2.7	0.419
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Healthy (%)	4783	72.0	650	60.5	-11.5	0.738
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If Pregnancy Complications (%)	4783	93.6	650	90.6	-3.0*	0.095
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and N2000 Travel Cost (%)	4783	81.5	650	77.1	-4.4	0.743
Would Advise Pregnant Woman to Visit HF If About to Give Birth and No Female Staff (%)	4783	70.5	650	66.2	-4.3	0.560
% says best place to give birth is HF (%)	4767	18.2	650	9.8	-8.4	0.284
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 30m/immediately (%)	4783	16.3	650	17.2	0.9	0.438
Best to Start Breastfeeding within 1h (%)	4783	33.5	650	30.3	-3.2	0.312
Thinks Baby Should Receive something other Than Breastmilk In 1st Day (%)	4783	50.0	650	57.4	7.4	0.249
Doesn't Know Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk (%)	4783	14.5	650	13.4	-1.1	0.402
Weeks Baby Should Receive Only Breastmilk	4089	8.1 (12.0)	563	5.8 (10.6)	-2.3*	0.072
Important for Kids to Receive Immunisations (%)	4783	93.8	650	89.2	-4.6	0.331
Colostrum Good for Baby (%)	4783	61.9	650	57.4	-4.5	0.337
Ok to Give U6m Baby Water When Hot Outside (%)	4783	89.8	650	91.1	1.3	0.548
Wellbeing Ladder	4781	4.6 (1.8)	650	4.6 (1.8)	0.0	0.946
Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)						

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
OC Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	3712	2.6 (1.1)	477	2.6 (1.2)	0.0	0.399
OC MDD1: Grains, Roots And Tubers (%)	3712	93.9	477	92.9	-1.0	0.252
OC MDD2: Legumes and Nuts (%)	3712	25.0	477	26.0	1.0	0.302
OC MDD3: Dairy Products (milk, yogurt, cheese) (%)	3712	23.5	477	29.8	6.3	0.577
OC MDD4: Flesh Foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats) (%)	3712	20.9	477	21.4	0.5	0.806
OC MDD5: Eggs (%)	3712	0.4	477	0.6	0.2	0.497
OC MDD6: Vitamin-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	3712	81.9	477	80.3	-1.6*	0.069
OC MDD7: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	3712	11.8	477	11.3	-0.5	0.305
OC Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	3712	3.0 (1.3)	477	3.1 (1.4)	0.1	0.348
OC IDDS1: Starchy Staples (%)	3712	93.9	477	92.9	-1.0	0.252
OC IDDS1: Dark Green Leafy Vegetables (%)	3712	61.2	477	60.4	-0.8	0.238
OC IDDS3: Other Vit-A Rich Fruits And Vegetables (%)	3712	65.2	477	67.9	2.7	0.472
OC IDDS4: Other Fruits And Vegetables (%)	3712	11.8	477	11.3	-0.5	0.305
OC IDDS5: Organ Meat (%)	3712	0.6	477	1.7	1.1	0.267
OC IDDS6: Meat And Fish (%)	3712	20.4	477	19.7	-0.7	0.591
OC IDDS7: Eggs (%)	3712	0.4	477	0.6	0.2	0.497
OC IDDS8: Legumes, Nuts And Seeds (%)	3712	25.0	477	26.0	1.0	0.302
OC IDDS9: Milk And Milk Products (%)	3712	23.5	477	29.8	6.3	0.577
Old Child Health and Treatment						
OC Given Deworming Meds in Past 6m (%)	3712	13.4	477	9.9	-3.5	0.286
OC Had Illness or Injury in Past 30d (%)	3712	45.4	477	48.2	2.8	0.592
OC Anyone Consulted for Treating Illness/Injury (%)	1687	88.4	230	91.3	2.9	0.131
OC Had Diarrhoea in Past 2w (%)	3712	29.3	477	25.8	-3.5	0.123
OC Anyone Sought Advice/Treatment for Diarrhoea (%)	1087	78.5	123	81.3	2.8	0.269
OC Given ORS for Diarrhoea (%)	1087	38.3	123	41.5	3.2	0.187
OC Anything Else Given for Diarrhoea (%)	1087	74.6	123	74.8	0.2	0.803
Woman Health and Contraception						
Woman Would Like Another Child (if pregn: after pregnancy) (%)	4609	94.9	631	94.3	-0.6	0.715
Woman Would wait >=2 years for next child (if pregn: after pregnancy) (%)	4158	75.7	557	80.1	4.4	0.313
Woman Knows any contraceptive method (%)	4783	62.1	650	62.6	0.5	0.188
Visited Health Facility in Past 6m (had AC) (%)	1028	43.1	119	37.0	-6.1	0.595
Visited Health Facility in Past 6m (no AC) (%)	3749	37.3	531	36.7	-0.6	0.177
If Not Pregnant: Ever Received Iron Supplements from HF (%)	1843	43.4	239	37.7	-5.7	0.414
If Not Pregnant: Ever Received Folic Acid from HF (%)	1843	41.2	239	39.7	-1.5	0.800
Seen anyone for Antenatal Care for current pregnancy(%)	3222	31.8	463	25.7	-6.1	0.573
Not had AC: Plans to See Anyone Later On (%)	2061	43.4	311	33.8	-9.6	0.722
Saw Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extension worker (CHEW) for antenatal care (%)	1025	98.6	119	99.2	0.6	0.563

	Non-Attrited (NA)		Attrited (A)		A-NA Difference	p-value
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Had antenatal care At a health facility (%)	1025	97.7	119	96.6	-1.1	0.952
Received Iron Supplements During Any AC Visit (%)	1029	86.4	119	84.9	-1.5	0.852
Received Folic Acid During Any AC Visit (%)	1029	73.8	119	73.1	-0.7	0.698
Received Tetanus Shot During Any AC Visit (%)	1029	71.9	119	64.7	-7.2	0.548
Received Drugs for Intestinal Worms During Any AC Visit (%)	1029	29.2	119	21.8	-7.4	0.105
Received Malaria Drugs During Any AC Visit (%)	1029	64.2	119	58.8	-5.4	0.392
Nutritional status of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)						
BMI-for-age Z-score	3556	0.0 (1.2)	461	0.1 (1.1)	0.0	0.254
OC HAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	3556	-2.5 (1.5)	461	-2.4 (1.5)	0.1	0.825
OC Stunted (HAZ<-2) (%)	3556	65.4	461	63.3	-2.1	0.861
OC Sev. Stunted (HAZ<-3) (%)	3556	37.3	461	31.9	-5.4	0.306
OC WHZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	3556	-0.3 (1.2)	461	-0.2 (1.1)	0.0	0.312
OC Wasted (WHZ<-2) (%)	3556	7.7	461	6.7	-1.0	0.743
OC Sev. Wasted (WHZ<-3) (%)	3556	2.3	461	1.5	-0.8	0.546
OC WAZ - WHO 2006 Cleaning	3556	-1.6 (1.2)	461	-1.5 (1.2)	0.1	0.518
OC Underweight (WAZ<-2) (%)	3556	34.8	461	32.5	-2.3	0.459
OC Sev. Underweight (WAZ<-3) (%)	3556	12.7	461	12.8	0.1	0.184
OC MUAC	3685	157.8 (100.8)	474	148.0 (57.7)	-9.8	0.570
OC Malnourished (MUAC<125) (%)	3634	8.1	472	8.7	0.6	0.706
OC Sev. Malnourished (MUAC<115) (%)	3634	3.7	472	4.0	0.3	0.863
Woman Nutritional Status						
Woman Weight	4775	53.2 (28.7)	649	56.3 (53.2)	3.1	0.288
Woman Height	4775	157.2 (25.1)	649	157.9 (33.5)	0.7	0.842
Woman BMI	4770	21.4 (3.2)	647	21.7 (3.1)	0.3	0.628
Woman BMI: Thin (%)	4770	15.1	647	11.1	-4.0	0.530
Woman BMI: Normal (%)	4770	74.1	647	75.9	1.8	0.960
Woman BMI: Overweight (%)	4770	10.9	647	13.0	2.1	0.648
Woman MUAC	4775	250.7 (34.8)	649	253.4 (41.4)	2.7	0.727
Mod. Malnourished (Def.1) (%)	4783	10.4	650	7.4	-3.0	0.486
Sev. Malnourished (Def.1) (%)	4783	0.8	650	0.5	-0.3	0.494
Mod. Malnourished (Def.2) (%)	4783	22.5	650	20.5	-2.0	0.645
Sev. Malnourished (Def.2) (%)	4783	0.9	650	0.6	-0.3	0.741

Notes: Significance: * = 10%, ** = 5%, ***= 1%

‡Naira (NGN) values above the 99th percentile are set to missing.

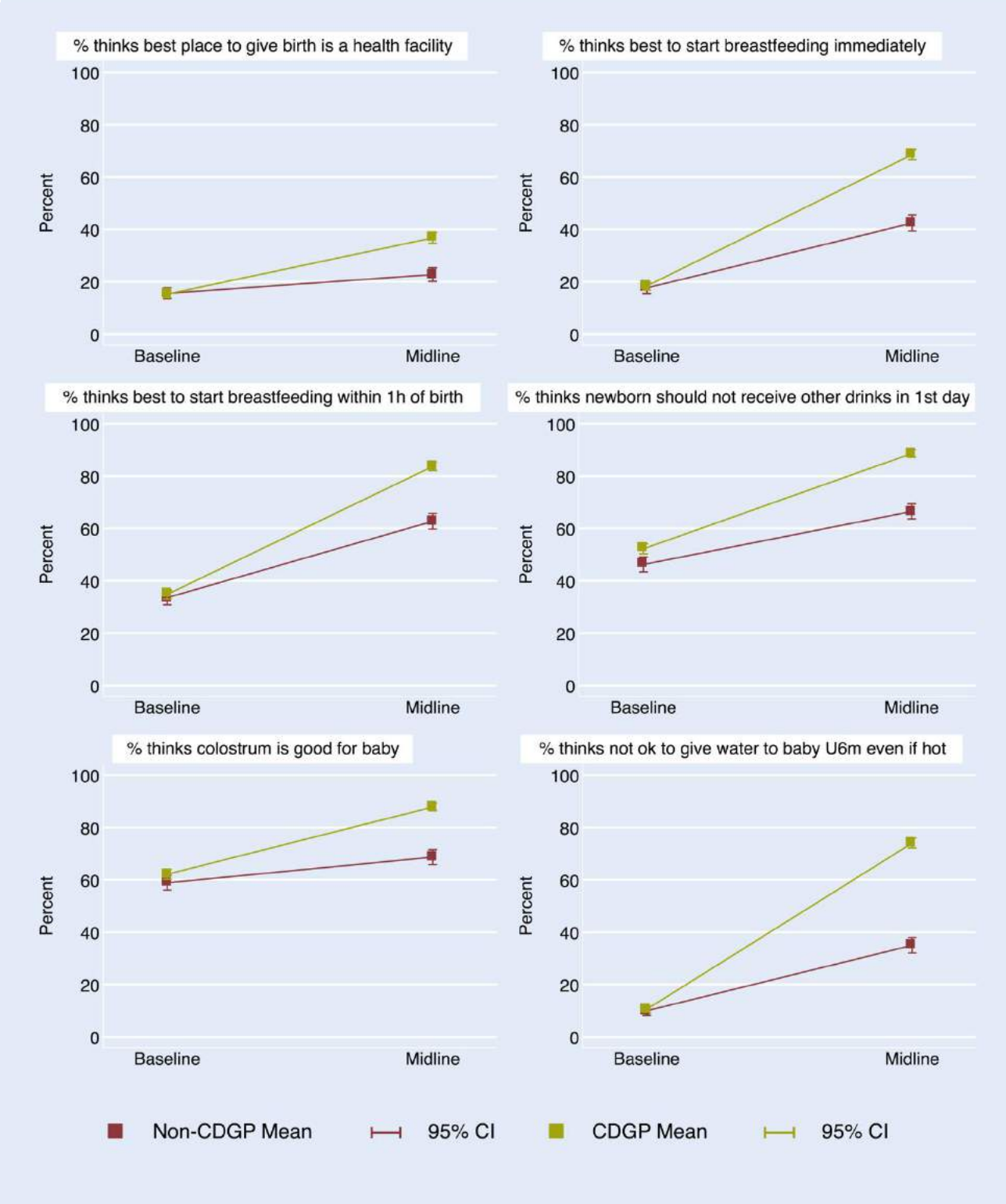
9 Spillovers

As mentioned in Section 5.10, one of the risks of the study is that some of the effect of the CDGP (especially the informational component of the BCC) will 'spill over' to women residing in non-CDGP communities. In particular, knowledge about appropriate IYCF practices might diffuse to neighbouring villages. If this is the case, the effect of the CDGP as estimated in this report (i.e. comparing CDGP and non-CDGP villages) might be an underestimate of the true effect: if the programme has improved outcomes in non-CDGP areas as well, then the observed differences that we interpret as the effect of the CDGP might be smaller than the true effect in absence of spillovers. There is evidence in the midline qualitative report of fast and widespread diffusion of health and nutrition information from beneficiary women to non-beneficiaries, so it is plausible that this has extended to neighbouring non-CDGP communities (Sharp & Cornelius, 2017).

We provide some insight on this in Figure 2 and Figure 3, where we examine the average values of knowledge indicators across CDGP and non-CDGP women and husbands. Here we use the information collected at baseline to plot the 'trend' in these indicators. First of all, we notice that baseline values are the same in the two groups, indicating that there were no systematic differences before randomisation was implemented. We can see that most indicators have improved in the period from baseline to midline, in both CDGP and non-CDGP villages. At least part of the improvement in the latter is due to the information provided by the CDGP having diffused to non-CDGP villages: thus, the effect of the CDGP (which is estimated as the difference between the means at midline) might be an underestimate of the true effect.[16]

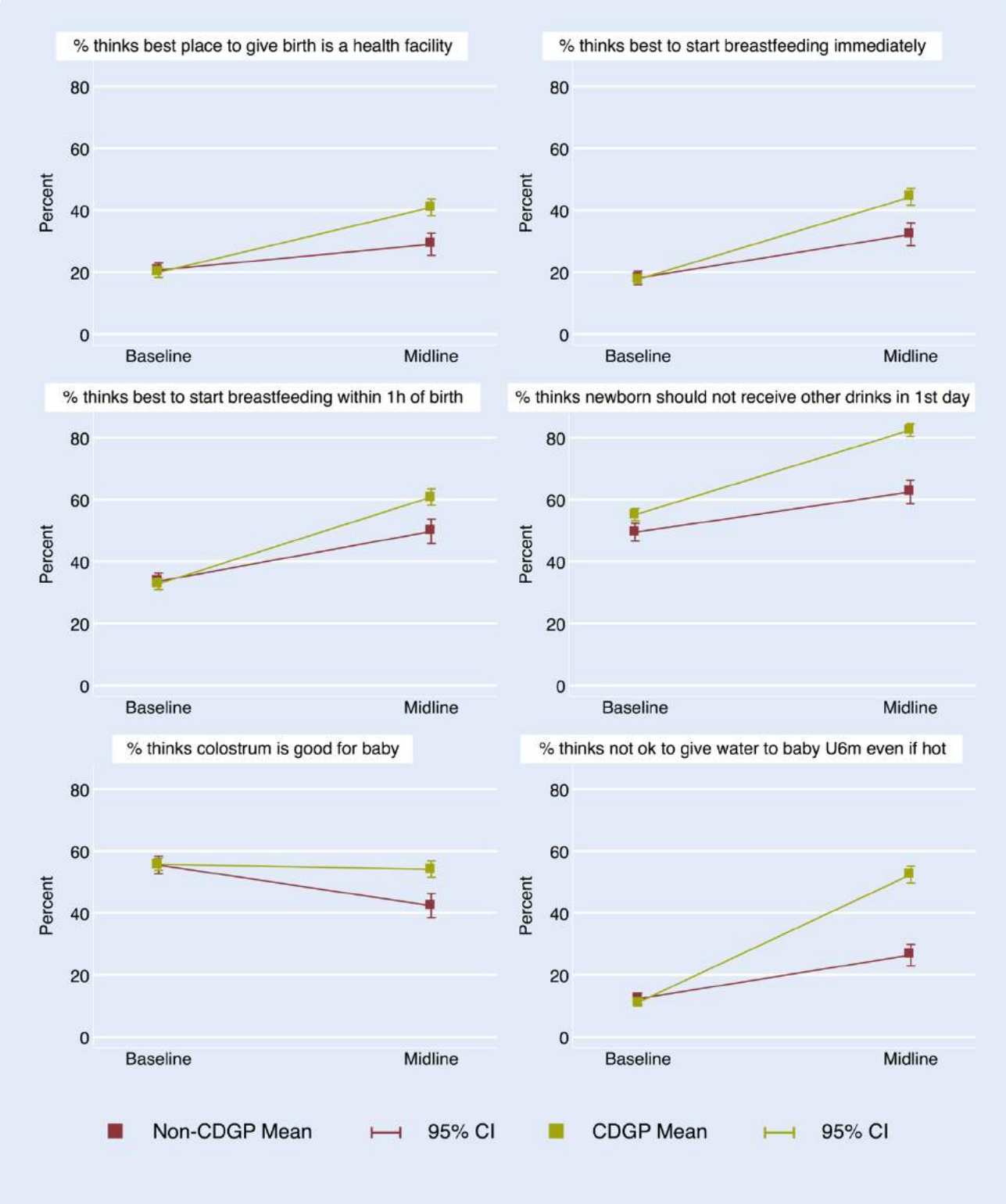
[16] At the same time, some of the improvement observed in both groups might be due to common 'secular' trends occurring in the region. However, it seems unlikely that we would observe such rapid improvement in the two-year window between baseline and midline without any external intervention.

Figure 2 Trends in knowledge and attitudes – women



Source: CDGP midline data. Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. Panels show mean levels of indicators at baseline and midline, separately for non-CDGP and CDGP households.

Figure 3 Trends in knowledge and attitudes – men



Source: CDGP midline data. Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. Panels show mean levels of indicators at baseline and midline, separately for non-CDGP and CDGP households.

10 Data collection

The data for the listing and baseline surveys evaluation was collected by OPM's in-house data collection team, who are based in the OPM Abuja office.

The OPM Abuja team has received significant training on the various dimensions of the evaluation and have has taken an increasing role since the baseline in implementing data collection as well as data cleaning. Working with the OPM Abuja office is part of our longer-term vision of having locally based and staffed public policy entities engaged with local issues over the long run.

The data was collected electronically using a tablet-based CAPI system.

The questionnaires were adapted from baseline versions, which had been shared with DFID and Save the Children for comment.

10.1 Programming and pre-testing of the electronic (CAPI) Survey

The survey was programmed using the World Bank Survey Solutions software. Before testing in the field, the questionnaire was extensively desk-tested.

After desk-testing, two separate rounds of pre-testing took place in the process of adapting the baseline questionnaire before the training. A new module on households' exposure to and experience of the CDGP was added. The survey instruments were tested at the household and community level in three different communities in Tsafe LGA in Zamfara State and in an outskirt community in Abuja, FCT to assess flow, correctness and ease of comprehension. During these pre-tests, household interviews were conducted covering all the sections of the questionnaire, i.e. index man, index woman, old and new child. In addition, other instruments such as community surveys, market price surveys and driver distance surveys were also pre-tested. There were daily debriefs of fieldwork outcomes such as skip pattern issues as well as ideas on how to better modify the instrument and/or improve it, among others. Opinions, observations and questions were welcomed from all participants. Other CAPI programing issues that had to do with skips and logics were rectified as quickly as possible, before the next day's activities.

The pre-test was a success as it provided further insight into questionnaire structure and flow, respondents' ease of comprehension and perception about questions being asked, and interviewers' ideas on how questions can be asked or outlined. In addition, it also helped the interviewers to understand the objective of the study better and familiarise themselves with administering the questionnaires using the World Bank Survey Solutions data-collection software on electronic tablets.

10.2 Questionnaire translation

After the survey instruments were finalised in English, they were translated into Hausa. To ensure that no meaning was lost during translation, the translations were carried out in everyday spoken language, as opposed to formally grammatical correct language. Furthermore, the translation was back-translated into English by an independent person for validation purposes and harmonised to convey the correct meanings

10.3 Programming and pre-testing of the electronic (CAPI) survey instruments

After the survey instruments were finalised, they were programmed electronically using CSPro. Two separate rounds of pre-testing took place to test the CAPI version of the instruments before the training, again in Hausa communities in Nasarawa State.

10.4 Field personnel

The supervisory team comprised: an OPM research manager, an OPM field manager (who was supported by two deputies), an OPM data manager, an OPM deputy data manager (who was supported by three data assistants), LGA coordinators, and fieldwork supervisors. Their responsibilities are defined below.

Name	Position	Key duties
Femi Adegoke	Research Manager	OPM Nigeria country lead; Manages the entire survey team
Babatunde Akano	Data Manager	CAPI training and programming
Adetoun Nnabugwu	Field Manager	Responsible for the field management process; Support to project manager to deliver on survey deliverables
Gloria Olisenekwu	Deputy Field Manager	Support to field manager and project manager
Eunice Atajiri-Adekanmbi	Deputy Field Manager	Support to field manager and project manager
Okechukwu Ezike	Data Assistant	Support to data manager
Ajala Stephen	Data Assistant	Support to data manager
Joshua Moriyonu	Data Assistant	Support to data manager

- The OPM research manager (Femi Adegoke) had overall responsibility for the whole data-collection process, including the security and safety of the field teams.
- The OPM field manager (Adetoun Nnabugwu) was in the field for the duration of the fieldwork and managed the field teams. She was responsible for ensuring the implementation of the quality control processes.
- The OPM data manager (Babatunde Akano) had overall responsibility for the CAPI process during fieldwork.
- There were two LGA coordinators for each of the five LGAs. They were responsible for coordinating the logistics of their teams in their LGAs. They were also responsible for establishing and maintaining good relationships with district authorities and the communities visited. Furthermore, they compiled field reports and progress updates.
- The fieldwork supervisors were tasked with maintaining good relationships with the communities visited and organising their teams on a daily basis.

- The quality assurance team were tasked with executing quality control procedures. This included sitting in on 'live' interviews to assess interviewer performance and to coach interviewers to improve where required. The quality assurance team, who were selected from among the best interviewers, were responsible for ensuring the quality of the teams' work.

Tsafe LGA had three teams due to its relatively larger sample size, while the other four LGAs had two teams each. Each team was made up of four interviewers and one team supervisor. Each of the LGAs had two or three anthro-enumerators attached to them except for Tsafe, which had four.

10.5 Training of the field teams, and piloting

The training was conducted from 15 September to 7 October 2016. The interviewers were separated into the following groups:

- Household survey interviewers (including supervisors and LGA coordinators)
- Anthropometric-enumerators
- Market and GPS survey enumerators

In order to ensure quality we trained 15% more people than was required for the fieldwork and selected the best performing ones for the field work. From the pool of household survey interviewers, some people were assigned as LGA coordinators, quality assurance officers, team supervisors and interviewers at the end of the training based on their leadership and people management skills, as well as level of understanding of the survey instrument and its administration, and were given additional training on their specific roles.

Two field pilots were conducted during the training to develop the skills and understanding of the interviewers on how they operationalise the questionnaire before their respondents.

The training was designed to teach field teams how best to administer survey instruments to their respective respondents using tablets and anthropometric equipment. This training on roles and responsibilities covered the following: the research objectives; interviewing principles and techniques; the role of interviewers – confidentiality, neutrality, questionnaire administration, probing, call-backs and substitution; household identification and finding strategy; respondent selection; logistics; and quality control. The training combined both classroom teaching and case scenarios. The various sessions included PowerPoint presentations, daily assessments, audio-visuals, break-out sessions, plenaries, role plays, mock interviews, and questions and answers. Anthropometric-enumerators were trained on the use of the anthropometric equipment as well as on how to interpret/communicate measurements taken correctly and consistently to the interviewer before the measurement is entered on to CAPI during the interviews. A detailed fieldwork manual was provided to each team and served as an in-field reference to remind the team of all issues covered during the training.

10.6 Fieldwork organisation and execution

The fieldwork started in the first week of October 2016 and lasted about seven weeks.

Advocacy visits by the LGA coordinators were made ahead of the research teams' visits to the respective traditional wards. The LGA coordinators also assessed the security of the area for the safety of the field teams in collaboration with the traditional council of the villages before any travel by the teams. In addition to building on existing relationships built during previous surveys, the coordinators submitted letters of introduction detailing the purpose of the midline survey and support required from the local government authorities. Local guides, community volunteers and traditional leaders were very helpful in identifying selected households and respondents.

The quality assurance team observed live interviews and held daily debrief sessions after each day of work. Thus, feedback and corrective measures were given to the field team almost immediately. The quality assurance team also ensured all survey procedures were strictly followed.

A weekly performance review was held by the OPM Abuja and Oxford team to systematically review data and look at critical indicators. Outliers, inconsistencies and general feedback were communicated to the quality assurance team for debrief and training where necessary.

The significant challenges and observations noted during the implementation of the CDGP midline survey are summarised below:

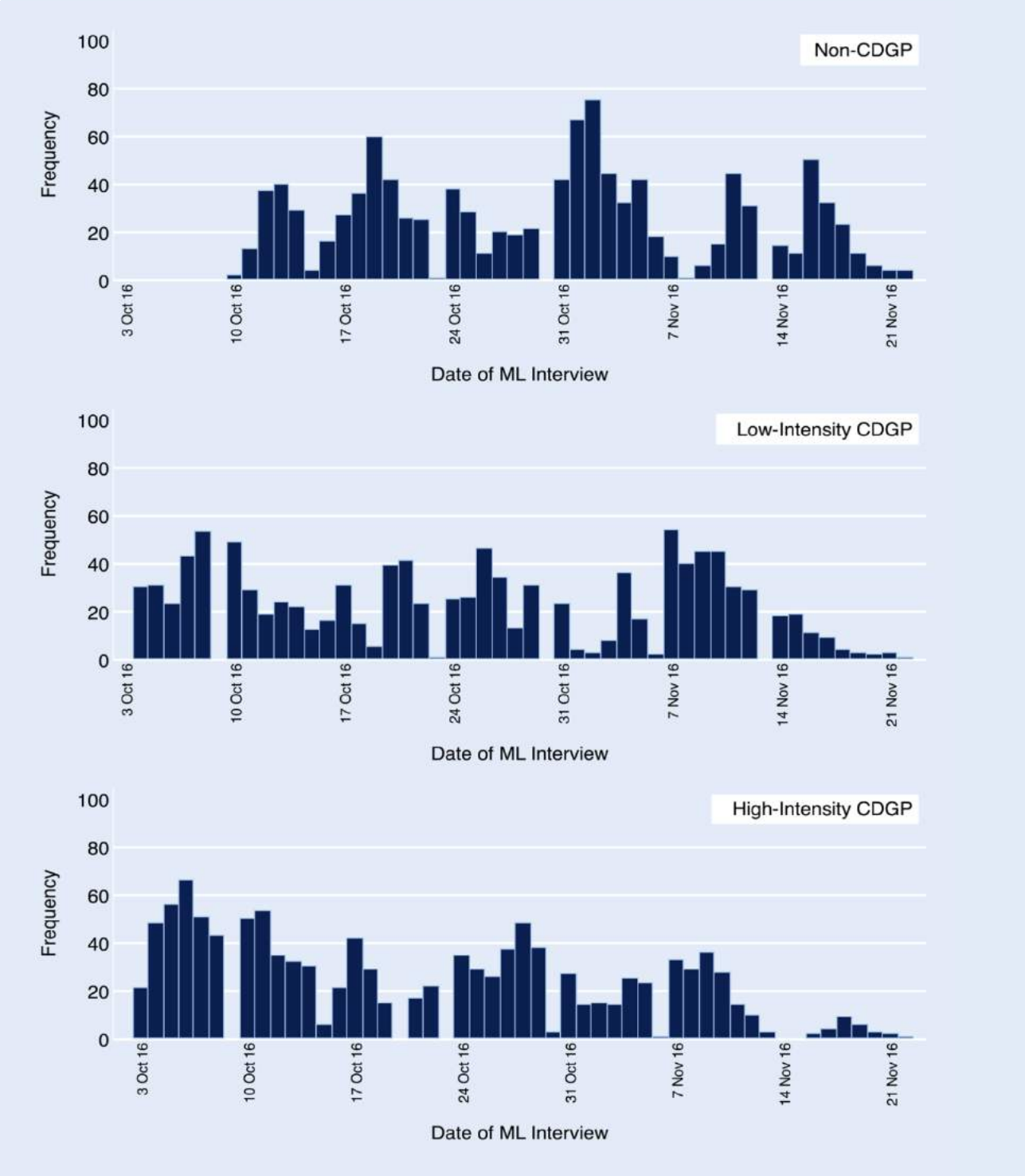
1. **Far distance and difficult terrain**: A good number of the evaluation areas visited across the study states, especially in Zamfara, were very far away from the LGA centre, so the teams had to set out very early to get to the area on time and complete assigned interviews for each day.
2. **Field staff attrition**: Four of the field staff lost their siblings during the period of this survey and had to leave the field for a period to mourn with their family and friends. The teams were re-structured to accommodate their absence before they returned to the field and continued work.
3. **Relocation and revisit:** In most of the villages visited across the five LGAs, some of the respondents were not found at the previous address identified during the baseline. This was especially the case for the index women, for one reason or another, including divorce, separation and birthing ceremonies. Sometimes, collecting relevant information on where to track the respondents was difficult.
4. **Issues with the Survey Solution server:** Synchronisation between the head office and the field team was challenging at times due to poor internet connectivity. Also, during the last days of the survey, the Survey Solution server crashed and the field team had no assignments for several days.
5. **Security challenges**: A total of 18 villages could not be visited during the data collection because of various security reasons ranging from kidnapping to cattle rustling (see Table 5 for more details).
6. **Refusals**: A reasonably large number of index men were reluctant to participate in the interview process.

Table 5 Security-challenged LGAs and villages

LGA	Number of villages that could not be visited	Comments
Tsafe	9 villages	Several reports from Save the Children desk officers, state security services and affected traditional leaders on prevalent insurgency attacks, armed robbery and rape.
Anka	8 villages	Same as above, kidnapping was also prominent.
Kirikasama	1 village	Riots and fighting in the community.

10.6.1 Timing of the fieldwork

Figure 4 Date of midline interview



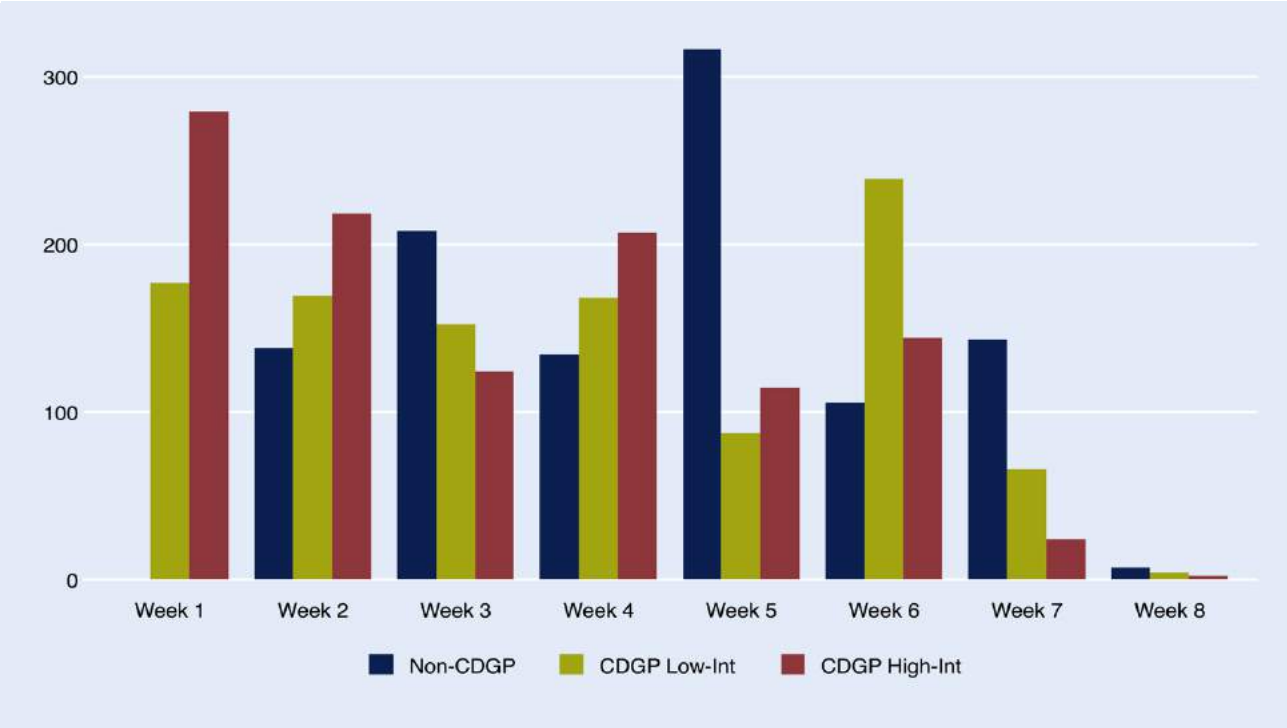
Source: CDGP midline data. Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline.

Figure 4 shows the date at which households were interviewed at midline for the non-CDGP and CDGP communities. This could be important if different households are interviewed in seasons

with very different availability of food resources, and if this differs between CDGP and non-CDGP communities. Nonetheless, the dates largely overlap: interviews in all locations began in early October 2016 and were completed within a two-month period by late November 2016. This helps ensure the comparisons we make between CDGP and non-CDGP communities are measured at approximately the same times since baseline.

However, examining the dates of household interviews in more detail, Figure 5 better highlights some of the small differences in interview timing (where we define the week of interview from the first interview). In particular, we now note that CDGP communities began to be interviewed around one week earlier than the non-CDGP communities – although this is not a large difference in absolute terms. The number of households interviewed each week then remained roughly the same across non-CDGP, low- and high-intensity BCC CDGP communities, although in week five we see another divergence – with many more non-CDGP households being interviewed then.

Figure 5 Week of interview by CDGP group



Source: CDGP midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline.

10.6.2 Collecting anthropometric data

Collecting accurate anthropometric data is challenging. In this survey we invested considerable time and effort into ensuring that the anthropometric data we collected was of the highest quality. The key measures we took in this regard were:

- having dedicated anthropometric-enumerators who were rigorously trained;
- using high-quality equipment;
- implementing an innovative multiple measurement procedure; and

- using a bespoke event calendar to better measure age.

First, all anthropometric data was collected by a dedicated anthropometric enumerator, whose sole responsibility was to collect quality anthropometric data. In this way, we were able to ensure that all anthropometric measurements were made by someone who had previous experience of using such equipment and whose sole responsibility was to take accurate measurements. Having a dedicated anthropometric enumerator also avoided the need for an excessive number of anthropometric kits and eliminated the hurried feeling interviewers typically report when taking anthropometric measurements at the end of a long household interview before rushing off to the next household.

We also implemented a multiple measurement procedure to try to improve accuracy. In summary, we took measurements twice for each person and for each variable (height and weight and MUAC) and if the two measurements were not 'close' to each other we took the measurement a third time. In the analysis we use the mean of the two closest measurements as the actual value (terming this the 'final' value). We also calculated the Z-scores in the field, using the 'final' values. If WAZ was smaller than -2 or larger than 2, or if HAZ was smaller than -2 or larger than 2, but WHZ was within two standard deviations, then we re-measured age.

The process steps are outlined below.

1. Take a first measurement (of height, weight, MUAC);
2. Take a second measurement;
3. Take a third measurement if 1 and 2 are significantly different (MUAC 5 mm, height 5 mm, weight 0.1 kg);
4. Establish the 'correct' reading as the mean of the two measurements – or the two measurements that are closest together if a third measurement was taken;
5. Calculate WAZ, HAZ and WHZ using 'correct' reading;
6. If WAZ or HAZ are outside ranges suggested by WHO for data cleaning (WHO, 2006) (outside [-6,5] and [-6,6] respectively), then re-measure age; and
7. Recalculate Z-scores using new age to determine malnourishment status of child.

The determination of the ages of children can be particularly difficult in this context. Thus, a bespoke event calendar was developed for use in this survey. An event calendar is typically used in such contexts to determine the age of the child by asking the child's mother and other members of the household to recall major events that occurred around the time of the child's birth. Such events include religious celebrations, a change in season, local elections and significant events, such as the death of an emir or a plane crash. By ascertaining the date of a number of significant events that occurred in and around the local community, an interviewer is able to triangulate the month and year in which a child was born. For this survey, an event calendar was produced specifically for northern Nigeria and was tailored to each community by asking respondents to the community questionnaire to inform the survey team of any significant community-level events, such as when the village flooded. Some households had a vaccination card and even birth certificates, but experience revealed that age determination by event calendar was more accurate as

vaccination cards were typically issued to children many months after they were actually born, especially for children not born in a health facility. Birth certificates were even more unreliable as they are typically issued much later due to the administrative and financial costs associated with getting one.

10.7 Data cleaning and analysis

Data were sent daily from the field to the OPM Abuja office where they were checked in Stata for completeness and logical inconsistencies. Any problems found were communicated immediately to the field teams so they could be rectified while the teams were still in the field.

After the midline collection phase ended, the data underwent further cleaning at University College London (UCL). Here:

1. The correct naming and labelling for the variables was checked;
2. Information from the different modules (listing, community and household) was merged together;
3. The IDs for the interviewed women and men were retraced in the main household questionnaires and certified;
4. Additional relevant indicator variables were created and labelled;
5. The data were further cross-checked in their entirety for completeness and consistency; and
6. The tables and figures in this report were produced.

11 Ethics

11.1 Ethical principles

This evaluation has, where appropriate and relevant, engaged with existing country systems and with the principle of ownership. This is an evaluation of a pilot conceived by DFID and implemented by international NGOs with the initial aim of encouraging uptake and expansion by the Jigawa and Zamfara states.

We have ensured that the evaluation fully meets DFID's Ethical Principles for Evaluation and Research, particularly in relation to ensuring strict evaluation independence and safe data handling. We have also obtained ethical approval through the Nigeria National Health Research Ethics Committee (http://nhrec.net/nhrec/) and the UCL Research Ethics Committee system (http://ethics.grad.ucl.ac.uk/).

The findings of the evaluation have been shared directly at a federal-level workshop looking at the future of social protection, as well as the state level through the state steering committees established by the programme where the initial findings were validated.

11.2 Community entrance strategy

We made preliminary visits prior to the start of fieldwork visits, to pay courtesy calls and obtain permissions at the state and LGA levels. When arriving in communities the teams first sought permission to undertake the surveys from the village head. The village heads then usually assigned the team a guide or guides to show them around the village and ensure their safety.

11.3 Obtaining consent

In order to ensure that people were fully aware of what the research was about, why we were doing it, and what participating in it would involve, interviewers were trained to provide a summary explanation that covered the following:

- why we are doing this evaluation;
- what is involved in participating: how much time respondents will be expected to participate for, and what they will be asked to do or what kinds of information they will be asked to provide;
- the benefits and risks;
- terms for withdrawal: explaining that people can drop out at any time for any reason;
- usage and confidentiality of the data;
- funding source and sponsoring institutions; and
- contact details for researchers, and how to make a complaint if needed.

We obtained informed oral consent from each person we interviewed.

11.4 Open data

The data generated by the project will be the property of DFID. However, e-Pact has exclusive rights of usage over the data for purposes of academic publication and research for a period of up to one year from the date of completion of the project and the delivery of the endline report.

During this period DFID will not publish the full data set and will not share data with any third parties for the purposes of academic research and publication. DFID may release limited data for programmatic purposes. When releasing limited data, DFID will consult with the evaluation team, to ensure that the evaluation team's exclusive rights to academic research are protected and the released data are used for purposes other than academic research and publication, ensuring that the academic research rights of the evaluation team are protected. At the end of the one-year period, or after an earlier period mutually agreed between DFID and the evaluation team, the evaluation team will make the anonymised data set publicly available. The evaluation team will duly acknowledge DFID’s financial support in any publications that result from the use of the data.

12 Evidence uptake – draft strategy

12.1 Evidence uptake objectives

The objectives of the evidence uptake strategy are to promote the sharing and use of the evidence and learning generated through the evaluation process and resultant outputs. The key components of the uptake strategy are:

- **Stakeholder engagement –** that describes how the evaluation team involves and informs stakeholders of the evaluation results;
- **Communication strategy** – that elaborates on the communication products and mechanisms communicating them; and
- **Monitoring of the uptake** – that aims to follow up with stakeholders to assess how well the communicated findings and messages were understood and utilised.

These components of the strategy are further described in sections 12.2–12.4 below.

We believe the evidence uptake strategy and the activities discussed in the next sections will help the project achieve the following **outcome level** objectives:

- Findings from the evaluation study are taken on board to improve programme implementation and strategy;
- Findings from the evaluation study are well received from policy makers and used to inform policy;
- Findings and outputs reach broad set of stakeholders

In the long-term, the **impact** we would like to see as a result would be:

- Better service delivery;
- More evidence-informed policy making.

12.2 Stakeholder engagement

This section elaborates on our strategy for engaging with the stakeholders of the programme. Its aim is to support the overall objective of the evaluation, which is to inform policy-makers of the efficacy of the programme. It acts as a conduit between OPM's workstream outputs and the stakeholders to **keep them involved and informed**, with the ultimate aim of **stimulating dialogue** at federal, state and community levels in Nigeria and with the international community on the evidence generated.

We define a stakeholder is anyone who has a 'stake', a (potential) interest, in the evidence and impact that the project will produce. **Stakeholder engagement** includes all the activities that facilitate the exchange of information among stakeholders.

As the first step, we carried out a **stakeholder mapping** and analysis to identify stakeholders (institutions and individuals) relevant to the CDGP and its evaluation that can help us achieve the

uptake objectives. This mapping is a living document that allows us to plan the first stages of our evaluation uptake strategy but will constantly evolve and become populated and updated over the life cycle of the project.

Following the stakeholder mapping, we carried out a series of **consultations to identify the needs and preferences of different set of stakeholders.** In order to meet the uptake objectives, it is important to tailor engagement language, formats and channels to the specific set of stakeholders they are directed to. The consultations helped us better understand the stakeholders and how to reach them in a way that they find useful, how they tend to acquire new information, their knowledge about the topic and the existing opportunities to engage with them.

Consultation was largely done through interviews and informal conversations with staff from DFID, Save the Children and ACF. The consultations continued during the implementation phase to validate the adequacy of the language and formats and so we could adapt our strategy accordingly.

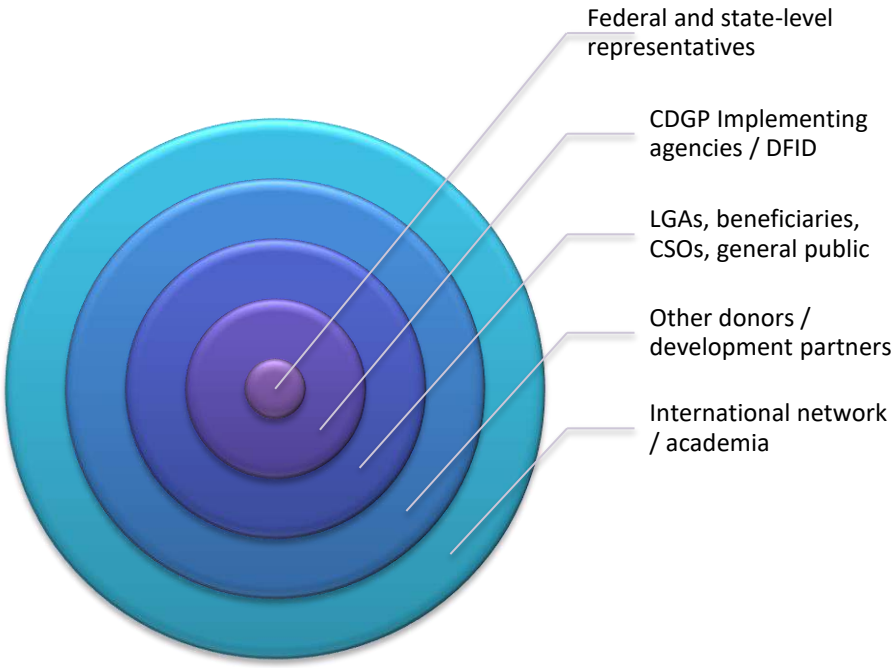
12.3 Stakeholder mapping

In broad terms the stakeholders for this evaluation, in order of importance, are as follows (Figure 6):

1. Federal/state level representatives, with federal being the top priority level;
2. Programme implementing partners (Save the Children/ACF) and DFID;
3. Targeted communities including programme beneficiaries and other community members; LGA representatives and civil society and media;
4. Other donors/development practitioners in Nigeria involved in social protection or maternal and child health and development, including the World Bank and World Food Programme; and
5. International practitioners /academic audience engaged on social protection and maternal and child health and development

A full list of stakeholders, channels for dissemination and products are summarised in Table 8**Error! Reference source not found.**.

Figure 6 The stakeholders for the CDGP evaluation



The above-mentioned stakeholders are in essence the same main stakeholders that the CDGP aims to engage with, in order to encourage and advocate for uptake of social protection programmes targeted at women and children. This said, the evaluation stakeholders go beyond these stakeholders and also aim to reach the international audience and academia engaged on social protection issues and maternal and child health and development.

Another distinction between the stakeholders of the evaluation and the programmes is the nature of the engagement. The evaluation uptake is intended at informing stakeholders of the results of the evaluation objectively and in a neutral manner. It aims to ensure that the learning stemming from the evaluation is understood and used to inform policy. It does so by providing evidence on what works and what does not, subsequently sharing this information in an accessible manner.

The evaluation does not aim to advocate for any particular stance or approach. In this perspective, the objectives of the evaluation might not perfectly coincide with the other stakeholders, including the implementing partners or donors. Nevertheless, the evaluation and the implementation agents have a common interest in that the evidence produced is used for **learning and adaptation**.

12.4 Communication strategy

The communication strategy defines how to communicate evaluation findings and, more widely, how to share learning from the evaluation to relevant stakeholders and the international social protection community.

12.4.1 Multiple, accessible and tailored dissemination products

There is an increasing demand from clients and stakeholders to **improve and innovate in terms of dissemination and communication strategies and material**, with a particular emphasis on short, accessible and engaging material that facilitates understanding and uptake. The communication strategy ensures resources and capacity exist to design communication and dissemination products that are **effective, accessible and tailored to different stakeholders and channels.**

Producing **accessible and effective communication** means tailoring language, content and channels to the needs and preferences of the different stakeholders. Different stakeholders will be interested in a specific set of the evaluation results and different channels will reach some of them more effectively than others. The products are effective provided that they facilitate a user's understanding and retention of the information. These elements form the underlying principle for developing our various communication materials.

Data visualisation is found to be very effective at facilitating the understanding and retaining of information and the use of visual tools to communicate or disseminate information will therefore be encouraged as much as possible. This has been confirmed by very positive feedback received on the use of infographics to present the CDGP baseline results. The evaluation team will keep working in that direction and make sure that the agreed key messages are translated into effective and visualised products.

In order to reach the stakeholders effectively, multiple products will be tailored to a specific set of stakeholders. For instance, to communicate effectively at the state level and with the general public, including beneficiaries and civil society organisations, the use of exclusively visual tools or translation into local languages might be required.

For each evaluation product, multiple written products will be created and shared:

- Full evaluation report
- A summary note of the evaluation
- A PowerPoint presentation
- Data visualisation briefs[17] (when applicable)

The proposed outputs of the evaluation are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Key evaluation outputs and timing

Key output	Expected date	Multiple outputs	Timeline
Quantitative Impact Evaluation			

[17] Data visualisation outputs will be employed to describe the key results from the quantitative survey (midline and endline) and the final integrated report.

Midline quantitative report	June 2017	• Four-page summary • Data visualisation summary • Blog/article • One-pager	August /September 2017
Endline quantitative report	June 2019	• Four-page summary • Data visualisation summary • Blog/article • One-pager • PowerPoint	August 2019
Qualitative Impact Evaluation			
Round II qualitative report	February 2017	• Detailed technical report • Data visualisation (combined with midline quantitative evaluation)	August / September 2017
Round III qualitative report	May 2018	• Detailed technical report • Blog/article • One-page summary • PowerPoint presentation	August 2018
Impact Evaluation Report			
Final combined impact report	June 2019	• Detailed technical report • Summary note • Data visualisation summary • Blog • PowerPoint	August 2019
Process Evaluation (PE)			
In-depth PE (Round I)	August 2015	• Detailed technical report • Combined with Midline Qualitative and Quantitative results in summary note and data visualisation	August/September 2019
In-depth PE (Round II - end of programme)	Tentatively December 2017/January2018	• Summary note • Blog/article • PowerPoint	May 2018

12.4.2 Intensify the dissemination effort

The production of accessible outputs *per se* does not ensure that the findings are understood and used and more effort needs to be done to 'bring evidence to life'. To ensure that the evaluation findings reach the relevant audiences and contribute to the evidence-informed debate on social protection in Nigeria, an active dissemination strategy is needed.

In conjunction with the CDGP, opportunities will be mapped out to disseminate widely the findings and outputs on different platforms (such as digital, press, face-to-face, national and state events).

In terms of channels, we will communicate these through existing platforms that the target audience already uses and make the most of existing events to present our work. In particular, the several working groups set up to facilitate dialogue on social protection in Nigeria represent a dynamic network of interested parties, which it will be important to contribute to.

While our priority is contributing to the national debate on social protection and promoting the use of evidence-informed policy making, in view of our commitment to building and sharing the evidence base internationally efforts will be made to communicate the results beyond Nigeria. This will be done through the publication of peer-reviewed articles and presentation at key conferences. A detailed implementation plan with specific events, publications and social media engagement are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Dissemination channels

Channel type	Details	Frequency
Digital – online repositories	• OPM website • ITAD Website • DFID portal • Other online repositories: researchgate.net; Socialprotection.org; IPC-IG	To host CDGP products when new outputs are produced
Digital – Twitter	• Set up a Twitter account to connect to key stakeholders in the social protection / nutrition / Nigeria / international network • OPM Twitter	As new products are produced
Federal events/platform	• List of relevant events at federal and state level provided and kept up to date by the CDGP programme (see Section 12.6)	Target of attendance at two events per year from OPM / CDGP team
CDGP platforms/events	• Save the Children website • Bi-annual CDGP newsletter	As products are produced Bi-annual
International event	• Academic paper • Presentation to international conference	Target of one paper and two conferences presenting CDGP evaluation work

Table 8 Research uptake plan

Stakeholder	Breakdown of audience	Desired impact (objective of sharing)[18]	Type of information	Type of product[19]	Channel for dissemination[20]
High priority for research uptake objectives					
State governments in Jigawa and Zamfara	• Ministry of Budget and Economic Affairs • Ministry of Local Government of Chieftaincy • Ministry of Woman's Affairs • Population Commission • Ministry of Health	• Programme learning and adoption. The technocrats can also use it as a tool for advocacy to convince high-level policy-makers • It can also influence the design of the federal-level safety net programme, which is ongoing at the moment	• Programme operations • Costs and sustainability • Programme impact • Engagement with activities of the programme, particularly events • Use of findings for programme design and for informing international debate	• PowerPoint presentation • Summary report • Infographics • Quarterly programme operations reports	• State steering committee meetings
State-level political figures	• State assembly • Secretary to state government • Office of the Executive Governor • State Social Assistance Coordinating Office	• To convince policy-makers of the need to take over the programme based on the impact its making	• Overview of programme objectives and operations • Evidence on impact	• Infographics • PowerPoints • Policy briefs	• Official visits and courtesy calls

[18] These are the desired impacts elaborated by the implementation partners and based on their existing knowledge management initiatives.
[19] These include outputs to be produced by the programme implementers too, such as quarterly programme operations.
[20] Channels identified by the programme, which the evaluation team will align with and participate in, as well as providing information on the programme implementation to use in other instances.

Federal government	• Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning • National Social Safety net Coordinating office • Ministry of Finance (YESSO)	• Programme learning and adoption • It can also influence the design of the federal-level social safety net programme, which is ongoing at the moment	• Detailed information on programme operations/outcomes/impact • Information on cost and sustainability	• Evaluation reports (detailed and summary) • PowerPoint presentations • Infographics	• Dissemination meetings • Round table meetings • Quarterly email update
DFID	• Abuja office • Headquarters	• Evidence on effectiveness of pilot and potential support for scale-up • Lesson learning in support of future programming and innovations	• Detailed information on programme operations/outcomes/impact • Information on cost and sustainability	• Evaluation reports (detailed and summary) • PowerPoint presentations • Infographics • Programme quarterly and annual reports • Annual reviews	• Programme meetings • Email
CDGP	• Save the Children • ACF	• Programme operations learning and readjustments • Lessons learned for future programming	• Programme operations • Impacts	• Full evaluation reports • Summary reports • PowerPoint presentations • Infographics	• Programme meetings
Medium priority for research uptake objectives					
Local government – LGA level	• TWCs	• Programme operations and impact	• Programme learning, readjustment and operations	• Summary report • Infographics • PowerPoint (in local language if possible)	• TWC quarterly meetings

Communities	• Traditional and religious leaders • Community volunteers (CVs) • Beneficiaries	• Programme operations • Programme impact	• Programme awareness • Programme learning, readjustment and operations	• Infographics • PowerPoint (in local language if possible)	• Courtesy visits • Town hall meetings • CVs' quarterly meetings
Development partners and UN agencies	• World Bank • UNICEF	• Raise awareness of pilot operations and impact • Influence future programme and support to social protection and nutrition interventions • Garner interest in support of future scale-up	• Programme objectives and operations • Programme impact • Programme costs and sustainability	• Summary evaluation reports • Programme briefs • Infographics • Detailed evaluation reports	• Round table meetings • OPM website • DFID and CDGP
Civil social and Media	• Civil society organisations • Media outlets including newspapers, radio and television	• To further enhance their understanding of social protection and also provide them with tools to promote and advocate for the programme	• Programme objectives and operations • Programme impact	• Summary evaluation reports • Programme briefs • Infographics • Case studies	• Round table meetings • OPM website • DFID and CDGP
Low priority for research uptake objectives					
International policy-makers and practitioners	• International donors • Practitioners • Sector specialists	• Contribute to international debate • Sharing of lessons and knowledge • Use findings for further research	• Programme implementation • Effectiveness and impact	• PowerPoint presentations • Full reports • Summary reports • Infographics • Policy briefs	• OPM website • Conferences • Webinars • Community of practice
Other global audience	• Academic institutions	• Contribute to international debate and global evidence on nutrition and early child development	• Programme impact, effectiveness	• Working papers • Journal article	• Academic conferences and seminars • Journal publication

12.5 Monitoring uptake

There is no single recipe for ensuring that the evidence uptake strategy will be effective and that the key messages of the evaluation work will be understood and used by stakeholders. **Monitoring engagement and uptake** will be key to understand what works and what does not, and to revising the strategy accordingly.

Mechanisms will be developed to monitor stakeholders' engagement and to understand where barriers to uptake or opportunities arise. Annual efforts to gather stories of change and **feedback by key stakeholders** will contribute to internal monitoring and the adaptation of the uptake strategy. Suggested activities include:

- Two stories of change/impact stories per round to collect evidence of how the results have been used to inform policy. Follow-up interviews with key stakeholders and research to gather stories and evidence around them.
- Keeping track of views/downloads to get a sense of the reach – who is downloading the reports / from which platforms / which formats/topics are more 'popular'.
- Supporting the CDGP to establish a newsletter / Twitter presence and using them to engage with the network of contacts/stakeholders and asking for feedback on the findings and outputs.
- Keeping track of all informal feedback received at conferences/dissemination events in an impact log[21] (see Table 9**Error! Reference source not found.**).

[21] In the Research and Policy in Development Group (RAPID) at ODI, impact logs are used to keep track of some of the direct responses that the research outputs trigger, and this in turn informs programme evaluation. An impact log is a list of the informal feedback, comments, and anecdotes that a programme receives from people who have encountered or used its research outputs. It is not a systematic way of assessing user perceptions; rather, it is a way of capturing the qualitative and non-systematic feedback on research outputs that would otherwise get lost. As the Impact Log grows longer, the cumulative effect can be valuable in assessing where and how the project or programme is triggering the most direct responses, and in informing future project/programme choices.

Table 9 The impact log template

Feedback from:	Affiliation	topic	received by:	when	where	content / link	action needed?

bilateral meetings | events | press | social media

12.6 Platforms for disseminating lessons and results from the CDGP

The table below highlights the existing platforms that can be used for dissemination of CDGP lessons and results locally in Nigeria. The use of existing platforms will ensure that key stakeholders and influencers involved in nutrition and social protection in Nigeria are reached.

Table 10 Existing platforms as potential for CDGP learning dissemination

Platform	Organisation in charge	Event timeline	Key stakeholders targeted	Potential use
Governor's Forum	Nigeria Governors' Forum Secretariat	Depends on schedule	36 governors	Good for advocacy and result dissemination
Social Protection Cross-Learning Summit	CDGP/World Bank /NASSCO	June/July 2017	Stakeholders involved in social protection, federal and state governments, and donors	Dissemination of lessons and results
National Nutrition Week	FMOH, MBNP	No set date	So far has been in Abuja	Launch key videos, media visit
World Breastfeeding Week	State MoH, FMOH	1–8 August	All states	Launch key videos, media visit
MNCH Week	State MoH, FMOH	November, May	All states	Launch key videos, media visit
Safe Motherhood Day				
Nutrition Society of Nigeria	Annual Conference/General Meeting	Usually September/October		Present abstracts or papers or case studies
Community of Practice on Social Protection.	Yet to be constituted		Donors, NGOs and Government agencies involved in social protection	
State and National Primary Health Care Development Agency National meeting	NPHCDA			

NAFDAC Week	NAFDAC			
Nigeria Network of NGOs Conference	NNNGOs	Unknown		A channel to reach out to NGOs involved in nutrition and social protection
Nutritious Food Fair	Harvest Plus Nigeria	November 2017 (potential)	Mixed stakeholders especially ones working in Agriculture and nutrition and food fortification.	Dissemination results related to nutrition
Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network	SUN			Dissemination of results on nutrition.

Source: Provided by CDGP

13 Definition and calculation of key indicators

13.1 Progress out of Poverty Index / Simple Poverty Scorecard

The PPI (Chen, Schreiner, & Woller, 2008) is a scorecard that can be used to predict the likelihood that a household's expenditure is below various poverty lines. It was derived using data from the 2003/2004 National Living Standards Survey (NLSS). Its advantages lie mainly in its simplicity: it is based on a list of 10 indirect measures that are highly correlated with per capita expenditure, and all these indicators are categorical (non-negative integers). This makes the PPI relatively easy and inexpensive to use when compared to direct survey measures of expenditure.

The PPI scorecard has been recently updated using data from the 2012/2013 General Household Panel Survey (GHPS), and has taken the name of Simple Poverty Scorecard™ (Schreiner, 2015). During the midline survey, we started collecting the new version as well. Values of this new index are not comparable to the older version, therefore we detail both of them in the results.

Table 11 PPI scorecard – 2003/4

Item		Points
1. How many members does the household have?		
	Eight or more	0
	Six or seven	6
	Five	11
	Four	14
	Three	19
	Two	30
	One	38
2. Are all household members aged six to 18 currently attending school?		
	No	0
	No members aged six to 18	7
	Yes	9
3. What is the main flooring material of the house?		
	Earth/mud or dirt/straw	0
	Wood, tile, plank, concrete, or other	4
4. What is the main roofing material of the house?		
	Mud/mud bricks	0
	Thatch (grass or straw)	3
	Wood/bamboo, corrugated iron sheets, cement/concrete, roofing tiles, or other	6
5. What is the main source of drinking water for the household?		
	Unprotected well/rain water, or untreated pipe-borne water	0
	Vendor, truck, protected well, river, lake, or pond	4
	Treated pipe-borne water, borehole/hand pump, or other	6
6. What type of toilet is used by the household?		
	Pail/bucket, covered or uncovered pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, other, or none	0
	Toilet on water, or flush to sewer or septic tank	5

7. Does any member of the household own a television?		
	No	0
	Yes	15
8. Does any member of the household own a stove?		
	No	0
	Yes	7
9. Does any member of the household own a mattress/bed?		
	No	0
	Yes	5
10. Does any member of the household own a radio?		
	No	0
	Yes	5
Source: (Chen, Schreiner, & Woller, 2008)		

Table 12 PPI scorecard – 2012/3

Item		Points
1. How many members does the household have?		
	Ten or more	0
	Eight or nine	5
	Seven	10
	Six	11
	Five	17
	Four	19
	Three	25
	One or two	32
2. How many separate rooms do the members of the household occupy (do not count bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, or garage)?		
	One	0
	Two	4
	Three	5
	Four	6
	Five or more	7
3. The roof of the main dwelling is predominantly made of what material?		
	Grass, clay tiles, asbestos or plastic sheets, or others	0
	Concrete, zinc, or iron sheets	3
4. What kind of toilet facility does the household use?		
	None, bush, pail/bucket, or other	0
	Uncovered pit latrine, or V.I.P. latrine	3
	Covered pit latrine, or toilet on water	6
	Flush to septic tank, or flush to sewage	15
5. Does the household own a gas cooker, stove (electric, gas table, or kerosene), or microwave?		
	No	0
	Yes	3
6. How many mattresses does the household own?		
	None	0

	One	6
	Two	8
	Three or more	10
7. Does the household own a TV set?		
	No	0
	Yes	8
8. How many mobile phones does the household have?		
	None	0
	One	2
	Two	5
	Three or more	7
9. Does the household own a motorbike or a car or other vehicle?		
	No	0
	Only motorbike	3
	Car (regardless of motorbike)	11
10. Does any member of this household practice any agricultural activity such as crop, livestock, or fish farming, or own land that is not cultivated? If so, does the household own any sprayers, wheelbarrows, or sickles?[+]		
	Farms or has uncultivated land, but no sprayers, wheelbarrows, or sickles	0
	Farms or has uncultivated land, and has sprayers, wheelbarrows, or sickles	3
	Does not farm nor has uncultivated land	3
Notes: [+]The CDGP midline questionnaire does not collect information on uncultivated land, so we score this item considering only farming and not considering uncultivated land. Source: (Schreiner, 2015)		

13.2 Definition of IYCF indicators

Table 13 Definition of IYCF indicators

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Note	Source
Proportion of children ever breastfed	Children aged 0–23 months that were ever breastfed	All children aged 0–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 40)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Infants aged 0–5 months who received only breast milk during the previous day and children aged 6–23 months who received breast milk, as well as solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, during the previous day	All children aged 0–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 41)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (<1h)	Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	All children aged 0–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 33)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (<24h)	Proportion of children born in the last 24 months that were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth	All children aged 0–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 33)
Exclusive breastfeeding among children aged < 6 months	Infants aged 0–5 months who received only breast milk during the previous day	All infants aged 0–5 months	Note that ORS and other medicines are allowed under exclusive breastfeeding. Nothing else is allowed, e.g. no water	(WHO, 2008, p. 34)
Continued breastfeeding at one year (aged 12–15 months)	Children aged 12–15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	All children aged 12–15 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 34)
Continued breastfeeding at two years (aged 20–23 months)	Children aged 20–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	All children aged 20–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 40)
Milk feeding frequency: Proportion of non-breastfed children (6–23 months) who received at least two milk feedings during previous day	Currently non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings during the previous day	All children aged 6–23 months who were currently not breastfed		(WHO, 2008, p. 43)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	Infants aged 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day	Infants aged 6–8 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 35)
Consumption of iron-rich or iron-fortified foods (aged 6–23 months)	Children aged 6–23 months who received an iron-rich food or a food that was specially designed for infants and young children and was fortified with iron, or a food that was fortified in the home with a product that included iron during the previous day	All children aged 6–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 39)
Minimum meal frequency (aged 6–23 months)	Breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day and non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods or milk feeds the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	All children aged 6–23 months	Minimum is defined as: two times for breastfed children aged 6–8 months, three times for breastfed children aged 9–23 months, and four times for non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months	(WHO, 2008, p. 36)
Minimum dietary diversity (≥ 4 food groups) (aged 6–23 months)	Children aged 6–23 months who received foods from >= 4 food groups during the previous day	All children aged 6–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 35)
Minimum acceptable diet (aged 6–23 months)	Breastfed children aged 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day, and	All children aged 6–23 months		(WHO, 2008, p. 37)

	non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day			
Predominant breastfeeding under six months	**Children aged 12–15 months who received only breast milk, ORS, vitamins and/or mineral supplements, water, and water-based drinks during the previous day**	**All children aged 0–5 months**		**(WHO, 2008, p. 41)**

14 All results

14.1 Description of communities

14.1.1 Community characteristics

Table 14 Shocks

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Flood								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	49.5	62	**45.2**	130	**46.2**	0.69	-0.02
							(7.22)	(0.09)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	210	17.1	62	**22.6**	130	**14.6**	**-9.62***	0.10
							(5.14)	(0.06)
% communities affected for one month or longer	210	15.7	62	**19.4**	130	**14.6**	-4.85	0.04
							(5.48)	(0.06)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access places to buy food	210	33.8	62	**21.0**	130	**30.0**	9.29	**-0.14***
							(6.26)	(0.08)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access the health facility	210	29.5	62	**21.0**	130	**23.1**	2.62	0.00
							(6.12)	(0.07)
% communities where shock made it difficult to travel outside the community	210	30.5	62	**21.0**	130	**26.9**	5.97	-0.01
							(6.13)	(0.08)
Drought or poor rains								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	61.4	62	**46.8**	130	**36.9**	-10.36	-0.03
							(6.98)	(0.08)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	208	42.8	62	**37.1**	130	**30.0**	-7.03	-0.06
							(6.79)	(0.08)
% communities affected for one month or longer	210	40.0	62	**22.6**	130	**23.1**	1.26	-0.06
							(5.55)	(0.07)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access places to buy food	210	26.2	62	**1.6**	130	**3.9**	1.91	0.05
							(2.29)	(0.04)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access the health facility	210	18.1	62	**0.0**	130	**3.9**	**3.56****	0.05
							(1.59)	(0.04)
% communities where shock made it difficult to travel outside the community	210	17.1	62	**0.0**	130	**4.6**	**4.41****	**0.07***
							(1.79)	(0.04)
Crop damage caused by pests								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	65.2	62	**74.2**	130	**72.3**	-1.70	**0.15****
							(5.86)	(0.07)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	208	40.9	62	**58.1**	130	**56.9**	-1.86	0.06
							(6.77)	(0.07)
	209	31.6	62	**41.9**	129	**39.5**	-0.69	0.03

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities affected for one month or longer							(6.98)	(0.08)
Crop damage caused by disease								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	59.0	62	**43.5**	130	**47.7**	2.41	0.11
							(6.76)	(0.08)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	209	37.3	62	**32.3**	130	**33.1**	-0.51	0.05
							(6.32)	(0.07)
% communities affected for one month or longer	209	28.2	62	**25.8**	129	**31.0**	5.82	0.06
							(6.02)	(0.08)
Curfews								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	5.2	62	**14.5**	130	**19.2**	7.17	0.09
							(4.87)	(0.06)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	210	4.3	62	**12.9**	130	**19.2**	**8.66***	0.09
							(4.86)	(0.06)
% communities affected for one month or longer	210	2.9	62	**12.9**	130	**16.1**	5.39	0.04
							(4.71)	(0.06)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access places to buy food	210	2.9	62	**6.5**	130	**8.5**	3.18	0.01
							(3.84)	(0.05)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access the health facility	210	2.9	62	**6.5**	130	**6.9**	1.36	0.01
							(3.72)	(0.04)
% communities where shock made it difficult to travel outside the community	210	2.4	62	**8.1**	130	**10.0**	3.50	-0.05
							(4.07)	(0.05)
Violence								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	20.0	62	**9.7**	130	**13.1**	4.59	0.03
							(4.77)	(0.06)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected	208	14.9	62	**9.7**	130	**8.5**	-0.49	0.07
							(4.44)	(0.05)
% communities affected for one month or longer	208	15.4	62	**6.5**	130	**10.0**	4.36	0.00
							(4.15)	(0.05)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access places to buy food	209	12.0	62	**6.5**	130	**6.2**	0.40	-0.04
							(3.73)	(0.04)
% communities where shock made it difficult to access the health facility	209	11.5	62	**3.2**	130	**6.2**	3.44	-0.01
							(3.15)	(0.04)
% communities where shock made it difficult to travel outside the community	209	12.0	62	**3.2**	130	**6.9**	4.19	-0.03
							(3.22)	(0.04)
Widespread migration into the village								
% communities affected in past 12 months	210	26.7	62	**48.4**	130	**41.5**	-7.36	0.04
							(7.49)	(0.09)
	209	3.8	62	**17.7**	130	**16.1**	-1.73	0.05

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected							(5.53)	(0.06)
% communities affected for one month or longer	208	17.8	32	**0.0**	76	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Cattle Rustling								
% communities affected in past 12 months			62	**46.8**	130	**53.1**	6.71	-0.09
							(6.76)	(0.07)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected			62	**35.5**	130	**33.9**	-1.69	-0.00
							(6.83)	(0.08)
% communities affected for one month or longer			62	**37.1**	130	**46.9**	10.73	**-0.13***
							(7.11)	(0.07)
Land disputes								
% communities affected in past 12 months			62	**4.8**	130	**6.2**	1.70	-0.04
							(3.57)	(0.04)
% communities where more than half of HHs were affected			62	**1.6**	130	**1.5**	0.06	-0.00
							(1.88)	(0.02)
% communities affected for one month or longer			62	**3.2**	130	**3.1**	0.39	-0.03
							(2.69)	(0.03)

Table 15 Community Support

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities with any other programme in operation	210	9.5	62	**45.2**	130	**47.7**	3.58	-0.10
							(6.93)	(0.08)
% communities with any programme organised by:								
Federal/Local Government			62	**12.9**	130	**17.7**	4.98	-0.03
							(5.12)	(0.07)
NGO			62	**30.6**	130	**33.1**	2.34	-0.02
							(6.84)	(0.08)
Faith Group			62	**8.1**	130	**6.2**	-1.08	**-0.11****
							(3.83)	(0.04)
Other Institution			62	**3.2**	130	**0.8**	-2.54	0.01
							(2.32)	(0.01)
% communities with any other programme of the type:								
Cash transfer			62	**3.2**	130	**7.7**	4.02	0.00
							(3.25)	(0.04)
Food transfer			62	**1.6**	130	**6.2**	**4.53***	0.05
							(2.64)	(0.04)
Education, information, or advice			62	**17.7**	130	**22.3**	4.46	-0.08
							(6.04)	(0.07)
Infrastructure			62	**37.1**	130	**39.2**	2.93	-0.12
							(6.94)	(0.08)
Other type			62	**6.5**	130	**7.7**	1.24	-0.05
							(3.88)	(0.05)

Table 16 Facilities

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities that have in the village								
Primary school	210	74.8	62	**79.0**	130	**85.4**	7.77	0.04
							(5.76)	(0.06)
Place where mobile phone can be purchased	210	17.6	62	**14.5**	130	**17.7**	3.65	-0.01
							(5.46)	(0.07)
Place where mobile credit can be purchased	210	74.3	62	**87.1**	130	**87.7**	1.38	0.02
							(5.11)	(0.06)
Market	210	70.0	62	**27.4**	130	**29.2**	2.47	0.09
							(6.68)	(0.08)
Time to walk to the nearest market:								
0-30 mins	210	71.4	62	**29.0**	130	**32.3**	3.84	0.09
							(6.86)	(0.08)
30-60 mins	210	28.6	62	**16.1**	130	**12.3**	-3.72	**-0.11***
							(5.62)	(0.06)
60-120 mins	210	0.0	62	**35.5**	130	**32.3**	-3.68	-0.08
							(7.36)	(0.09)
120+ mins	210	0.0	62	**19.4**	130	**23.1**	3.56	0.10
							(6.21)	(0.07)
Time to travel by motorcycle to the nearest market:								
0-30 mins	147	100.0	62	**75.8**	130	**66.1**	-9.04	-0.05
							(6.96)	(0.08)
30-60 mins	147	0.0	62	**17.7**	130	**29.2**	**11.42***	0.05
							(6.41)	(0.08)
60+ mins	147	0.0	62	**6.5**	130	**4.6**	-2.38	0.00
							(3.71)	(0.03)

Table 17 Health Facility

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities that have a health facility in the village	210	46.7	62	**33.9**	130	**44.6**	12.02	0.06
							(7.44)	(0.09)
Time to walk to the nearest health facility:								
0-30 mins			62	**45.2**	130	**49.2**	5.67	0.05
							(7.65)	(0.09)
30-60 mins			62	**16.1**	130	**20.0**	4.39	0.01
							(5.79)	(0.07)
60-120 mins			62	**25.8**	130	**21.5**	-5.39	-0.10
							(6.63)	(0.07)
120+ mins			62	**12.9**	130	**7.7**	-6.28	0.01
							(4.74)	(0.05)
Time to travel by motorcycle to the nearest health facility:								
0-30 mins			62	**77.4**	130	**83.1**	7.50	-0.00
							(5.80)	(0.07)
30-60 mins			62	**12.9**	130	**12.3**	-2.01	-0.02
							(4.98)	(0.06)
60+ mins			62	**9.7**	130	**4.6**	-5.48	0.02
							(4.30)	(0.04)
% health facilities where services are available:								
Antenatal care	209	80.4	61	**83.6**	130	**90.0**	5.77	0.04
							(5.22)	(0.05)
Postnatal care	209	82.3	59	**84.8**	120	**80.8**	-4.90	0.07
							(5.97)	(0.08)
Delivery of babies	210	69.0	60	**75.0**	128	**71.1**	-5.11	0.06
							(6.48)	(0.08)
Immunisations	210	95.7	61	**96.7**	127	**97.6**	0.65	**-0.05***
							(2.72)	(0.03)
Healthy diet counselling	205	86.8	56	**73.2**	110	**89.1**	**13.76****	-0.03
							(5.95)	(0.06)
% health facilities where staff are available:								
Doctor	204	34.8	57	**35.1**	125	**42.4**	6.47	-0.09
							(7.20)	(0.09)
Nurse or midwife	207	74.4	59	**54.2**	122	**55.7**	1.32	0.00
							(7.67)	(0.09)
Community health extension worker (CHEW)	203	94.1	59	**96.6**	127	**97.6**	0.52	0.02
							(2.68)	(0.03)

Table 18 Mobile Coverage

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% communities with MTN coverage	210	83.8	62	**91.9**	130	**84.6**	-6.56	-0.06
							(4.71)	(0.06)
% covers most places in the village			57	**50.9**	110	**57.3**	4.67	-0.07
							(7.74)	(0.09)
% covers around half the village			57	**15.8**	110	**14.6**	-1.34	-0.00
							(5.98)	(0.07)
% covers only a few places in the village			57	**33.3**	110	**28.2**	-3.33	0.07
							(7.24)	(0.09)
% communities with good signal			57	**33.3**	110	**28.2**	-3.33	0.07
							(7.24)	(0.09)
% communities with GLO coverage	210	56.7	62	**66.1**	129	**62.0**	-5.43	-0.01
							(7.14)	(0.09)
% covers most places in the village			41	**29.3**	80	**25.0**	-4.02	-0.13
							(8.58)	(0.10)
% covers around half the village			41	**19.5**	80	**16.2**	-2.83	-0.13
							(7.14)	(0.08)
% covers only a few places in the village			41	**51.2**	80	**58.8**	6.85	**0.26****
							(9.82)	(0.11)
% communities with good signal			41	**51.2**	80	**58.8**	6.85	**0.26****
							(9.82)	(0.11)
% communities with Air-tel coverage	210	72.4	62	**95.2**	130	**84.6**	**-9.62****	-0.02
							(4.07)	(0.06)
% covers most places in the village			59	**44.1**	110	**45.5**	1.98	-0.05
							(7.85)	(0.09)
% covers around half the village			59	**16.9**	110	**14.6**	-2.27	-0.03
							(5.97)	(0.07)
% covers only a few places in the village			59	**39.0**	110	**40.0**	0.29	0.08
							(7.86)	(0.09)
% communities with good signal			59	**39.0**	110	**40.0**	0.29	0.08
							(7.86)	(0.09)
% communities with Eti-Salat coverage	209	45.9	62	**67.7**	129	**65.1**	-2.56	-0.05
							(7.27)	(0.08)
% covers most places in the village			42	**23.8**	84	**25.0**	1.09	**-0.33****
							(8.14)	(0.09)
% covers around half the village			42	**26.2**	84	**11.9**	**-13.50***	-0.02
							(7.51)	(0.07)
% covers only a few places in the village			42	**50.0**	84	**63.1**	12.41	**0.35****
							(9.00)	(0.10)
% communities with good signal			42	**50.0**	84	**63.1**	12.41	**0.35****
							(9.00)	(0.10)

Table 19 Distances

	Midline				Difference between CDGP and non-CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Distance from closest health facility (km – straight line)	61	**1.44** (1.53)	124	**1.54** (1.52)	0.13 (0.24)	0.01 (0.27)
% Communities whose distance from closest health facility is:						
Under 1 km	61	**57.4**	124	**54.0**	-3.51 (7.81)	3.71 (9.12)
1 to 5 km	61	**39.3**	124	**44.4**	4.79 (7.72)	-3.61 (9.08)
More than 5 km	61	**3.3**	124	**1.6**	-1.28 (2.57)	-0.10 (2.44)
Distance from closest market (km – straight line)	61	**1.86** (2.38)	124	**2.26** (2.36)	0.37 (0.36)	-0.67 (0.42)
% Communities whose distance from closest market is:						
Under 1 km	61	**54.1**	124	**46.8**	-6.39 (7.53)	14.13 (9.24)
1 to 5 km	61	**32.8**	124	**37.9**	4.39 (7.50)	-13.85 (9.01)
More than 5 km	61	**13.1**	124	**15.3**	2.00 (5.43)	-0.28 (6.21)

Notes: Distances reported in this table are geodesic distances, i.e. they use mathematical approximations to take into account the earth's curvature. They are computed using the STATA program *geodist* (Picard, 2010).

14.2 Market items

Table 20 Market Item Availability

	Midline				Effect of CDGP
	Non-CDGP		CDGP		
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)
% communities where the closest market had availability of the following items when visited:					
Maize	62	**54.8**	129	**53.5**	-1.35 (7.78)
Millet	62	**80.7**	129	**74.4**	-6.23 (6.34)
Sorghum	62	**29.0**	129	**35.7**	6.63 (7.20)
Rice	62	**72.6**	129	**72.1**	-0.49 (6.96)
Wheat	62	**6.5**	129	**3.1**	-3.35 (3.49)
Irish Potatoes	62	**1.6**	129	**1.6**	-0.06 (1.95)
Sweet Potatoes	62	**22.6**	129	**27.1**	4.55 (6.62)

Yams	62	**17.7**	129	**19.4**	1.64
					(5.99)
Tomatoes	62	**50.0**	129	**45.0**	-5.04
					(7.79)
Green Pepper	62	**54.8**	127	**53.5**	-1.30
					(7.76)
Medium Size Pepper	62	**56.5**	129	**58.9**	2.46
					(7.69)
Small Size Pepper	62	**71.0**	129	**65.1**	-5.85
					(7.19)
Onions	62	**50.0**	129	**46.5**	-3.49
					(7.76)
Mangoes	61	**1.6**	129	**1.6**	-0.09
					(1.97)
Oranges	62	**35.5**	127	**36.2**	0.74
					(7.46)
Watermelon	62	**38.7**	129	**39.5**	0.83
					(7.63)
Chicken Eggs	62	**53.2**	129	**55.8**	2.59
					(7.78)
Guinea Fowl Eggs	62	**45.2**	129	**30.2**	**-14.93****
					(7.53)
Lamb Meat	62	**27.4**	129	**34.1**	6.69
					(7.12)
Cow Meat	62	**24.2**	129	**21.7**	-2.49
					(6.58)
Beans	62	**66.1**	129	**72.1**	5.96
					(7.24)
Groundnuts	62	**32.3**	129	**33.3**	1.08
					(7.33)
Milk	62	**50.0**	129	**47.3**	-2.71
					(7.80)
Butter	62	**6.5**	129	**9.3**	2.85
					(4.06)
Cheese	58	**0.0**	125	**0.0**	0.00
					(0.00)
Water sachet	62	**77.4**	129	**78.3**	0.88
					(6.43)
Vegetable oil	62	**95.2**	129	**93.0**	-2.14
					(3.55)
Palm oil	62	**83.9**	129	**88.4**	4.50
					(5.49)
Salt	62	**96.8**	129	**96.9**	0.13
					(2.73)
Sugar	62	**85.5**	129	**86.1**	0.56
					(5.43)
Honey	62	**4.8**	129	**5.4**	0.59
					(3.40)
Chicken	62	**32.3**	128	**40.6**	8.37
					(7.44)
Guinea Fowl	62	**25.8**	129	**31.0**	5.20
					(6.98)

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using data collected by the market survey teams. A census of 96 markets was visited in the CDGP areas, where availability and unit prices were surveyed. Each community in the CDGP sample was then matched with data from its closest market, so results in this table are presented at the community level.

Table 21 Market item prices

	Midline				Effect of CDGP
	Non-CDGP		CDGP		
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)
% communities where the closest market had availability of the following items when visited:					
Maize (NGN/kg)	34	**116.4** (13.5)	69	**121.3** (27.2)	4.93 (4.02)
Millet (NGN/kg)	50	**7501.6** (52311.2)	96	**11673.1** (64695.3)	4171.49 (9907.46)
Sorghum (NGN/kg)	18	**22362.4** (94245.9)	46	**26217.4** (99820.1)	3854.99 (26454.05)
Rice (NGN/kg)	45	**247.8** (58.5)	93	**296.8** (243.0)	**49.04*** (26.67)
Wheat (NGN/kg)	4	**358.8** (0.2)	4	**358.9** (0.2)	0.08 (0.12)
Irish Potatoes (NGN/kg)	1	**186.0** (.)	2	**186.0** (0.0)	0.00 (0.00)
Sweet Potatoes (NGN/kg)	14	**66.5** (34.0)	35	**67.5** (30.3)	0.99 (10.32)
Yams (NGN/medium sized piece)	11	**395.5** (155.7)	25	**358.0** (155.9)	-37.45 (55.75)
Tomatoes (NGN/kg)	31	**183.9** (295.1)	58	**103.9** (80.2)	-79.96 (53.79)
Green Pepper (NGN/kg)	34	**434.0** (865.0)	68	**343.8** (370.9)	-90.17 (154.33)
Medium Size Pepper (NGN/kg)	35	**3114.2** (16858.9)	76	**4254.2** (19539.3)	1140.04 (3616.87)
Small Size Pepper (NGN/kg)	44	**10091.2** (60149.1)	84	**15457.9** (74457.3)	5366.75 (12166.27)
Onions (NGN/kg)	31	**347.3** (609.4)	60	**357.3** (612.0)	10.07 (134.65)
Mangoes (NGN/kg)	1	**111.1** (.)	2	**111.1** (0.0)	0.00 (0.00)
Oranges (NGN/kg)	22	**156.5** (239.5)	46	**155.2** (231.9)	-1.35 (61.18)
Watermelon (NGN/kg)	24	**8385.8** (31836.8)	51	**11812.5** (36846.7)	3426.78 (8284.99)
Chicken Eggs (NGN/egg)	33	**35.3** (14.4)	72	**37.1** (13.3)	1.78 (2.95)
Guinea Fowl Eggs (NGN/egg)	28	**19.6** (5.1)	39	**19.8** (4.2)	0.12 (1.17)
Lamb Meat (NGN/kg)	17	**962.6** (449.4)	44	**1051.2** (508.9)	88.60 (134.30)
Cow Meat (NGN/kg)	15	**1209.9** (1105.6)	28	**1215.5** (1145.9)	5.54 (356.64)
Beans (NGN/kg)	41	**12391.7** (78055.4)	93	**16333.1** (88783.7)	3941.44 (15245.98)
Groundnuts (NGN/kg)	20	**297.6**	43	**291.4**	-6.24

		(65.4)		(58.3)	(17.11)
Milk (NGN/L)	31	**167.6**	61	**182.6**	14.99
		(45.6)		(69.8)	(12.12)
Butter (NGN/kg)	4	**1459.1**	12	**1336.1**	-123.03
		(482.7)		(514.0)	(270.16)
Cheese (NGN/kg)	0	**.**	0	**.**	
		(.)		(.)	
Water sachet (NGN/sachet)	48	**8.71**	101	**8.90**	0.19
		(6.82)		(6.54)	(1.18)
Vegetable oil (NGN/L)	59	**610.3**	120	**620.5**	10.23
		(78.4)		(75.5)	(12.31)
Palm oil (NGN/L)	52	**625.8**	114	**631.9**	6.15
		(129.1)		(108.8)	(20.59)
Salt (NGN/kg)	60	**97.5**	125	**107.7**	10.16
		(41.7)		(147.0)	(14.22)
Sugar (NGN/kg)	53	**504.6**	111	**563.3**	58.68
		(147.3)		(600.5)	(60.55)
Honey (NGN/L)	3	**1580.0**	7	**2252.2**	672.25
		(209.9)		(1642.1)	(651.90)
Chicken (NGN/chicken)	20	**872.5**	52	**881.7**	9.23
		(222.1)		(243.1)	(60.15)
Guinea Fowl (NGN/fowl)	16	**1193.8**	40	**1110.0**	-83.75
		(176.9)		(247.9)	(58.77)

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using data collected by the market survey teams. A census of 96 markets was visited in the CDGP areas, where availability and unit prices were surveyed. Each community in the CDGP sample was then matched with data from its closest market, so results in this table are presented at the community level.

14.3 Access to CDGP Behaviour Change Communication activities

Table 22 Low-Intensity BCC, Women

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
In the past two years, have you seen any poster in your community or health facility about feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after yourself during your pregnancy?	1009	42.8%	1026	72.7%	1082	74.0%	0.013
What did these posters say?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	432	23.1%	746	42.5%	801	48.8%	0.063**
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	432	11.1%	746	13.9%	801	13.2%	-0.007
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	432	15.0%	746	24.1%	801	22.6%	-0.015
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	432	19.2%	746	22.8%	801	24.6%	0.018
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	432	16.2%	746	15.3%	801	19.6%	0.043
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	432	23.4%	746	24.5%	801	23.6%	-0.009
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	432	4.4%	746	5.1%	801	7.4%	0.023*
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	432	29.9%	746	47.6%	801	52.4%	0.048*
Mentioned none of the above	432	33.3%	746	14.7%	801	11.2%	-0.035*
In the past two years, have you heard any programme or advert on the radio	1009	30.9%	1026	47.2%	1082	44.2%	-0.030

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
talking about feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after yourself during your pregnancy?							
How many times did you hear such programmes or adverts?							
Too Many to Count	312	37.2%	484	37.8%	478	33.1%	-0.048
DK	312	9.9%	484	5.4%	478	8.4%	0.030**
How Many Times Heard Radio Programmes or Ads	165	3.170 (1.843)	275	3.575 (2.694)	280	3.796 (3.121)	0.222
What did the programmes or adverts say?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	312	30.8%	484	40.5%	478	40.2%	-0.003
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	312	10.3%	484	13.0%	478	11.3%	-0.017
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	312	15.1%	484	19.0%	478	18.8%	-0.002
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	312	28.2%	484	31.4%	478	32.8%	0.014
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	312	32.7%	484	25.8%	478	24.1%	-0.018
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	312	32.4%	484	33.3%	478	28.5%	-0.048
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	312	3.8%	484	5.4%	478	7.5%	0.022
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	312	35.3%	484	44.8%	478	44.6%	-0.003
Mentioned none of the above	312	15.4%	484	10.3%	478	10.7%	0.003
In the past two years, have you taken part to any health talk in your community? By this I mean meetings in a public place where someone (usually the CHEW) talks about healthy food and nutrition, give advice on feeding or looking after yourself or your children.	1009	9.7%	1026	54.7%	1082	53.3%	-0.014
How many times did you see or take part to these health talks?							
Too Many to Count	98	7.1%	561	14.6%	577	19.9%	0.053
DK	98	0.0%	561	2.3%	577	1.6%	-0.008
How Many Times Took Part in Health Talks	91	2.780 (2.951)	466	4.015 (3.995)	453	5.183 (4.750)	1.168***
What did you learn in these talks?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	98	21.4%	561	39.4%	577	45.8%	0.064**
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	98	9.2%	561	14.3%	577	15.9%	0.017
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	98	16.3%	561	31.0%	577	29.8%	-0.012
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	98	43.9%	561	42.8%	577	41.8%	-0.010
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	98	29.6%	561	22.1%	577	20.1%	-0.020
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	98	13.3%	561	17.3%	577	20.6%	0.033
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	98	6.1%	561	11.6%	577	9.4%	-0.022
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	98	39.8%	561	62.9%	577	67.9%	0.050*
Mentioned none of the above	98	12.2%	561	7.0%	577	5.7%	-0.012
In the past two years, have you taken part to any food demonstration in your community? By this I mean meetings where people would show how to cook nutritious food for you and your children.	1009	5.1%	1026	68.9%	1082	68.9%	-0.001
How many times did you see or take part in these food demonstrations?							

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Too Many to Count	51	0.0%	707	4.2%	745	7.0%	0.027
DK	51	0.0%	707	0.7%	745	0.4%	-0.003
How Many Times Took Part in Food Demos	51	2.118 (1.395)	672	2.897 (1.885)	690	2.951 (2.244)	0.053
In the past two years, have you received on your mobile phone any pre-recorded voice messages or SMS about feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after yourself during your pregnancy?	73	35.6%	855	42.7%	901	35.8%	-0.068
How many times have you received these messages?							
How Many Times Received Messages: Too Many to Count	26	23.1%	365	25.5%	323	20.1%	-0.054
How Many Times Received Messages: DK	26	0.0%	365	4.4%	323	5.6%	0.012
How Many Times Received Messages	19	3.316 (2.136)	256	7.617 (61.574)	240	8.058 (63.596)	0.441
What did these messages say?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	26	53.8%	365	54.5%	323	50.5%	-0.041
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	26	50.0%	365	17.0%	323	12.4%	-0.046
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	26	34.6%	365	20.0%	323	15.2%	-0.048
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	26	38.5%	365	34.8%	323	33.7%	-0.010
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	26	15.4%	365	11.2%	323	14.6%	0.033
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	26	7.7%	365	12.3%	323	10.5%	-0.018
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	26	3.8%	365	5.8%	323	4.0%	-0.017
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	26	46.2%	365	36.2%	323	36.8%	0.007
Mentioned none of the above	26	0.0%	365	15.6%	323	16.1%	0.005

Notes: †Significance: * = 10%, ** = 5%, *** = 1%. The last column reports the difference between the high and low intensity communities. Significance test are carried out by OLS regressions with LGA fixed effects and standard errors clustered at the PSU level. Definitions of the key BCC messages are discussed in the main report, see Box 1 in Volume I.

Table 23 Low-Intensity BCC, Women by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Exposure to posters							
All	1009	42.8%	1026	72.7%	1082	74.%	0.013
Jigawa	394	57.9%	457	86.4%	438	84.5%	-0.019
Zamfara	615	33.2%	569	61.7%	644	66.9%	0.052
Exposure to radio programmes/ads							
All	1009	30.9%	1026	47.2%	1082	44.2%	-0.030
Jigawa	394	28.7%	457	51.4%	438	48.4%	-0.030
Zamfara	615	32.4%	569	43.8%	644	41.3%	-0.025
Exposure to Health Talks							
All	1009	9.7%	1026	54.7%	1082	53.3%	-0.014

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Jigawa	394	10.2%	457	73.3%	438	72.6%	-0.007
Zamfara	615	9.4%	569	39.7%	644	40.2%	0.005
Exposure to food demonstrations							
All	1009	5.1%	1026	68.9%	1082	68.9%	-0.001
Jigawa	394	4.8%	457	86.7%	438	86.5%	-0.002
Zamfara	615	5.2%	569	54.7%	644	56.8%	0.021
Exposure to SMS or voice messages							
All	73	35.6%	855	42.7%	901	35.8%	-0.068
Jigawa	23	26.1%	430	55.3%	407	58.2%	0.029
Zamfara	50	40.0%	425	29.9%	494	17.4%	-0.125***

Table 24 Low-Intensity BCC, Husbands

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
In the past two years, have you seen any poster in your community or health facility about feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after women during pregnancy?	621	37.4%	642	60.6%	675	61.2%	0.006
What did these posters say?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	232	23.3%	389	23.9%	413	25.4%	0.015
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	232	9.5%	389	11.3%	413	6.8%	-0.045**
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	232	13.4%	389	16.5%	413	9.7%	-0.068**
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	232	19.4%	389	18.8%	413	23.2%	0.045
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	232	21.6%	389	18.5%	413	21.3%	0.028
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	232	27.2%	389	20.8%	413	21.3%	0.005
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	232	3.0%	389	3.1%	413	2.4%	-0.007
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	232	25.4%	389	36.2%	413	33.7%	-0.026
Mentioned none of the above	232	37.9%	389	30.3%	413	31.0%	0.007
In the past two years, have you heard any programme or advert on the radio talking about feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after women during pregnancy?	621	54.1%	642	65.9%	675	63.6%	-0.023
How many times did you hear such programmes or adverts?							
Too Many to Count	336	50.0%	423	55.8%	429	50.3%	-0.054
DK	336	8.9%	423	4.7%	429	3.5%	-0.012
How Many Times Heard Radio Programmes or Ads	138	5.152 (5.501)	167	4.401 (2.796)	196	4.791 (5.257)	0.390
What did the programmes or adverts say?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	336	29.8%	423	35.0%	429	33.6%	-0.014
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	336	9.8%	423	13.7%	429	6.5%	-0.072***

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	336	13.7%	423	15.1%	429	13.1%	-0.021
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	336	36.6%	423	33.6%	429	32.2%	-0.014
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	336	36.6%	423	31.4%	429	29.8%	-0.016
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	336	40.2%	423	35.0%	429	33.1%	-0.019
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	336	5.4%	423	4.7%	429	5.6%	0.009
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	336	36.9%	423	44.4%	429	41.3%	-0.032
Mentioned none of the above	336	12.2%	423	11.1%	429	11.9%	0.008
In the past two years, have you taken part to any health talk in your community? By this I mean meetings in a public place where someone (usually the CHEW) talks about healthy food and nutrition, give advice on feeding or looking after women or children.	621	11.3%	642	24.9%	675	23.7%	-0.012
How many times did you see or take part to these health talks?							
Too Many to Count	70	8.6%	160	7.5%	160	7.5%	0.000
DK	70	0.0%	160	0.0%	160	0.6%	0.006
How Many Times Took Part in Health Talks	64	2.938 (1.825)	148	2.919 (3.127)	147	3.116 (4.209)	0.197
What did you learn in these talks?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	70	8.6%	160	26.3%	160	22.5%	-0.038
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	70	7.1%	160	11.3%	160	10.6%	-0.006
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	70	8.6%	160	16.3%	160	9.4%	-0.069*
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	70	45.7%	160	50.0%	160	41.2%	-0.088
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	70	34.3%	160	30.6%	160	34.4%	0.037
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	70	18.6%	160	23.7%	160	18.1%	-0.056
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	70	4.3%	160	5.6%	160	3.8%	-0.019
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	70	30.0%	160	42.5%	160	50.0%	0.075
Mentioned none of the above	70	20.0%	160	14.4%	160	15.0%	0.006
In the past two years, have you taken part to any food demonstration in your community? By this I mean meetings where people would show how to cook nutritious food for you and your children.	621	0.6%	642	5.0%	675	5.2%	0.002
How many times did you see or take part in these food demonstrations?							
Too Many to Count	4	0.0%	32	6.3%	35	2.9%	-0.034
DK	4	0.0%	32	0.0%	35	0.0%	0.000
How Many Times Took Part in Food Demos	4	4.250 (2.062)	30	6.233 (17.278)	34	2.794 (3.574)	-3.439

Notes: Definitions of the key BCC messages are discussed in the main report, see Box 1 in Volume I..

Table 25 Low-Intensity BCC, Husbands by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Exposure to posters							
All	621	37.4%	642	60.6%	675	61.2%	0.006
Jigawa	227	38.8%	282	67.0%	268	69.8%	0.028
Zamfara	394	36.5%	360	55.6%	407	55.5%	-0.001
Exposure to radio programmes/ads							
All	621	54.1%	642	65.9%	675	63.6%	-0.023
Jigawa	227	58.1%	282	69.5%	268	67.5%	-0.020
Zamfara	394	51.8%	360	63.1%	407	60.9%	-0.022
Exposure to Health Talks							
All	621	11.3%	642	24.9%	675	23.7%	-0.012
Jigawa	227	9.7%	282	29.1%	268	29.9%	0.008
Zamfara	394	12.2%	360	21.7%	407	19.7%	-0.020
Exposure to food demonstrations							
All	621	0.6%	642	5.0%	675	5.2%	0.002
Jigawa	227	0.9%	282	6.4%	268	5.6%	-0.008
Zamfara	394	0.5%	360	3.9%	407	4.9%	0.010

Table 26 High-Intensity BCC, Women

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
In the past two years, have you ever participated in any small group meeting or discussion (usually less than 15 people) where you discuss some topics using showcards like these?	1009	6.1%	1026	51.0%	1082	63.1%	0.121***
How many times did you participate in these meetings?							
DK	62	0.0%	523	0.8%	683	1.5%	0.007
Too Many to Count	62	17.7%	523	15.7%	683	22.7%	0.070*
How Many Times Participated in Meetings	51	4.039 (4.530)	436	4.209 (3.490)	518	5.253 (5.178)	1.044**
What did you talk about during these meetings?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	62	50.0%	523	53.0%	683	57.1%	0.041
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	62	24.2%	523	19.9%	683	21.5%	0.016
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	62	46.8%	523	34.8%	683	35.4%	0.006
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	62	56.5%	523	44.9%	683	37.8%	-0.072**
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	62	22.6%	523	17.8%	683	18.2%	0.004
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	62	27.4%	523	22.8%	683	21.7%	-0.011
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	62	12.9%	523	9.2%	683	9.8%	0.006

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	62	62.9%	523	62.9%	683	67.6%	0.047
Mentioned none of the above	62	3.2%	523	5.7%	683	4.5%	-0.012
To your knowledge, is one-to-one counselling available in your community? By this, I mean that you can request to meet a Community Volunteer face to face to discuss issues related to feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after yourself during your pregnancy.							
Yes, it is available	1009	5.8%	1026	36.6%	1082	43.0%	0.063**
No, it is not available	1009	67.0%	1026	33.4%	1082	26.2%	-0.072*
Don't know if it is available	1009	27.2%	1026	29.9%	1082	30.8%	0.009
Have you yourself ever tried accessing a one-to-one meeting?	1009	1.3%	1026	14.0%	1082	15.9%	0.019
Why have you never tried?							
Did not need it	46	71.7%	232	72.4%	293	75.1%	0.027
Did not know how to request a meeting	46	13.0%	232	15.1%	293	11.6%	-0.035
Thought it would be useless	46	4.3%	232	3.4%	293	7.8%	0.044
Was not allowed	46	2.2%	232	3.9%	293	2.4%	-0.015
Other (specify)	46	2.2%	232	4.3%	293	1.4%	-0.029*
Don't know	46	6.5%	232	3.0%	293	4.1%	0.011
Have you been able to obtain one-to-one counselling once you requested it?	1009	1.1%	1026	12.3%	1082	15.5%	0.032**
Why have you not been able to obtain it?							
CV was not available	2	0.0%	18	33.3%	4	50.0%	0.167
Was not allowed	2	0.0%	18	38.9%	4	0.0%	-0.389
CV could not meet in a suitable place	2	50.0%	18	5.6%	4	25.0%	0.194
Other (specify)	2	50.0%	18	11.1%	4	25.0%	0.139
Don't know	2	0.0%	18	11.1%	4	0.0%	-0.111
What did you discuss in these meetings?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	11	36.4%	126	40.5%	168	31.5%	-0.089
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	11	9.1%	126	8.7%	168	11.3%	0.026
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	11	18.2%	126	36.5%	168	25.6%	-0.109*
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	11	9.1%	126	27.0%	168	26.2%	-0.008
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	11	45.5%	126	19.0%	168	17.3%	-0.018
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	11	18.2%	126	26.2%	168	20.8%	-0.054
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	11	0.0%	126	9.5%	168	9.5%	0.000
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	11	27.3%	126	46.0%	168	44.6%	-0.014
Mentioned none of the above	11	45.5%	126	7.9%	168	7.1%	-0.008

Notes: Definitions of the key BCC messages are discussed in the main report, see Box 1 in Volume I..

Table 27 High-Intensity BCC, Women by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Participation in small group meetings							
All	1009	6.1%	1026	51.0%	1082	63.1%	0.121***
Jigawa	394	4.6%	457	67.8%	438	78.3%	0.105*
Zamfara	615	7.2%	569	37.4%	644	52.8%	0.154***
Availability of 1:1 counselling							
Yes – All	1009	5.8%	1026	36.6%	1082	43.0%	0.063**
Yes – Jigawa	394	3.6%	457	58.9%	438	61.9%	0.030
Yes – Zamfara	615	7.3%	569	18.8%	644	30.1%	0.113**
No – All	1009	67.0%	1026	33.4%	1082	26.2%	-0.072*
No – Jigawa	394	77.2%	457	12.7%	438	12.3%	-0.004
No – Zamfara	615	60.5%	569	50.1%	644	35.7%	-0.144**
DK – All	1009	27.2%	1026	29.9%	1082	30.8%	0.009
DK – Jigawa	394	19.3%	457	28.4%	438	25.8%	-0.026
DK – Zamfara	615	32.2%	569	31.1%	644	34.2%	0.031
Tried accessing 1:1 counselling							
All	1009	1.3%	1026	14.0%	1082	15.9%	0.019
Jigawa	394	0.8%	457	23.9%	438	23.1%	-0.008
Zamfara	615	1.6%	569	6.2%	644	11.0%	0.048**
Able to obtain 1:1 counselling							
All	1009	1.1%	1026	12.3%	1082	15.5%	0.032**
Jigawa	394	0.8%	457	20.4%	438	22.4%	0.020
Zamfara	615	1.3%	569	5.8%	644	10.9%	0.051**

Table 28 High-Intensity BCC, Husbands

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
In the past two years, have you ever participated in any small group meeting or discussion (usually less than 15 people) where you discuss some topics using showcards like these?	621	2.6%	642	12.0%	675	9.9%	-0.021
How many times did you participate in these meetings?							
DK	16	0.0%	77	1.3%	67	0.0%	-0.013
Too Many to Count	16	0.0%	77	9.1%	67	7.5%	-0.016
How Many Times Participated in Meetings	16	2.313 (1.195)	69	2.087 (1.358)	62	3.339 (3.942)	1.252**
What did you talk about during these meetings?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	16	12.5%	77	32.5%	67	35.8%	0.034
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	16	12.5%	77	22.1%	67	20.9%	-0.012

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	16	12.5%	77	19.5%	67	14.9%	-0.046
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	16	37.5%	77	41.6%	67	38.8%	-0.028
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	16	31.3%	77	35.1%	67	32.8%	-0.022
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	16	31.3%	77	31.2%	67	31.3%	0.002
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	16	6.3%	77	6.5%	67	4.5%	-0.020
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	16	31.3%	77	46.8%	67	47.8%	0.010
Mentioned none of the above	16	18.8%	77	20.8%	67	16.4%	-0.044
To your knowledge, is one-to-one counselling available in your community? By this, I mean that you can request to meet a Community Volunteer face to face to discuss issues related to feeding or looking after your children, or about looking after yourself during your pregnancy.							
Yes, it is available	621	7.1%	642	29.6%	675	32.6%	0.030
No, it is not available	621	62.2%	642	29.0%	675	21.9%	-0.070**
Don't know if it is available	621	30.8%	642	41.4%	675	45.5%	0.040
Have you yourself ever tried accessing a one-to-one meeting?	621	3.1%	642	7.9%	675	8.6%	0.006
Why have you never tried?							
Did not need it	25	68.0%	139	79.1%	162	70.4%	-0.088
Did not know how to request a meeting	25	12.0%	139	7.2%	162	8.0%	0.008
Thought it would be useless	25	0.0%	139	8.6%	162	10.5%	0.019
Was not allowed	25	0.0%	139	1.4%	162	6.2%	0.047
Other (specify)	25	4.0%	139	2.9%	162	4.3%	0.014
Don't know	25	0.0%	139	0.7%	162	1.2%	0.005
Have you been able to obtain one-to-one counselling once you requested it?	621	2.9%	642	6.9%	675	7.7%	0.009
Why have you not been able to obtain it?							
CV was not available	1	0.0%	7	28.6%	6	83.3%	0.548
CV could not meet in a suitable place	1	0.0%	7	0.0%	6	0.0%	0.000
Was not allowed	1	0.0%	7	14.3%	6	0.0%	-0.143
Other (specify)	1	100%	7	42.9%	6	16.7%	-0.262
Don't know	1	0.0%	7	14.3%	6	0.0%	-0.143
What did you discuss in these meetings?							
EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING	18	16.7%	44	27.3%	52	26.9%	-0.003
BREASTFEED IMMEDIATELY AFTER GIVING BIRTH	18	5.6%	44	9.1%	52	7.7%	-0.014
COMPLIMENTARY FOODS AND BREASTFEEDING	18	11.1%	44	9.1%	52	7.7%	-0.014
HYGIENE AND SANITATION	18	22.2%	44	18.2%	52	26.9%	0.087
USE HEALTH FACILITIES	18	33.3%	44	34.1%	52	26.9%	-0.072
ATTEND ANTENATAL CARE	18	22.2%	44	15.9%	52	23.1%	0.072
EAT ONE ADDITIONAL MEAL DURING PREGNANCY	18	5.6%	44	11.4%	52	7.7%	-0.037
NUTRITIOUS FOOD	18	16.7%	44	27.3%	52	34.6%	0.073
Mentioned none of the above	18	33.3%	44	29.5%	52	30.8%	0.012

Notes: Definitions of the key BCC messages are discussed in the main report, see Box 1 in Volume I..

Table 29 High-Intensity BCC, Husbands by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Participation in small group meetings							
All	621	2.6%	642	12.0%	675	9.9%	-0.021
Jigawa	227	1.8%	282	14.5%	268	10.1%	-0.044
Zamfara	394	3.0%	360	10.0%	407	9.8%	-0.002
Availability of 1:1 counselling							
Yes – All	621	7.1%	642	29.6%	675	32.6%	0.030
Yes – Jigawa	621	62.2%	642	29.0%	675	21.9%	-0.070**
Yes – Zamfara	621	30.8%	642	41.4%	675	45.5%	0.040
No – All	227	1.3%	282	47.2%	268	44.0%	-0.032
No – Jigawa	227	73.6%	282	11.3%	268	9.0%	-0.023
No – Zamfara	227	25.1%	282	41.5%	268	47.0%	0.055
DK – All	394	10.4%	360	15.8%	407	25.1%	0.093**
DK – Jigawa	394	55.6%	360	42.8%	407	30.5%	-0.123**
DK – Zamfara	394	34.0%	360	41.4%	407	44.5%	0.031
Tried accessing 1:1 counselling							
All	621	3.1%	642	7.9%	675	8.6%	0.006
Jigawa	227	0.0%	282	11.7%	268	11.6%	-0.001
Zamfara	394	4.8%	360	5.0%	407	6.6%	0.016
Able to obtain 1:1 counselling							
All	621	2.9%	642	6.9%	675	7.7%	0.009
Jigawa	227	0.0%	282	10.3%	268	10.4%	0.001
Zamfara	394	4.6%	360	4.2%	407	5.9%	0.017

14.4 Access to CDGP payments

Table 30 Programme Awareness among Women

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Do you know of any programme operating in this village that gives regular payments of cash to pregnant women or women with young children, or their families?							
Yes, there is such a programme in this community	1009	24.4%	1026	95.3%	1083	99.4%	0.041*
No, there is no such programme in this community	1009	74.7%	1026	4.7%	1083	0.5%	-0.042*
Do not know if there is such a programme in this community	1009	0.9%	1026	0.0%	1083	0.1%	0.001
Woman Recognises CDGP by Name	1009	3.6%	1026	31.6%	1083	37.2%	0.056
Are you aware of the programme's objectives? What are they? *Exact: Better, more nutritious food for the baby and the mother. Generally appropriate: only mention better food for mother or baby school fees or school material*							
Exact answer	246	27.6%	978	37.8%	1077	38.5%	0.007
Generally appropriate answer	246	35.0%	978	43.1%	1077	42.4%	-0.007
Inappropriate answer	246	8.5%	978	10.3%	1077	8.1%	-0.022
Is not aware of objectives	246	28.9%	978	8.7%	1077	11.0%	0.023
Do you know how women are selected to be included in the programme? How? *Exact: Women who are pregnant and resident in the community Generally appropriate: either of the above, or those who have done urine test*							
Exact answer	246	15.9%	978	18.9%	1077	25.0%	0.061*
Generally appropriate answer	246	65.0%	978	74.2%	1077	68.7%	-0.055
Inappropriate answer	246	4.1%	978	3.1%	1077	2.3%	-0.007
Is not aware of objectives	246	15.0%	978	3.8%	1077	4.0%	0.002
Do you know what benefits women in the programme receive? What benefits do they receive? *Exact: Regular payment and phone Generally appropriate: either of the above*							
Exact answer	246	74.0%	978	66.2%	1077	71.2%	-0.028
Generally appropriate answer	246	20.7%	978	32.0%	1077	26.4%	0.056
Inappropriate answer	246	0.0%	978	0.8%	1077	1.3%	0.013***
Is not aware of objectives	246	5.3%	978	1.0%	1077	1.1%	0.042**
Ever Participated in CDGP	1009	7.2%	1026	83.6%	1083	83.60%	0.763***
Why have you never been a recipient?‡							
Was not pregnant	173	28.32%	120	54.17%	172	36.05%	-0.18
Is on the waiting list to participate	173	17.34%	120	5.83%	172	13.95%	0.08
Programme is not available in the community	173	20.81%	120	0.83%	172	1.74%	0.01
Tried and failed, blames programme organisation (from other)	173	4.62%	120	9.17%	172	6.40%	-0.03
Don't know	173	10.40%	120	0.83%	172	7.56%	0.07***
Did not know she was eligible	173	5.78%	120	4.17%	172	6.98%	0.03
Other reason	173	12.72%	120	25.00%	172	27.33%	0.02

Notes: ‡Responses omitted because frequency is less than 5%: Did not know about the programme, Was not allowed by husband/household head, Did not think it was needed, Became pregnant after CDGP stopped taking new people / after CDGP had left the community.

Table 31 Programme Awareness among Women, by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Do you know of any programme operating in this village that gives regular payments of cash to pregnant women or women with young children, or their families?							
Yes, there is such a programme in this community	1009	24.4%	1026	95.3%	1083	99.4%	0.041*
Yes – Jigawa	394	12.9%	457	98.2%	438	99.8%	0.016
Yes – Zamfara	615	31.7%	569	93.0%	645	99.2%	0.062
No, there is no such programme in this community	1009	74.7%	1026	4.7%	1083	0.5%	-0.042*
No – Jigawa	394	85.8%	457	1.8%	438	0.0%	-0.018
No – Zamfara	615	67.6%	569	7.0%	645	0.8%	-0.062
Do not know if there is such a programme in this community	1009	0.9%	1026	0.0%	1083	0.1%	0.001
DK – Jigawa	394	1.3%	457	0.0%	438	0.2%	0.002
DK – Zamfara	615	0.7%	569	0.0%	645	0.0%	0.000
Woman Recognises CDGP by Name	1009	3.6%	1026	31.6%	1083	37.2%	0.056
Jigawa	394	1.8%	457	22.8%	438	24.0%	0.012
Zamfara	615	4.7%	569	38.7%	645	46.2%	0.075
Ever Participated in CDGP	1009	7.2%	1026	83.6%	1083	83.6%	-0.001
Jigawa	394	5.8%	457	94.3%	438	92.9%	-0.014
Zamfara	615	8.1%	569	75.0%	645	77.2%	0.022

Table 32 Programme Awareness among Husbands

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Do you know of any programme operating in this village that gives regular payments of cash to pregnant women or women with young children, or their families?							
Yes, there is such a programme in this community	621	23.5%	642	94.7%	675	98.7%	0.040*
No, there is no such programme in this community	621	74.7%	642	5.1%	675	0.9%	-0.043*
Do not know if there is such a programme in this community	621	1.8%	642	0.2%	675	0.4%	0.003
Man Recognises CDGP by Name	621	2.6%	642	25.9%	675	24.6%	-0.013
Are you aware of the programme's objectives? What are they? *Exact: Better, more nutritious food for the baby and the mother.* *Generally appropriate: only mention better food for mother or baby school fees or school material*							
Exact answer	146	22.6%	608	24.8%	666	26.7%	0.019
Generally appropriate answer	146	30.8%	608	48.5%	666	42.0%	-0.065*
Inappropriate answer	146	12.3%	608	11.5%	666	10.4%	-0.012
Is not aware of objectives	146	34.2%	608	15.1%	666	20.9%	0.057*
Do you know how women are selected to be included in the programme? How?							

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Exact: Women who are pregnant and resident in the community Generally appropriate: either of the above, or those who have done urine test							
Exact answer	146	17.1%	608	15.3%	666	18.2%	0.029
Generally appropriate answer	146	52.1%	608	69.2%	666	61.3%	-0.080**
Inappropriate answer	146	3.4%	608	3.8%	666	4.2%	0.004
Is not aware of objectives	146	27.4%	608	11.7%	666	16.4%	0.047*
Do you know what benefits women in the programme receive? What benefits do they receive? *Exact: Regular payment and phone Generally appropriate: either of the above*							
Exact answer	146	66.4%	608	60.5%	666	60.8%	0.003
Generally appropriate answer	146	24.0%	608	36.0%	666	34.8%	-0.012
Inappropriate answer	146	2.1%	608	1.8%	666	1.5%	-0.003
Is not aware of objectives	146	7.5%	608	1.6%	666	2.9%	0.012
To your knowledge, has [INDEX WOMAN] ever received any payments under the SHIRIN TALLAFAWA KANANAN YARA programme?	599	4.7%	613	81.4%	654	82.4%	0.010

Table 33 Programme Awareness among Husbands, by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Do you know of any programme operating in this village that gives regular payments of cash to pregnant women or women with young children, or their families?							
Yes, there is such a programme in this community	621	23.5%	642	94.7%	675	98.7%	0.040*
Yes – Jigawa	227	7.5%	282	97.5%	268	99.3%	0.018
Yes – Zamfara	394	32.7%	360	92.5%	407	98.3%	0.058
No, there is no such programme in this community	621	74.7%	642	5.1%	675	0.9%	-0.043*
No – Jigawa	227	90.3%	282	2.1%	268	0.0%	-0.021
No – Zamfara	394	65.7%	360	7.5%	407	1.5%	-0.060
Do not know if there is such a programme in this community	621	1.8%	642	0.2%	675	0.4%	0.003
DK – Jigawa	227	2.2%	282	0.4%	268	0.7%	0.003
DK – Zamfara	394	1.5%	360	0.0%	407	0.2%	0.002
Man Recognises CDGP by Name	621	2.6%	642	25.9%	675	24.6%	-0.018
Jigawa	227	0.9%	282	23.8%	268	22.0%	-0.012
Zamfara	394	3.6%	360	27.5%	407	26.3%	0.010
To your knowledge, has [INDEX WOMAN] ever received any payments under the SHIRIN TALLAFAWA KANANAN YARA programme?	599	4.7%	613	81.4%	654	82.4%	-0.010
Jigawa	226	2.2%	265	94.0%	258	93.0%	0.037
Zamfara	373	6.2%	348	71.8%	396	75.5%	0.022

Notes: †Significance: * = 10%, ** = 5%, *** = 1%. The last column reports the difference between the high and low intensity communities. Significance test are carried out by OLS regressions with LGA fixed effects and standard errors clustered at the PSU level.

Table 34 Programme Participation among Women

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Given Phone At Registration	73	100%	858	99.70%	904	99.70%	0.000
Still Participating in Programme	73	80.80%	858	85.40%	904	85.40%	0.000
Why are you not a recipient anymore?‡							
Child has died	14	42.86%	125	37.60%	132	29.55%	-0.08
Received the maximum number of payments	14	21.43%	125	28.00%	132	37.88%	0.10
Blames programme organisation (from other)	14	14.29%	125	8.80%	132	11.36%	0.02
Was pregnant, but child was stillborn	14	14.29%	125	8.00%	132	6.82%	-0.00
Was pregnant, but miscarried	14	0.00%	125	5.60%	132	4.55%	-0.01
Other reason	14	7.14%	125	12.00%	132	9.85%	-0.02
Ever Received Payments	73	98.60%	858	99.30%	904	98.70%	-0.006

Notes: ‡Responses omitted because frequency is less than 5%: Moved away to another community, Received the maximum number of payments.

Table 35 Programme Participation among Women, by State

	Midline						
	No CDGP		Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Given Phone At Registration	73	100%	858	99.7%	904	99.7%	0.000
Jigawa	23	100%	431	99.8%	407	100%	0.002
Zamfara	50	100%	427	99.5%	497	99.4%	-0.001
Still Participating in Programme	73	80.8%	858	85.4%	904	85.4%	0.000
Jigawa	23	82.6%	431	86.1%	407	85.3%	-0.008
Zamfara	23	82.6%	431	86.1%	407	85.3%	-0.008
Ever Received Payments	1009	7.1%	1026	83.0%	1082	82.4%	-0.006
Jigawa	394	5.6%	457	94.1%	438	92.9%	-0.012
Zamfara	615	8.1%	569	74.2%	644	75.3%	0.011

Table 36 CDGP Payments

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Number of Payments Received (detail)	692	20.897 (4.548)	727	20.541 (5.034)	-0.357
1-6 Payments	720	3.6%	756	5.6%	0.019
7-12 Payments	720	6.1%	756	9.0%	0.029*
13-18 Payments	720	12.6%	756	10.2%	-0.025
19-24 Payments	720	49.3%	756	48.8%	-0.005
More than 24 Payments	720	28.3%	756	26.5%	-0.019
Don't know number of Payments Received	727	1.0%	761	0.7%	-0.003
How Is Informed That Payment Is Ready‡					
From programme staff / community volunteer	727	53.8%	761	57.2%	0.034

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Hear it from other people in the village	727	42.2%	761	36.5%	-0.057*
From town crier	727	28.2%	761	29.3%	0.011
From chief/village leader	727	18.7%	761	18.9%	0.002
SMS or Call on Programme Phone	727	12.0%	761	11.3%	-0.007
Other (specify)	727	0.8%	761	3.0%	0.005
Received Same Amount Each Time	727	98.5%	761	98.7%	0.002
Usually receives 3500NGN	727	99.7%	761	100%	0.003
Woman Herself Usually Collects Payments	727	100%	761	100%	0.000
How does woman get to payment site					
Walk	727	94.6%	761	94.1%	-0.005
Bicycle	727	0.7%	761	1.2%	0.005
Motorbike or Amalanke	727	4.7%	761	4.7%	0.001
Car	727	0.0%	761	0.0%	0.000
Other (specify)	727	0.0%	761	0.0%	0.000
How long does it take to get to payment site					
0-5 minutes	727	44.3%	761	46.9%	0.026
6-15 minutes	727	37.8%	761	36.1%	-0.017
16-30 minutes	727	13.6%	761	13.0%	-0.006
31-60 minutes	727	3.3%	761	2.5%	-0.008
More than 60 minutes	727	1.0%	761	1.4%	0.005
How Much HH Spends to Get to Payment Site	39	78.94 (61.09)	45	112.1 (73.85)	33.162*
Ever Missed CDGP Payment	727	15.5%	761	15.5%	0.000
Why Missed CDGP Payment					
Had travelled / was away from home	113	34.5%	118	27.1%	-0.074
Had problems with identification at payment site	113	31.9%	118	33.1%	0.012
No money available at payment site	113	12.4%	118	11.9%	-0.005
Due to illness	113	5.3%	118	6.9%	0.016
Taken off list of beneficiaries	113	6.2%	118	7.6%	0.014
Other	113	1.4%	118	1.8%	0.004
Able to Obtain Payment Next Time	113	46.9%	118	47.5%	0.006

Notes: This table is limited to women who are still enrolled in the programme at the time of the ML interview. ‡Multiple choices allowed (alternatives don't sum up to 100); Responses omitted because frequency is less than 5%: Mosque.

Table 37 Implementation of CDGP Payments, by State

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Number of Payments Received (detail)	692	20.897 (4.548)	727	20.541 (5.034)	-0.357
Jigawa	349	20.943 (4.234)	337	20.653 (4.806)	-0.290
Zamfara	343	20.851 (4.853)	390	20.444 (5.227)	-0.407

Notes: This table is limited to women who are still enrolled in the programme at the time of the ML interview.

14.5 Control and use of the CDGP cash transfer

Table 38 Control Over CDGP Payments

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Who decides how CDGP payments are spent (woman's report)					
Your husband or the household head decides without consulting you	852	1.2%	892	0.4%	-0.007
Your husband or the household head decides but he consults you first	852	2.9%	892	3.1%	0.002
You and your husband or the household head jointly	852	19.4%	892	19.5%	0.001
You	852	75.9%	892	76.6%	0.006
Someone else in the household	852	0.2%	892	0.1%	-0.001
Someone else not in the household	852	0.2%	892	0.2%	0.000
Don t know	852	0.1%	892	0.0%	-0.001
Who decides how CDGP payments are spent (husband's report)					
You decide without consulting the woman	501	1.0%	541	0.6%	-0.004
You decide, but you consult the woman first	501	3.0%	541	3.7%	0.007
You and the woman decide jointly	501	27.7%	541	24.6%	-0.032
The woman	501	67.9%	541	70.8%	0.029
Someone else in the household	501	0.4%	541	0.2%	-0.002
Don t know	501	0.0%	541	0.2%	0.002

Table 39 Use of CDGP Payments (Woman's Report)

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
What did you use MOST of your LAST payment for?‡					
Buying food for the household	852	63.6%	892	65.6%	0.020
Buying food for children	852	24.4%	892	23.2%	-0.012
Health expenses for children in the household	852	2.8%	892	2.6%	-0.002
Savings, including adashe (merry go round)	852	2.5%	892	1.3%	-0.011*
Buying shoes and clothing for children	852	1.4%	892	1.5%	0.000
Health expenses for adults in the household	852	1.6%	892	1.6%	-0.001

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Assets (including agricultural/ livestock tools and inputs)	852	1.6%	892	1.3%	-0.003
Other	852	2.0%	892	2.9%	0.000
What else did you use your LAST payment for? ⌗					
On nothing else	852	25.0%	892	28.0%	0.030
Buying food for children	852	25.7%	892	24.4%	-0.023
Buying food for the household	852	18.0%	892	18.4%	0.004
Savings, including adashe (merry go round)	852	16.2%	892	14.1%	-0.021
Health expenses for children in the household	852	8.3%	892	9.8%	0.05
Buying shoes and clothing for children	852	9.0%	892	6.5%	-0.025
Gave money to other household member	852	8.6%	892	5.3%	-0.033**
Assets including agricultural or livestock tools	852	4.1%	892	4.4%	-0.003
Health expenses for adults in the household	852	4.0%	892	3.7%	0.003
Other	852	8.5%	892	6.7%	-0.018
Where did you spend your LAST payment?					
Here in this village	852	70.2%	892	76.7%	0.065*
Outside this village	852	9.0%	892	4.8%	-0.042***
Both here and outside this village	852	20.5%	892	18.0%	-0.025
Don t know	852	0.2%	892	0.4%	0.002

Notes: ‡ Responses omitted because frequency is less than 1%: Gave money to other household member, Gave money to non-household member (e.g. family, friends). ⌗ Multiple choices allowed (alternatives don't sum up to 100). Responses omitted because frequency is less than 3%: Pay back loan, Gave money to non-household member (e.g. family, friends)

Table 40 Use of CDGP Payments (Husband's Report)

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
What did the household use MOST of the LAST payment for?‡					
Buying food for the household	501	64.5%	541	63.6%	-0.009
Buying food for children	501	21.2%	541	22.6%	0.014
Other	501	8.4%	541	5.7%	-0.027
Don t know	501	6.0%	541	8.1%	0.021
What else did the household use the LAST payment for? ⌗					
Buying food for children	501	26.30%	541	25.70%	-0.007
On nothing else	501	24.00%	541	21.10%	-0.029
Buying food for the household	501	16.00%	541	15.30%	-0.006
Savings, including adashe (merry go round)	501	9.40%	541	9.10%	-0.003
Health expenses for children in the household	501	8.40%	541	8.10%	-0.003
Buying shoes and clothing for children	501	8.00%	541	5.70%	-0.023
Gave money to other household member	501	4.60%	541	2.80%	-0.018
Other	501	10.4%	541	7.4%	-0.030
Where did the household spend the LAST payment?					

	Midline				
	Low-Int		Hi-Int		Hi-Low Diff
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean†
Here in this village	501	68.90%	541	71.90%	0.030
Outside this village	501	6.80%	541	3.30%	-0.035**
Both here and outside this village	501	19.60%	541	16.10%	-0.035
Don t know	501	4.80%	541	8.70%	0.039*

Notes: ‡ Responses omitted because frequency is less than 5%: Pay back loan, Savings, including adashe (merry go round), Health expenses for adults in the household, health expenses for children in the household, Assets (including agricultural/ livestock tools and inputs), Gave money to other household member, Gave money to non-household member (e.g. family, friends). ⌗ Multiple choices allowed (alternatives don't sum up to 100). Responses omitted because frequency is less than 5%: Pay back loan, Health expenses for adults in the household, Assets (including agricultural/ livestock tools and inputs), Gave money to non-household member (e.g. family, friends)

14.6 Impact of CDGP on household income and livelihoods

14.6.1 Work activities

Table 41 Woman Work Activities

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	3687	71.4	1009	**76.6**	2109	**82.7**	**6.23*** **	-1.80
							(1.94)	(1.81)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	3651	2512.2	1001	**3187.0**	2081	**3819.6**	**668.19*** **	229.50
		(4743.7)		(5145.9)		(5579.4)	(245.73)	(333.35)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	1992	7.82	625	**8.02**	1469	**8.08**	0.07	**0.16** **
		(1.21)		(1.11)		(1.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	3688	1.05	1009	**1.16**	2109	**1.24**	0.08	-0.06
		(0.85)		(0.84)		(0.76)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	2048	4.13	646	**4.42**	1511	**4.31**	-0.07	0.12
		(2.93)		(2.74)		(2.81)	(0.14)	(0.15)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	1864	35.0	639	**36.3**	1495	**36.1**	-0.24	0.21
		(15.5)		(15.9)		(15.4)	(0.83)	(0.84)
Days/week worked at job worked most often‡	2584	5.44	773	**5.66**	1743	**5.64**	0.01	-0.05
		(2.56)		(2.35)		(2.39)	(0.13)	(0.15)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often‡	2310	39.6	765	**41.7**	1722	**41.6**	-0.01	-0.18
		(14.9)		(14.4)		(14.4)	(0.78)	(0.88)
Occupation+								
% agricultural job	3687	40.0	1009	**43.8**	2109	**45.0**	2.09	-1.60
							(3.06)	(3.64)
% skilled job	3687	16.2	1009	**6.8**	2109	**8.0**	0.75	-0.10
							(1.29)	(1.51)
% unskilled job	3687	43.2	1009	**61.0**	2109	**66.0**	**5.21** **	-3.91
							(2.52)	(2.83)
% petty trading	3687	40.6	1009	**59.6**	2109	**64.8**	**5.49** **	-3.92
							(2.49)	(2.87)
% professional job	3687	0.2	1009	**0.2**	2109	**0.4**	0.19	-0.07
							(0.21)	(0.34)
% women with multiple job categories++	3687	27.1	1009	**33.7**	2109	**35.8**	2.59	-3.08
							(2.93)	(3.36)
% women working also for someone outside the HH	3687	12.6	1009	**5.8**	2109	**4.2**	**-1.85***	0.74
							(1.02)	(0.93)

Notes: †Excluding housework and childcare. ††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. ††† Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. ‡Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

+Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

[++] Women that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 42 Husband Work Activities

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% husbands with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	3686	93.9	1022	**99.6**	2116	**99.9**	0.26	-0.08
							(0.21)	(0.15)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	3661	14073.9	1004	**18815.6**	2096	**20736.8**	1869.78	-2635.26
		(32187.9)		(38317.0)		(40499.1)	(1849.45)	(2168.90)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	1646	9.65	500	**9.91**	1113	**9.95**	0.06	**-0.17***
		(1.35)		(1.23)		(1.22)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	3688	1.75	1022	**2.09**	2118	**2.10**	0.01	0.00
		(0.86)		(0.71)		(0.74)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	2152	4.11	705	**4.19**	1479	**4.27**	0.08	-0.19
		(2.77)		(2.64)		(2.63)	(0.13)	(0.16)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	1917	37.8	667	**41.1**	1419	**39.8**	-1.08	-0.31
		(14.4)		(12.7)		(13.5)	(0.81)	(0.85)
Days/week worked at job worked most often‡	3340	5.88	982	**6.18**	2064	**6.17**	-0.01	-0.13
		(1.95)		(1.64)		(1.65)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often‡	2898	38.3	928	**44.6**	1959	**44.4**	-0.22	-0.56
		(13.4)		(9.9)		(10.3)	(0.48)	(0.58)
Occupation+								
% agricultural job	3686	83.6	1022	**97.3**	2116	**96.4**	-0.90	1.69
							(0.89)	(1.52)
% skilled job	3686	13.9	1022	**8.7**	2116	**10.9**	**2.49***	-0.51
							(1.37)	(1.79)
% unskilled job	3686	31.3	1022	**57.4**	2116	**51.9**	**-5.52****	-0.20
							(2.50)	(3.03)
% professional job	3686	11.3	1022	**5.9**	2116	**7.8**	1.94	-2.78
							(1.42)	(2.15)
% husbands with multiple job categories++	3686	45.1	1022	**68.0**	2116	**65.4**	-2.35	-1.08
							(2.46)	(2.84)
% husbands working also for someone outside the HH	3686	10.6	1022	**17.1**	2116	**20.1**	2.44	-4.09
							(2.13)	(2.53)

Notes: †Excluding housework and childcare. ††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. ††† Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. ‡Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

+Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

[++] Men that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 43 Household Work Activities

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
WOMEN								
% women with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	3687	71.4	1009	**76.6**	2109	**82.7**	**6.23*** **	-1.80
							(1.94)	(1.81)
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	3651	2512.2	1001	**3187.0**	2081	**3819.6**	**668.19*** **	229.50
		(4743.7)		(5145.9)		(5579.4)	(245.73)	(333.35)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	1992	7.82	625	**8.02**	1469	**8.08**	0.07	**0.16** **
		(1.21)		(1.11)		(1.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)
MEN								
% husbands with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	3686	93.9	1022	**99.6**	2116	**99.9**	0.26	-0.08
							(0.21)	(0.15)
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	3661	14073.9	1004	**18815.6**	2096	**20736.8**	1869.78	-2635.26
		(32187.9)		(38317.0)		(40499.1)	(1849.45)	(2168.90)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	1646	9.65	500	**9.91**	1113	**9.95**	0.06	**-0.17***
		(1.35)		(1.23)		(1.22)	(0.08)	(0.09)
COMBINED								
Woman and Husband monthly earnings, NGN+	3661	16543.0	1004	**21817.2**	2096	**24396.2**	2562.25	-2423.51
		(33147.3)		(38820.7)		(41247.6)	(1892.00)	(2286.97)
Woman and Husband monthly earnings + CDGP grant, NGN++	3661	16543.0	1004	**22012.5**	2096	**26820.8**	**4807.25** **	-2339.20
		(33147.3)		(38806.2)		(41303.7)	(1898.75)	(2306.08)

Notes:

†Excluding housework and childcare.

††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries.

†††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings.

+Obtained by summing woman and man earnings. Missing if man's earnings are missing.

++Obtained by adding the grant amount (3500 NGN) to the total earnings, for those households where the woman says she is still participating in CDGP.

14.6.2 Land cultivation

Table 44 Woman Land Cultivation

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women cultivating any land in past 12 months	3688	4.1	1007	**5.0**	2106	**5.0**	0.29	-0.50
							(1.21)	(1.47)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	3688	4.0	1007	**5.0**	2106	**4.8**	0.14	-0.37
							(1.20)	(1.44)
5 to 9	3688	0.1	1007	**0.0**	2106	**0.1**	**0.15***	-0.13
							(0.08)	(0.17)
10 to 14	3688	0.0	1007	**0.0**	2106	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
% Women who own any plots	3688	2.7	1007	**2.2**	2106	**2.8**	0.74	0.39
							(0.76)	(0.94)
% Women who rent any plots	3688	0.6	1007	**0.6**	2106	**0.5**	-0.08	0.09
							(0.35)	(0.40)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	3688	1.8	1007	**1.9**	2106	**2.0**	0.30	0.81
							(0.67)	(0.79)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	3650	4.39	999	**5.00**	2088	**6.94**	2.39	2.99
		(54.72)		(55.91)		(73.65)	(2.75)	(3.52)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	3688	1.2	1007	**1.1**	2106	**1.3**	0.28	0.59
							(0.54)	(0.67)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	3659	1.74	1003	**2.30**	2083	**0.82**	-1.37	0.52
		(27.13)		(30.71)		(19.46)	(1.15)	(0.83)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	0	.	1007	**1.9**	2106	**2.0**	0.28	0.40
							(0.74)	(0.86)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	0	.	1001	**23.4**	2092	**25.2**	3.99	2.17
		(.)		(220.3)		(237.7)	(10.85)	(11.98)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months	3687	1.5	1007	**1.8**	2106	**2.1**	0.31	0.25
							(0.68)	(0.71)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	3647	3.02	1000	**3.08**	2086	**5.32**	2.27	1.31
		(50.20)		(45.90)		(69.91)	(2.28)	(2.83)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	3687	1.1	1007	**1.2**	2106	**1.8**	0.66	-0.21
							(0.54)	(0.68)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	3660	0.57	997	**0.30**	2075	**0.58**	0.33	0.27
		(11.96)		(9.50)		(11.60)	(0.43)	(0.57)
Crop sales								
% Women with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months	3688	2.9	1007	**1.5**	2106	**2.5**	1.11	-0.02
							(0.78)	(1.14)
Crop sales‡	3686	458.2	1007	**154.6**	2106	**414.4**	**276.88****	126.28
		(3888.8)		(2047.6)		(3854.3)	(123.43)	(182.21)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	104	9.11	15	**8.66**	52	**9.04**	0.26	0.15
		(1.16)		(1.08)		(1.34)	(0.36)	(0.39)

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 45 Husband Land Cultivation

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Husbands cultivating any land in past 12 months	3688	95.6	1022	**96.5**	2117	**95.3**	-1.20	2.78
							(1.04)	(1.79)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	3688	71.2	1022	**65.9**	2117	**66.8**	1.23	1.64
							(2.45)	(2.83)
5 to 9	3688	18.9	1022	**24.5**	2117	**23.2**	-1.48	0.54
							(2.04)	(2.47)
10 to 14	3688	2.5	1022	**3.3**	2117	**3.6**	0.27	-0.28
							(0.86)	(1.05)
15 or more	3688	1.1	1022	**1.5**	2117	**1.2**	-0.33	0.41
							(0.59)	(0.56)
% Husbands who own any plots	3664	78.6	1012	**87.0**	2113	**83.8**	**-3.12***	2.55
							(1.76)	(2.47)
Number of plots owned	3631	2.54	1007	**2.91**	2109	**2.77**	-0.12	0.00
		(2.81)		(2.53)		(2.50)	(0.13)	(0.17)
% Husbands who rent any plots	3665	16.6	1011	**23.5**	2111	**25.5**	1.53	2.79
							(1.93)	(2.05)
Number of plots rented	3655	0.29	1011	**0.43**	2109	**0.44**	0.00	0.03
		(0.95)		(0.96)		(0.94)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	3688	40.5	1022	**51.8**	2117	**48.1**	-3.68	4.54
							(2.72)	(2.95)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	3531	3210.3	942	**3408.0**	1991	**3206.0**	-163.26	227.70
		(7764.6)		(6990.5)		(6630.5)	(342.23)	(395.77)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	3688	35.2	1022	**47.4**	2117	**46.1**	-1.72	3.49
							(2.37)	(2.96)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	3539	1084.6	940	**1748.4**	1949	**2296.2**	**518.63****	494.84
		(3217.0)		(4201.6)		(5145.6)	(248.85)	(331.44)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	163	0.0	1022	**65.5**	2117	**60.3**	**-5.29****	0.48
							(2.64)	(3.09)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	163	0.0	879	**12088.1**	1905	**10521.3**	-1386.73	271.61
		(0.0)		(20621.3)		(19698.7)	(1028.51)	(1061.84)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months	3644	72.9	989	**73.5**	2073	**74.5**	-0.30	3.42
							(2.24)	(2.69)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	3405	8706.2	902	**13944.5**	1910	**12735.4**	-1395.64	626.13
		(13976.3)		(20403.9)		(19692.5)	(970.24)	(1193.48)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	3607	54.0	984	**63.6**	2062	**61.7**	-1.38	0.46
							(3.10)	(3.04)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	3419	2138.6	888	**3773.6**	1886	**3306.1**	-366.74	45.62
		(3727.8)		(5717.7)		(5173.3)	(319.64)	(361.73)
Crop sales								
	3688	49.3	1022	**50.4**	2119	**49.5**	-1.97	-0.36

% Husbands with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months							(2.13)	(2.96)
Crop sales‡	3668	32525.0	1008	**44172.8**	2081	**43706.6**	-227.38	-928.90
		(66794.6)		(85028.8)		(85050.2)	(3680.23)	(4912.91)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	1797	10.5	501	**10.7**	1010	**10.8**	0.10	0.03
		(1.2)		(1.4)		(1.2)	(0.07)	(0.09)

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

14.6.3 Animal rearing

Table 46 Household Livestock

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH owning any animal	3688	71.1	1051	**89.8**	2171	**89.8**	0.07	0.17
							(1.44)	(1.51)
% HH owning any cow or bull	3688	24.9	1043	**36.5**	2160	**36.0**	-0.95	0.27
							(2.81)	(3.39)
% HH owning any calf	3688	4.6	1039	**13.6**	2150	**15.6**	1.84	0.96
							(1.68)	(2.03)
% HH owning any sheep	3688	39.0	1045	**55.9**	2166	**53.9**	-1.96	-1.67
							(2.60)	(3.02)
% HH owning any goat	3688	53.6	1048	**71.2**	2165	**71.0**	0.43	0.77
							(2.36)	(2.70)
% HH owning any camel	3688	3.0	1037	**4.7**	2151	**4.6**	0.29	**2.13***
							(1.04)	(1.27)
% HH owning any donkey, mule, or horse	3688	1.9	1034	**3.1**	2145	**3.1**	-0.02	-0.29
							(1.03)	(1.11)
% HH owning any chicken	0	.	1048	**60.9**	2162	**61.8**	0.96	2.75
							(2.70)	(2.94)
% HH owning any guinea fowl	0	.	1041	**16.5**	2155	**14.4**	-2.23	-0.10
							(2.14)	(2.14)
Number cows or bulls owned	3678	1.01	1039	**1.42**	2154	**1.30**	-0.10	-0.13
		(4.15)		(4.52)		(3.95)	(0.21)	(0.22)
Number calves owned	3685	0.14	1038	**0.45**	2149	**0.40**	-0.03	-0.04
		(0.99)		(3.98)		(1.79)	(0.15)	(0.09)
Number sheep owned	3677	1.79	1043	**2.64**	2160	**2.49**	-0.11	-0.27
		(3.78)		(4.64)		(4.34)	(0.22)	(0.24)
Number goats owned	3680	2.57	1047	**3.85**	2161	**3.52**	-0.24	-0.16
		(4.29)		(5.68)		(5.55)	(0.25)	(0.28)
Number camels owned	3688	0.04	1037	**0.05**	2151	**0.06**	0.01	**0.03****
		(0.27)		(0.26)		(0.29)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Number donkeys, mules, or horses owned	3688	0.03	1034	**0.04**	2145	**0.05**	0.01	0.00
		(0.24)		**(0.28)**		**(0.34)**	**(0.02)**	**(0.02)**

Table 47 Household Livestock Purchases

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH purchased any animal in the past 12 months	3688	21.1	1051	**50.3**	2171	**52.7**	2.88	2.81
							(2.16)	(2.60)
% HH purchased any cow or bull	3688	3.1	1048	**6.5**	2167	**7.3**	0.63	0.04
							(0.93)	(1.27)
% HH purchased any calf	3687	0.9	1049	**4.4**	2168	**5.4**	0.86	0.59
							(0.84)	(1.26)
% HH purchased any sheep	3688	9.6	1050	**28.6**	2167	**27.0**	-0.75	0.25
							(2.13)	(2.54)
% HH purchased any goat	3688	8.5	1050	**18.9**	2168	**22.6**	**3.83****	0.18
							(1.70)	(2.17)
% HH purchased any camel	3687	0.2	913	**0.3**	1806	**0.2**	-0.11	0.19
							(0.21)	(0.22)
% HH purchased any chicken	3688	2.5	1049	**13.2**	2167	**16.8**	**3.22****	**4.21****
							(1.50)	(1.85)
% HH purchased any guinea fowl	3688	0.3	1048	**1.9**	2164	**1.9**	-0.16	0.90
							(0.48)	(0.57)
% HH purchased any donkey, mule, or horse	3688	0.0	1045	**0.2**	2163	**0.3**	0.08	-0.25
							(0.18)	(0.27)
Number purchased								
Cows or Bulls	3681	0.05	1047	**0.11**	2167	**0.17**	0.05	0.07
		(0.45)		(0.55)		(1.65)	(0.03)	(0.08)
Calves	3686	0.02	1049	**0.06**	2168	**0.07**	0.01	0.02
		(0.55)		(0.30)		(0.34)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Sheep	3682	0.17	1048	**0.52**	2167	**0.47**	-0.03	-0.01
		(0.67)		(1.23)		(1.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Goats	3676	0.13	1048	**0.34**	2167	**0.38**	0.05	0.01
		(0.60)		(1.09)		(0.92)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Camels	3687	0.2	913	**0.3**	1806	**0.2**	-0.11	0.00
		(0.02)		(0.02)		(0.02)	(0.21)	(0.00)
Donkeys, mules, or horses	3688	0.00	1045	**0.00**	2163	**0.00**	-0.00	-0.00
		(0.02)		(0.10)		(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Expenditures‡								
Cows or Bulls	3669	2233.1	1023	**4397.0**	2115	**5347.8**	751.96	939.30
		(15973.3)		(22812.2)		(25863.0)	(857.13)	(1257.35)
Calves	3677	179.7	1021	**755.6**	2122	**1326.2**	**556.26****	-350.37
		(2376.0)		(5824.8)		(7817.3)	(258.01)	(357.26)
Sheep	3662	1732.8	996	**5200.4**	2104	**5139.5**	155.88	325.79
		(6876.6)		(11350.3)		(11250.4)	(504.49)	(659.20)
Goats	3654	660.2	1020	**2003.0**	2115	**2283.1**	343.42	-62.43
		(2769.1)		(5263.5)		(5389.8)	(223.89)	(268.07)
Camels	3678	0.0	910	**0.0**	1802	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Chicken	3673	34.6	1025	**200.3**	2124	**270.9**	**68.19****	**78.27****
		(298.1)		(718.7)		(810.9)	(32.44)	(35.02)
Guinea fowls	3679	0.00	1028	**0.00**	2124	**0.00**	0.00	0.00

		(0.07)		(0.00)		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Donkeys, mules, or horses	3687	0.0	1043	**0.0**	2157	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	**(0.00)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 12 months.

Table 48 Household Livestock Sales

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH sold any animal in the past 12 months	3688	28.7	1051	**45.4**	2171	**44.1**	-1.43	0.01
							(2.07)	(2.81)
% HH sold any cow or bull	3687	5.7	1050	**8.5**	2167	**7.4**	-1.26	1.67
				(1.23)		(1.22)	(1.15)	(1.33)
% HH sold any calf	3686	0.7	1049	**1.9**	2169	**2.4**	0.53	0.35
				(43154.9)		(45314.0)	(0.53)	(0.74)
% HH sold any sheep	3688	12.8	1048	**21.1**	2170	**19.4**	-1.41	1.12
				(0.71)		(0.74)	(1.72)	(2.12)
% HH sold any goat	3686	13.3	1049	**23.6**	2169	**22.4**	-1.25	-1.71
				(2.64)		(2.63)	(1.57)	(1.98)
% HH sold any camel	3686	0.3	956	**0.0**	1957	**0.1**	**0.16***	**0.29***
				(12.7)		(13.5)	(0.09)	(0.16)
% HH sold any chicken	3686	2.8	1049	**8.7**	2169	**9.9**	0.65	2.04
				(1.64)		(1.65)	(1.16)	(1.40)
% HH sold any guinea fowl	3686	2.8	1048	**1.3**	2169	**1.3**	-0.22	0.11
				(9.9)		(10.3)	(0.45)	(0.51)
% HH sold any donkey, mule, or horse	3687	0.0	1046	**0.1**	2163	**0.3**	0.17	0.36
				(55.91)		(73.65)	(0.14)	(0.23)
Number sold								
Cows or Bulls	3676	0.11	1049	**0.13**	2165	**0.12**	-0.01	0.01
		(0.87)		(0.59)		(0.65)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Calves	3685	0.01	1049	**0.02**	2169	**0.04**	0.02	0.01
		(0.12)		(0.18)		(0.36)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Sheep	3673	0.27	1045	**0.47**	2170	**0.39**	-0.06	0.09
		(1.17)		(1.37)		(1.35)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Goats	3672	1.64	1047	**0.52**	2166	**0.41**	**-0.12****	-0.01
		(82.51)		(1.60)		(1.02)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Camels	3686	0.00	956	**0.00**	1957	**0.00**	**0.00***	**0.00***
		(0.05)		(0.00)		(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Donkeys, mules, or horses	3687	0.00	1046	**0.00**	2163	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
		(0.02)		(0.03)		(0.05)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Revenue‡								
Cows or Bulls	3635	4907.1	1022	**7781.3**	2119	**6583.8**	-1389.66	1434.91
		(26099.4)		(33659.4)		(31011.7)	(1235.81)	(1487.59)
Calves	3669	67.0	1033	**128.8**	2125	**79.3**	-51.85	58.32
		(1464.5)		(2203.7)		(1544.8)	(87.26)	(76.22)
Sheep	3615	2711.1	1011	**5291.9**	2127	**4870.1**	-369.03	200.66
		(9949.6)		(14475.8)		(13262.2)	(574.36)	(677.42)
Goats	3616	1280.8	1014	**2593.6**	2127	**2640.7**	41.14	-96.88
		(4384.2)		(5912.5)		(6178.6)	(222.83)	(284.35)

Camels	3676	0.0	956	**0.0**	1954	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Chicken	3663	46.9	1032	**164.2**	2127	**177.9**	0.08	24.45
		(382.3)		(693.1)		(723.1)	(27.21)	(32.42)
Guinea fowls	3584	0.0	1034	**0.0**	2141	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
		(0.07)		(0.00)		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Donkeys, mules, or horses	3686	0.0	1045	**0.0**	2157	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	**(0.00)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 12 months.

Table 49 Woman Livestock Owned

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Woman owning any animal	3688	58.3	1009	**78.3**	2109	**84.4**	**6.07*** **	1.41
							(1.98)	(1.77)
% Woman owning any cow or bull	3688	24.9	1008	**4.4**	2104	**4.3**	-0.02	0.75
							(0.87)	(1.11)
% Woman owning any calf	3688	0.8	1008	**3.1**	2103	**4.1**	1.09	0.03
							(0.78)	(0.95)
% Woman owning any sheep	3688	24.2	1007	**33.1**	2106	**35.0**	1.66	0.13
							(2.33)	(2.84)
% Woman owning any goat	3688	46.4	1009	**56.9**	2105	**63.0**	**6.63*** **	-0.03
							(2.53)	(2.85)
% Woman owning any camel	3688	0.0	1006	**0.0**	2099	**0.1**	0.09	0.17
							(0.07)	(0.12)
% Woman owning any chicken	0	.	1007	**38.8**	2106	**45.6**	**6.86*** **	2.18
							(2.43)	(2.77)
% Woman owning any guinea fowl	0	.	1008	**4.9**	2103	**4.7**	-0.04	-0.20
							(0.84)	(0.98)
% women owning any donkey, mule, or horse	3688	8.0	1005	**0.3**	2099	**0.1**	-0.24	0.09
							(0.17)	(0.08)
Number owned								
Cows or Bulls	3687	0.08	1008	**0.11**	2104	**0.11**	-0.01	-0.02
		(0.83)		(0.63)		(0.91)	(0.03)	(0.05)
Calves	3688	0.02	1008	**0.09**	2103	**0.06**	-0.02	0.01
		(0.33)		(0.92)		(0.37)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Sheep	3688	0.60	1007	**0.76**	2106	**0.77**	0.01	-0.01
		(1.38)		(1.40)		(1.35)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Goats	3687	1.22	1009	**1.46**	2104	**1.57**	0.13	0.01
		(1.91)		(1.85)		(1.79)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Camels	3688	0.00	1006	**0.00**	2099	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
		(0.02)		(0.00)		(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Donkeys, mules, or horses	3688	0.00	1005	**0.00**	2099	**0.00**	-0.00	0.00
		(0.06)		(0.05)		(0.04)	(0.00)	(0.00)

14.7 Impact of CDGP on household savings, borrowing and lending

Table 50 Household Borrowing

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH with any member borrowing money from any source	3688	33.4	796	**56.5**	1668	**53.6**	-3.17	-0.01
							(2.24)	(2.76)
% HH with any member currently borrowing from:								
a bank	3623	1.2	796	**1.5**	1668	**1.7**	0.20	-0.96
							(0.51)	(0.60)
a savings association or cooperative	3621	0.7	799	**1.1**	1667	**1.3**	0.09	-0.62
							(0.46)	(0.56)
a microfinance institution/ NGO	3641	0.3	796	**0.5**	1668	**0.4**	-0.06	0.28
							(0.28)	(0.30)
Family or friends	3387	19.1	797	**48.2**	1668	**42.7**	**-6.11*** **	2.10
							(2.27)	(2.85)
a shop on credit	3565	7.0	799	**20.6**	1669	**20.2**	-0.10	1.11
							(2.15)	(2.47)
a landlord	3660	0.1	795	**0.2**	1665	**0.3**	0.08	**0.56****
							(0.21)	(0.23)
a moneylender	3636	2.0	794	**1.4**	1662	**1.7**	0.39	-0.18
							(0.56)	(0.80)
% HH with any member trying to borrow money from any source, but failing, in the past 12m	3688	16.6	796	**25.2**	1668	**23.7**	-1.69	-0.32
							(2.09)	(2.43)
% HH with any member who have failed to borrow from:								
a bank	3636	1.1	798	**1.4**	1670	**3.0**	**1.59*** **	-0.29
							(0.60)	(0.89)
a savings association or cooperative	3642	0.4	799	**2.2**	1668	**1.4**	-0.86	**1.44****
							(0.60)	(0.57)
a microfinance institution/ NGO	3649	0.2	800	**1.5**	1668	**1.3**	-0.22	-0.45
							(0.54)	(0.55)
Family or friends	3391	5.9	799	**21.1**	1667	**17.3**	**-3.91***	-0.19
							(2.06)	(2.29)
a shop on credit	3561	0.8	800	**7.4**	1669	**7.1**	-0.70	0.76
							(1.30)	(1.43)
a landlord	3672	0.0	800	**0.1**	1669	**0.1**	0.00	0.22
							(0.15)	(0.15)
a moneylender	3641	0.3	797	**0.4**	1665	**1.0**	**0.61***	0.56
							(0.33)	(0.48)
Total value of borrowing, '000 NGN‡	3213	3.3	771	**11.9**	1623	**10.2**	-1.72	-0.93
		(12.6)		(23.6)		(22.1)	(1.06)	(1.26)
(Log) total value of borrowing‡‡	756	8.44	425	**9.17**	849	**8.93**	**-0.24****	0.04
		(1.65)		(1.48)		(1.62)	(0.10)	(0.12)

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no savings/loans.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 51 Household Lending

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH with any member providing loans	3461	13.5	870	**37.7**	1853	**35.2**	-2.89	1.42
							(1.95)	(2.15)
Total value of loans, '000NGN‡	3409	1.45	844	**6.69**	1807	**5.10**	**-1.55*** **	-0.70
		(7.19)		(15.60)		(12.97)	(0.57)	(0.59)
(log) total value of loans‡‡	415	8.49	302	**9.08**	606	**8.95**	-0.09	-0.14
		(1.45)		**(1.43)**		**(1.29)**	**(0.10)**	**(0.11)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no savings/loans.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 52 Household Savings

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH with any member saving at any institution	3638	40.3	844	**61.5**	1770	**62.6**	2.21	1.00
							(2.51)	(2.83)
% HH with any member having in-kind savings	3650	42.2	844	**55.1**	1771	**56.9**	2.10	1.41
							(2.86)	(3.36)
% HH with any savings (including in kind)	3654	62.5	844	**78.2**	1773	**80.4**	2.58	1.15
							(2.04)	(2.22)
% HH with any member saving at:								
a bank	3638	7.9	844	**7.5**	1770	**6.9**	-0.26	-1.78
							(1.67)	(1.90)
a savings association or cooperative	3649	1.2	845	**1.3**	1772	**1.0**	-0.35	0.31
							(0.63)	(0.46)
at home	3478	32.7	845	**51.8**	1774	**51.6**	0.68	0.92
							(2.64)	(2.88)
a microfinance institution/ NGO	3660	0.3	845	**0.1**	1770	**0.2**	0.03	-0.29
							(0.15)	(0.20)
at an informal savings groups	3563	8.7	844	**15.6**	1772	**17.6**	2.47	0.04
							(1.92)	(2.44)
Total value of savings (excl. in kind), '000 NGN‡	3191	9.0	785	**15.2**	1659	**14.7**	-0.10	-0.19
		(32.0)		(37.1)		(36.9)	(1.79)	(1.95)
(Log) total value of savings (excl. in kind) ‡‡	1019	9.09	460	**9.05**	997	**9.04**	0.05	-0.12
		(1.66)		(1.68)		(1.54)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Total value of in-kind savings, '000 NGN‡	3190	12.9	785	**58.4**	1676	**55.1**	-1.14	-5.04
		(43.9)		(121.8)		(128.5)	(5.60)	(7.05)
(Log) total value of in-kind savings‡‡	1079	9.3	441	**11.3**	969	**11.1**	**-0.22** **	0.01
		(2.3)		(1.8)		(1.7)	(0.10)	(0.12)
Total value of savings (incl. in kind), '000 NGN‡	3056	26.4	785	**82.8**	1663	**77.2**	-3.45	-13.61
		(78.3)		(158.4)		(158.5)	(7.51)	(9.02)
(Log) total value of savings (incl. in kind)‡‡	1684	9.4	601	**10.4**	1316	**10.4**	-0.02	-0.10
		(2.1)		**(1.9)**		**(1.7)**	**(0.10)**	**(0.13)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no savings/loans.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

14.8 Impact of CDGP on knowledge, attitudes and practices about health maternal health and young child feeding practices

14.8.1 Women's and men's knowledge and beliefs about health

Table 53 Woman Knowledge and Attitudes on Pregnancy and Delivery

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
If pregnant: has been eating more or less since becoming pregnant								
Much more	3642	15.9	364	**18.7**	743	**25.8**	**7.87*** **	4.16
							(2.46)	(3.51)
A bit more	3642	9.8	364	**13.5**	743	**13.2**	-0.53	0.74
							(2.21)	(2.90)
About the same	3642	32.1	364	**26.1**	743	**27.3**	1.16	2.10
							(2.86)	(3.34)
A bit less	3642	29.7	364	**28.9**	743	**24.8**	-4.28	-1.78
							(2.70)	(3.02)
Much less	3642	12.5	364	**12.9**	743	**8.9**	**-4.22***	**-5.22****
							(2.30)	(2.13)
% women who would advise a pregnant woman to visit a health facility								
For a check-up if she's healthy and nothing is wrong	3688	69.0	1009	**83.0**	2109	**91.5**	**7.90*** **	0.10
							(2.04)	(1.72)
For a check-up if there are complications with the pregnancy	3688	93.1	1009	**97.2**	2109	**98.5**	1.23	0.44
							(0.78)	(0.66)
If she's about to give birth and the cost of travel and treatment was 2000 NGN?	3688	80.7	1009	**86.4**	2109	**93.4**	**6.50*** **	0.85
							(1.64)	(1.39)
If she's about to give birth and there's no female staff available	3688	69.7	1009	**52.2**	2109	**65.1**	**12.14*** **	0.30
							(2.30)	(2.61)
% women who say the best place for a woman to give birth is								
In her own home	3688	84.1	1009	**77.0**	2109	**62.9**	**-13.01*** **	-1.71
							(3.03)	(3.94)
At a health facility	3688	15.3	1009	**22.7**	2109	**36.7**	**12.87*** **	1.06
							(3.02)	(3.94)
Other Place	3688	0.2	1009	**0.2**	2109	**0.3**	0.09	0.39
							(0.18)	(0.23)
Don't know	3688	0.3	1009	**0.1**	2109	**0.1**	0.05	**0.26***
							(0.12)	(0.14)

Table 54 Woman Knowledge about Breastfeeding

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women thinking it's best to start breastfeeding immediately or within 30 minutes of birth	3688	18.1	1009	**42.4**	2109	**68.6**	**26.17*** **	2.07
							(2.78)	(2.85)
% women thinking it's best to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	3688	34.4	1009	**62.7**	2109	**83.7**	**20.70*** **	**5.44** **
							(2.63)	(2.28)
% women thinking children should receive something other than breast milk on the first day	3688	49.7	1009	**33.5**	2109	**11.4**	**-21.83*** **	**-4.91** **
							(2.83)	(2.05)
% women who don't know how many weeks children should receive only breast milk	3688	15.2	1009	**2.3**	2109	**0.7**	**-1.68*** **	-0.27
							(0.59)	(0.39)
Weeks baby should receive only breastmilk	3126	7.9	986	**15.4**	2094	**22.4**	**6.89*** **	**1.88*** **
		(12.0)		(13.0)		(9.4)	(0.81)	(0.66)
% women thinking it's important that kids receive immunisations from health facility	3688	93.4	1009	**95.3**	2109	**97.2**	1.83	-0.65
							(1.15)	(0.83)
% women thinking colostrum is good for the baby	3688	61.1	1009	**68.7**	2109	**87.8**	**19.99*** **	2.37
							(2.34)	(2.03)
% women thinking it's ok to give baby under 6 months water when it's very hot outside	3688	89.6	1009	**65.0**	2109	**25.9**	**-38.78*** **	**-5.71**
							(3.43)	(3.17)

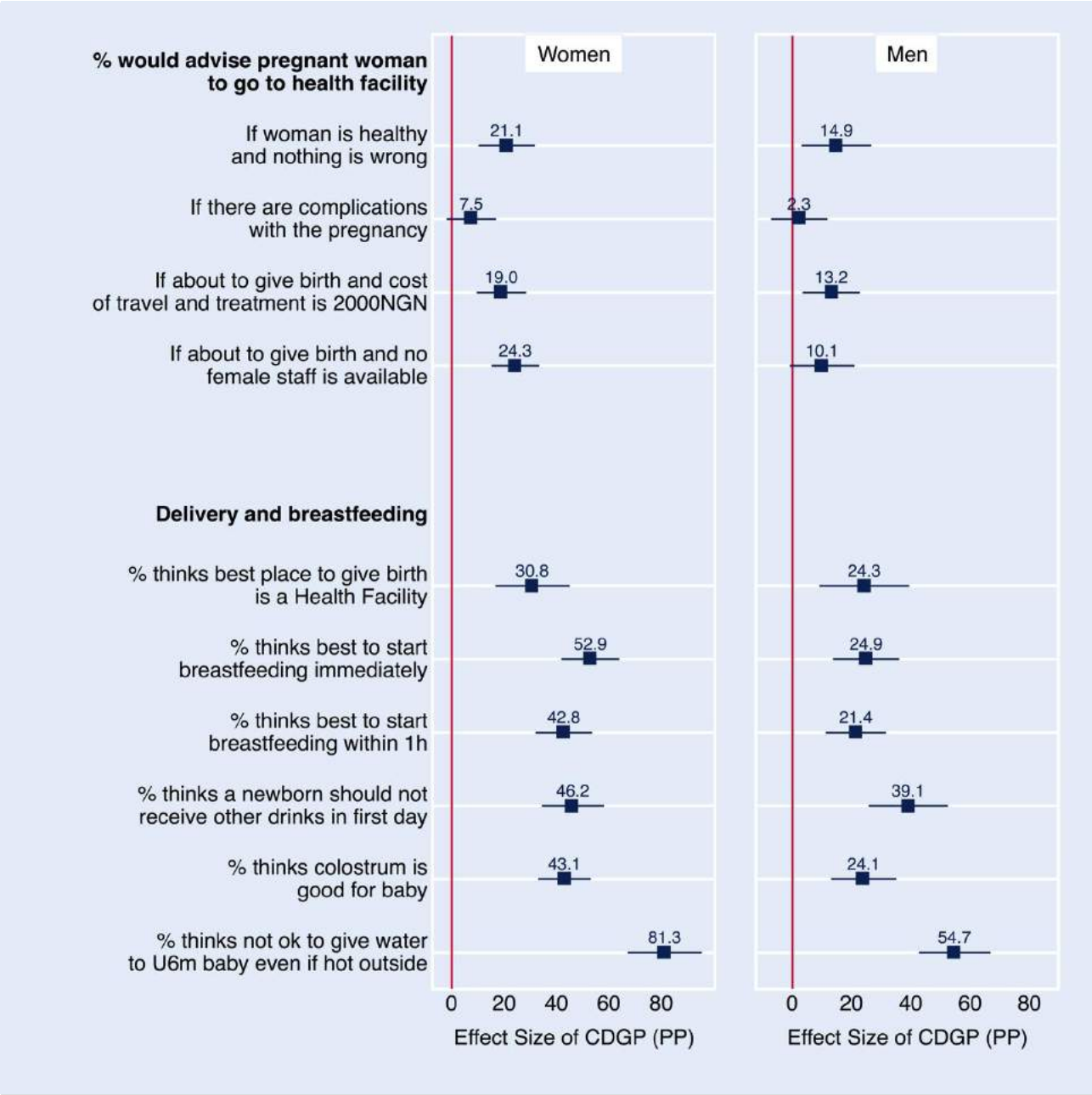
Table 55 Husband Knowledge and Attitudes on Pregnancy and Delivery

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% husbands who would advise a pregnant woman to visit a health facility								
For a check-up if she's healthy and nothing is wrong	3688	73.8	621	**88.7**	1317	**93.8**	**4.71****	1.35
							(1.88)	(1.74)
For a check-up if there are complications with the pregnancy	3688	96.2	621	**98.9**	1317	**99.2**	0.24	-0.18
							(0.51)	(0.50)
If she's about to give birth and the cost of travel and treatment was 2000 NGN?	3688	87.2	621	**92.3**	1317	**96.0**	**3.53*****	-0.13
							(1.31)	(1.13)
If she's about to give birth and there's no female staff available	3688	77.3	621	**63.1**	1317	**68.5**	**4.86***	-1.38
							(2.68)	(2.95)
% husbands who say the best place for a woman to give birth is								
In her own home	3688	79.0	621	**69.7**	1317	**58.4**	**-10.42*****	-1.39
							(3.54)	(4.30)
At a health facility	3688	20.1	621	**28.8**	1317	**40.8**	**11.15*****	1.39
							(3.44)	(4.26)
Other Place	3688	0.5	621	**0.8**	1317	**0.6**	-0.25	-0.29
							(0.40)	(0.43)
Don't know	3688	0.5	621	**0.6**	1317	**0.1**	-0.48	0.29
							(0.32)	(0.20)

Table 56 Husband Knowledge about Breastfeeding

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% husbands thinking it's best to start breastfeeding immediately or within 30 minutes of birth	3688	17.8	621	**32.2**	1317	**44.3**	**11.65*** **	-1.87
							(2.64)	(3.17)
% husbands thinking it's best to start breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	3688	33.1	621	**49.8**	1317	**60.8**	**10.73*** **	-2.74
							(2.58)	(2.94)
% husbands thinking children should receive something other than breast milk on the first day	3688	46.7	621	**37.5**	1317	**17.5**	**-18.94*** **	-2.12
							(3.28)	(2.82)
% husbands who don't know how many weeks children should receive only breast milk	3688	47.8	621	**54.1**	1317	**76.7**	**21.27*** **	3.67
							(3.14)	(3.08)
Weeks baby should receive only breastmilk	1927	0.17	285	**0.23**	307	**0.45**	**0.23** **	-0.09
		(0.82)		(0.59)		(1.15)	(0.09)	(0.15)
% husbands thinking it's important that kids receive immunisations from health facility	3688	94.6	621	**95.8**	1317	**98.2**	**2.60*** **	-0.18
							(0.86)	(0.68)
% husbands thinking colostrum is good for the baby	3688	55.6	621	**42.4**	1317	**54.1**	**11.92*** **	-0.28
							(2.78)	(3.28)
% husbands thinking it's ok to give baby under 6 months water when it's very hot outside	3688	88.5	621	**73.6**	1317	**47.6**	**-24.14*** **	**-7.34** **
							(2.70)	(3.33)

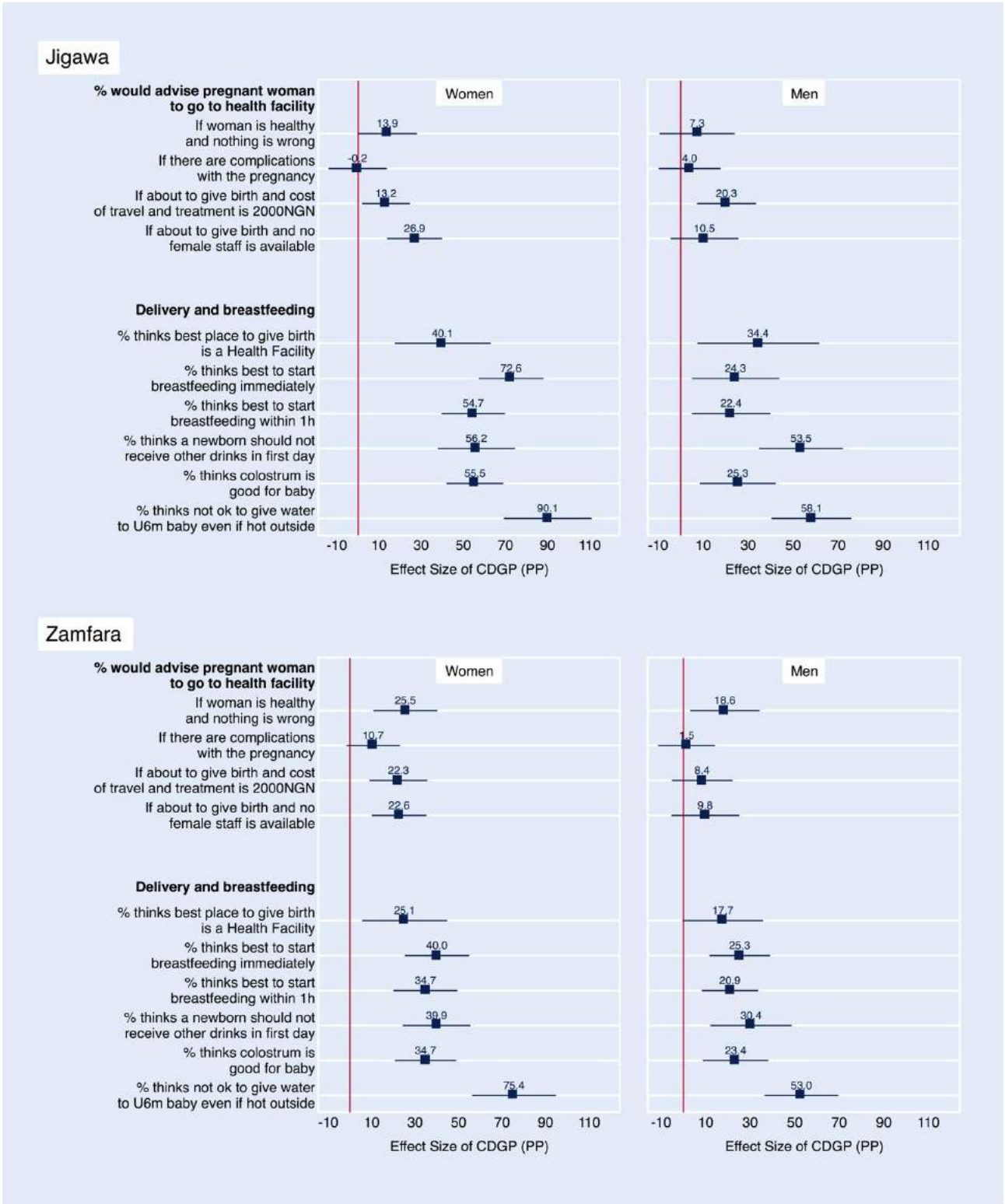
Figure 7 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Knowledge and Attitudes



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

Figure 8 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Knowledge and Attitudes by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

14.8.2 Maternal health and antenatal care practices

Table 57 Pregnant Women's Antenatal Care

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who have had antenatal care for current pregnancy	3683	31.1	364	**19.5**	744	**35.9**	**15.74*** **	-0.82
							(3.29)	(4.43)
If not: % women who plan to receive any antenatal care during the pregnancy	2370	42.1	279	**69.5**	463	**84.2**	**13.25*** **	-1.58
							(3.79)	(3.93)
							(5.85)	-0.82

Table 58 Women's Treatment at Health Facility

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
If had antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	1147	42.5	363	**62.3**	744	**69.1**	4.65	1.21
							(3.77)	(3.77)
If had no antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	2537	33.6	645	**66.2**	1363	**68.9**	2.05	-2.51
							(2.54)	(3.26)
How many times visited HF in past 6 months:								
One	3666	13.7	1005	**13.7**	2097	**13.9**	0.31	2.08
							(1.34)	(1.71)
Two	3666	10.5	1005	**19.0**	2097	**19.5**	0.22	-1.06
							(1.46)	(1.63)
Three	3666	6.0	1005	**13.2**	2097	**15.5**	1.67	-1.60
							(1.53)	(1.69)
Four or more	3666	5.9	1005	**18.7**	2097	**19.9**	0.79	-0.44
							(1.93)	(2.44)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for themselves at the HF in past 6 months	3667	76.3	1000	**72.8**	2089	**71.1**	-0.76	1.89
							(1.90)	(2.41)
Amount spent on themselves in past 6 months, NGN	3667	435.9	1000	**586.6**	2089	**635.2**	29.51	-44.98
		(1250.8)		(1490.6)		(1543.5)	(57.67)	(74.21)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for children at the HF in past 6 months	3668	76.7	993	**49.5**	2074	**43.8**	-3.89	1.90
		(0.84)		(0.99)		(0.96)	(2.53)	(3.09)
Amount spent on children in past 6 months, NGN	3668	459.2	993	**1206.7**	2074	**1257.2**	15.26	-127.76
		(1306.2)		(1867.6)		(1851.6)	(81.88)	(96.92)
If pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	1340	38.2	427	**72.8**	939	**80.9**	**9.18*** **	-0.90
		(659.9)		(608.4)		(524.5)	(3.28)	(2.88)
Folic acid	1340	35.4	427	**68.6**	939	**77.3**	**9.56*** **	-3.00
		(1.16)		(1.22)		(1.18)	(3.01)	(3.29)

If not pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	0	.	226	**58.0**	514	**61.9**	4.79	5.62
							(4.29)	(4.91)
Folic acid	0	.	226	**55.3**	514	**59.0**	4.40	5.02
							(4.32)	**(4.83)**

Table 59 Women's Contraception and Birth Spacing

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who would like another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	3548	94.4	980	**93.8**	2066	**94.0**	0.06	0.34
							(1.00)	(1.10)
% women who would prefer to wait at least 2 years to have another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	3169	82.5	903	**64.6**	1907	**65.1**	0.21	**-5.65*** **
							(2.32)	(2.06)
% women who know any contraceptive method	3688	64.2	1009	**80.3**	2108	**85.3**	**4.37****	**-5.16*** **
							(2.03)	(1.93)
% women who have heard of:								
Exclusive breastfeeding	3688	3.3	1009	**0.8**	2108	**0.4**	-0.15	-0.06
							(0.31)	(0.39)
Non-Exclusive breastfeeding	1321	0.0	1009	**1.1**	2108	**1.2**	0.22	-0.18
							(0.46)	(0.53)
Male and female condoms	3688	3.8	1009	**3.0**	2108	**4.5**	1.40	-0.72
							(0.96)	(1.17)
Abstinence	3688	1.9	1009	**1.0**	2108	**0.8**	-0.19	-0.53
							(0.41)	(0.44)
Injectable contraceptives (Depo-Provera)	3688	50.4	1009	**66.8**	2108	**72.5**	**5.45****	-3.73
							(2.48)	(2.57)
Oral contraceptives (pills)	3688	48.4	1009	**59.8**	2108	**65.8**	**5.13****	**-5.77****
							(2.57)	(2.86)
Norplant/implant under the skin in the upper arm	3688	5.0	1009	**11.9**	2108	**16.6**	**5.25****	**-10.85*** **
							(2.29)	(2.91)
Diaphragm/IUD/Foam/Jelly	3688	0.2	1009	**0.4**	2108	**1.0**	**0.60***	-0.51
							(0.33)	(0.54)
Tubal ligation/female sterilisation	3688	1.6	1009	**1.1**	2108	**1.5**	0.25	**-1.80*** **
							(0.53)	(0.66)
Vasectomy/male sterilisation	3688	0.2	1009	**0.2**	2108	**0.0**	-0.20	0.00
							(0.13)	(0.00)
Withdrawal	3688	1.2	1009	**0.1**	2108	**0.1**	0.05	**0.29***
							(0.13)	(0.16)
Calculation/rhythm/calendar/safe period	3688	0.5	1009	**0.3**	2108	**0.4**	0.13	0.04
							(0.23)	(0.32)
Traditional method	3688	28.4	1009	**32.8**	2108	**32.7**	0.38	**5.91****
							(2.24)	(2.32)
Other (specify)	3688	0.0	1009	**0.1**	2108	**0.2**	0.05	-0.16
							(0.14)	**(0.19)**

Table 60 Delivery of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

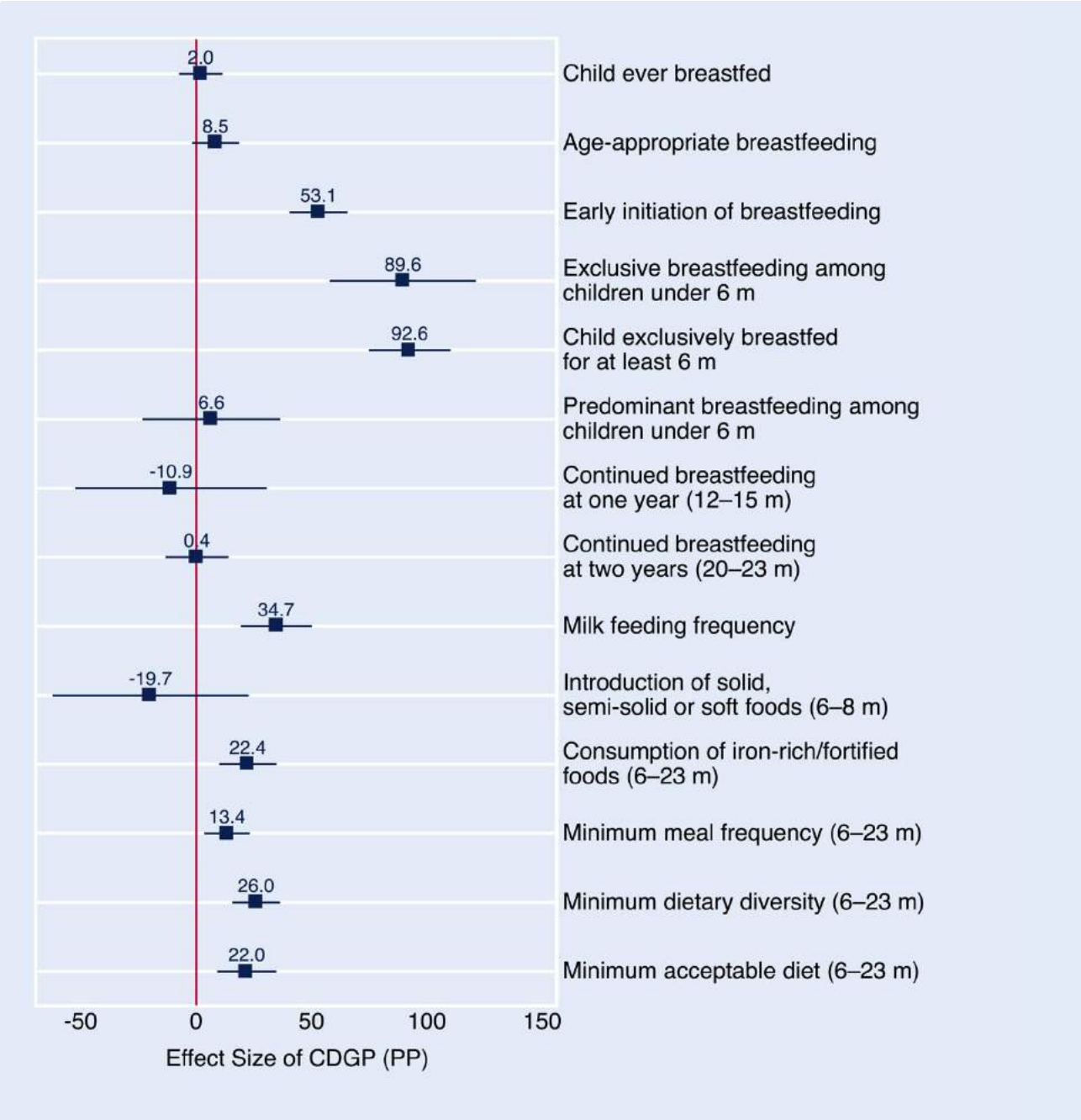
	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children given birth to:						
At home	857	**86.7**	1841	**80.5**	**-5.81*** **	1.41
					(2.11)	(3.06)
At a health facility	857	**12.9**	1841	**19.0**	**5.54*** **	-1.65
					(2.06)	(3.04)
At the home of a traditional birth attendant	857	**0.3**	1841	**0.3**	-0.08	0.05
					(0.28)	(0.23)
Other place	857	**0.0**	1841	**0.3**	**0.35** **	0.19
					(0.16)	(0.29)
% children whose birth was assisted by:						
Traditional birth attendant	865	**59.5**	1853	**54.0**	**-5.37***	-3.74
					(3.04)	(3.79)
Family member	865	**19.9**	1853	**19.6**	-0.47	0.69
					(1.83)	(2.05)
Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extension worker (CHEW)	865	**15.5**	1853	**22.7**	**6.72** **	-1.48
					(2.24)	(3.55)
No one	865	**11.2**	1853	**12.7**	2.03	1.83
					(2.03)	(2.45)
Neighbour	865	**11.2**	1853	**9.3**	-2.06	-0.81
					(1.50)	(1.78)
Other person	865	**0.8**	1853	**1.0**	0.29	0.22
					(0.47)	(0.56)
% children delivered by caesarean	865	**1.0**	1853	**1.2**	0.16	0.02
					(0.43)	(0.54)
% mothers whose health was checked after birth	857	**36.3**	1841	**37.5**	1.40	-1.38
					(2.27)	(2.54)
% women whose health was checked after birth by:						
Doctor, nurse, midwife or community health extension worker (CHEW)	857	**10.2**	1841	**15.3**	**4.96*** **	-0.22
					(1.67)	(2.11)
Traditional birth attendant	857	**19.9**	1841	**17.2**	-3.17	0.50
					(2.06)	(2.09)
Family member	857	**5.9**	1841	**5.3**	-0.23	-0.36
					(1.17)	(1.43)
Neighbour	857	**4.4**	1841	**3.3**	-0.90	-0.82
					(1.02)	(1.02)
A village health worker who is NOT a CHEW	857	**2.5**	1841	**2.1**	-0.05	-0.33
					(0.70)	(0.74)
Other person (specify)	857	**0.0**	1841	**0.2**	**0.22***	0.19
					(0.13)	(0.25)
Don't know	857	**0.0**	1841	**0.1**	0.09	-0.20
					(0.07)	(0.15)

Table 61 Antenatal Care of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children whose mother had antenatal care during the pregnancy	865	**61.0**	1853	**72.3**	**10.44*** **	-1.43
					(3.58)	(3.73)
% reasons why mother did not get antenatal care for the pregnancy:						
Saw no reason to seek antenatal care	337	**75.4**	514	**73.7**	-1.85	**8.91***
					(3.67)	(5.21)
Had no permission to go to a health facility	337	**16.3**	514	**9.3**	**-7.15*** **	**-6.03***
					(2.42)	(3.11)
Health facility is too far away or the cost to travel there is too high	337	**9.5**	514	**12.1**	1.37	-4.27
					(2.91)	(4.01)
Treatment costs are too high	337	**3.3**	514	**4.1**	0.64	-1.02
					(1.51)	(1.94)
Other	337	**4.8**	514	**5.8**	1.50	2.80
					(1.55)	(2.49)
Don't know	337	**1.5**	514	**1.9**	1.02	**-2.98***
					(0.90)	(1.51)
% women who saw for antenatal care:						
Doctor, nurse, midwife or CHEW	523	**97.1**	1331	**98.7**	**1.76***	0.26
					(0.92)	(0.96)
Other person	523	**4.4**	1331	**3.3**	-1.65	0.23
					(1.21)	(1.71)
Don't know	523	**0.2**	1331	**0.0**	-0.21	0.00
					(0.21)	(0.00)
Number of times the mother received antenatal care	865	**6.45**	1853	**6.98**	0.37	0.83
		(18.50)		(17.90)	(0.93)	(1.08)
Number of times the mother received antenatal care						
Once	865	**10.5**	1853	**11.9**	1.23	-1.29
					(1.35)	(1.60)
Twice	865	**6.9**	1853	**6.2**	-0.61	-0.42
					(1.10)	(1.32)
Three times	865	**6.7**	1853	**9.3**	**2.76** **	-1.23
					(1.13)	(1.49)
Four times	865	**11.6**	1853	**13.2**	1.50	0.37
					(1.52)	(1.75)
Five times	865	**11.1**	1853	**14.1**	**2.79***	0.17
					(1.46)	(1.72)
Six times or more	865	**14.2**	1853	**17.6**	2.77	0.97
					(2.01)	(2.31)

14.8.3 IYCF practices

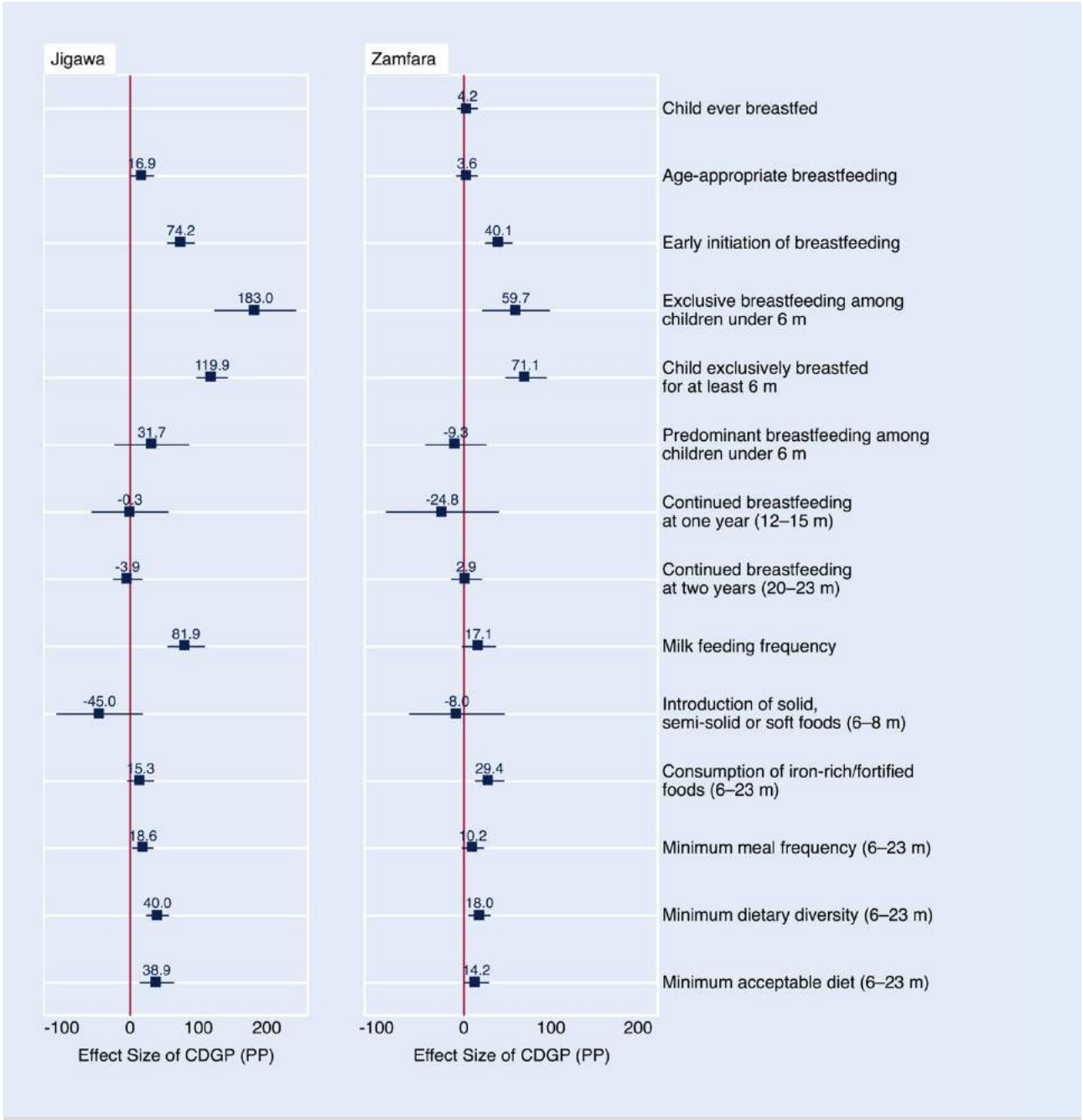
Figure 9 Standardised Effect Sizes of CDGP on IYCF Practices of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval. See previous table for the definition of the indicators.

Figure 10 Standardised Effect Sizes of CDGP on IYCF Practices of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval. Missing estimates correspond to indicators for which the standard deviation is zero in the non-CDGP group. See previous table for the definition of the indicators.

Table 62 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, not breastfed

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	301	**3.28** (1.09)	773	**3.68** (1.16)	**0.42*** ** (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)
Grains, roots and tubers	301	**98.7**	773	**98.6**	-0.15 (0.77)	-0.21 (0.81)
Legumes and Nuts	301	**57.8**	773	**65.1**	**7.18** ** (3.48)	-1.93 (3.96)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	301	**28.6**	773	**44.0**	**16.29*** ** (3.32)	-5.32 (4.20)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	301	**13.9**	773	**23.7**	**9.75** ** (2.67)	1.64 (3.28)
Eggs	301	**0.7**	773	**1.6**	0.94 (0.61)	-1.01 (0.82)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	301	**82.4**	773	**80.8**	-1.58 (2.99)	-0.02 (2.73)
Other fruits and vegetables	301	**46.2**	773	**54.7**	**9.27** ** (3.32)	4.11 (3.55)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	301	**3.60** (1.23)	773	**3.95** (1.28)	0.37 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.10)
Starchy staples	301	**98.7**	773	**98.6**	-0.15 (0.77)	-0.21 (0.81)
Dark green leafy vegetables	301	**44.2**	773	**33.5**	**-10.79*** ** (3.18)	0.31 (3.04)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	301	**70.1**	773	**74.0**	4.17 (3.17)	-0.67 (3.23)
Other fruits and vegetables	301	**46.2**	773	**54.7**	**9.27*** ** (3.32)	4.11 (3.55)
Organ meat	301	**0.3**	773	**0.7**	0.36 (0.46)	0.75 (0.54)
Meat and fish	301	**13.6**	773	**23.0**	**9.38*** ** (2.63)	0.89 (3.21)
Eggs	301	**0.7**	773	**1.6**	0.94 (0.61)	-1.01 (0.82)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	301	**57.8**	773	**65.1**	**7.18** ** (3.48)	-1.93 (3.96)
Milk and milk products	301	**28.6**	773	**44.0**	**16.29*** ** (3.32)	-5.32 (4.20)

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using a 24h food recall diary, where the mother/carer is asked to list all the foods the child ate during the previous day, from the moment they woke up to when they went to sleep. For each dish, the mother is asked to list each ingredient used, which is then categorised into different food groups. The indicators are constructed by summing the number of food groups the child received.

Table 63 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, breastfed

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	232	**2.81**	571	**3.11**	**0.30****	0.09
		(1.41)		(1.45)	(0.12)	(0.12)
Grains, roots and tubers	232	**93.1**	571	**93.2**	0.36	1.21
					(2.01)	(2.01)
Legumes and Nuts	232	**47.4**	571	**50.4**	2.67	-2.12
					(3.98)	(4.06)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	232	**28.9**	571	**40.6**	**12.04*****	3.69
					(4.17)	(4.79)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	232	**13.8**	571	**17.5**	3.46	5.28
					(3.25)	(3.62)
Eggs	232	**0.0**	571	**1.8**	**1.79*****	-1.16
					(0.54)	(0.99)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	232	**59.9**	571	**64.5**	4.09	-2.00
					(3.46)	(3.91)
Other fruits and vegetables	232	**38.4**	571	**42.7**	6.05	3.78
					(4.63)	(4.49)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	232	**3.00**	571	**3.28**	**0.28****	0.06
		(1.56)		(1.57)	(0.12)	(0.13)
Starchy staples	232	**93.1**	571	**93.2**	0.36	1.21
					(2.01)	(2.01)
Dark green leafy vegetables	232	**29.7**	571	**23.3**	**-7.17****	-4.71
					(3.31)	(3.64)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	232	**49.1**	571	**58.1**	**8.93****	-0.64
					(3.78)	(4.28)
Other fruits and vegetables	232	**38.4**	571	**42.7**	6.05	3.78
					(4.63)	(4.49)
Organ meat	232	**0.4**	571	**0.2**	-0.24	0.33
					(0.43)	(0.33)
Meat and fish	232	**13.4**	571	**17.5**	3.86	5.28
					(3.27)	(3.62)
Eggs	232	**0.0**	571	**1.8**	**1.79*****	-1.16
					(0.54)	(0.99)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	232	**47.4**	571	**50.4**	2.67	-2.12
					(3.98)	(4.06)
Milk and milk products	232	**28.9**	571	**40.6**	**12.04*****	3.69
					(4.17)	**(4.79)**

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using a 24h food recall diary, where the mother/carer is asked to list all the foods the child ate during the previous day, from the moment they woke up to when they went to sleep. For each dish, the mother is asked to list each ingredient used, which is then categorised into different food groups. The indicators are constructed by summing the number of food groups the child received.

Table 64 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 23 months and older

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	371	**3.35** (1.08)	584	**3.59** (1.12)	**0.26*** ** (0.08)	0.06 (0.10)
Grains, roots and tubers	371	**99.7**	584	**98.5**	**-1.17** ** (0.59)	**2.16** ** (1.02)
Legumes and Nuts	371	**65.0**	584	**66.3**	1.93 (3.14)	-2.97 (4.08)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	371	**26.9**	584	**39.5**	**13.46*** ** (3.71)	-3.95 (4.86)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	371	**15.1**	584	**18.7**	3.18 (2.52)	**7.57** ** (3.68)
Eggs	371	**1.1**	584	**1.0**	-0.18 (0.63)	-0.39 (0.73)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	371	**80.9**	584	**81.5**	0.42 (2.63)	0.89 (3.00)
Other fruits and vegetables	371	**46.1**	584	**53.2**	**8.39*** ** (3.15)	2.20 (3.81)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	371	**3.63** (1.18)	584	**3.87** (1.25)	**0.26*** ** (0.09)	0.03 (0.12)
Starchy staples	371	**99.7**	584	**98.5**	**-1.17** ** (0.59)	**2.16** ** (1.02)
Dark green leafy vegetables	371	**46.6**	584	**36.5**	**-10.47*** ** (3.84)	1.24 (4.21)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	371	**62.8**	584	**73.6**	**10.47*** ** (2.92)	-2.45 (3.34)
Other fruits and vegetables	371	**46.1**	584	**53.2**	**8.39*** ** (3.15)	2.20 (3.81)
Organ meat	371	**0.0**	584	**0.7**	**0.74** ** (0.36)	0.05 (0.69)
Meat and fish	371	**15.1**	584	**18.0**	2.44 (2.51)	**7.52** ** (3.63)
Eggs	371	**1.1**	584	**1.0**	-0.18 (0.63)	-0.39 (0.73)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	371	**65.0**	584	**66.3**	1.93 (3.14)	-2.97 (4.08)
Milk and milk products	371	**26.9**	584	**39.5**	**13.46** ** (3.71)	-3.95 **(4.86)**

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using a 24h food recall diary, where the mother/carer is asked to list all the foods the child ate during the previous day, from the moment they woke up to when they went to sleep. For each dish, the mother is asked to list each ingredient used, which is then categorised into different food groups. The indicators are constructed by summing the number of food groups the child received.

Table 65 Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	2620	2.76	672	**3.53**	1375	**3.76**	**0.25*** **	0.10
		(0.96)		(1.00)		(1.07)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Grains, roots and tubers	2620	98.0	672	**99.3**	1375	**99.4**	0.17	-0.18
							(0.36)	(0.39)
Legumes and Nuts	2620	26.9	672	**67.1**	1375	**66.0**	-0.47	-0.81
							(2.82)	(3.19)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	2620	26.6	672	**29.0**	1375	**35.9**	**8.42*** **	2.69
							(2.50)	(3.29)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	2620	23.0	672	**17.3**	1375	**25.3**	**7.57** **	**5.90***
							(2.27)	(3.20)
Eggs	2620	0.5	672	**0.5**	1375	**0.7**	0.27	-0.67
							(0.32)	(0.44)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	2620	87.9	672	**86.9**	1375	**88.3**	1.27	-0.79
							(1.83)	(1.77)
Other fruits and vegetables	2620	13.0	672	**53.0**	1375	**60.4**	**8.10*** **	4.27
							(2.82)	(3.24)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	2620	3.26	672	**3.89**	1375	**4.09**	**0.22*** **	0.10
		(1.15)		(1.08)		(1.17)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Starchy staples	2620	98.0	672	**99.3**	1375	**99.4**	0.17	-0.18
							(0.36)	(0.39)
Dark green leafy vegetables	2620	66.5	672	**51.2**	1375	**42.9**	**-8.39*** **	-0.19
							(3.18)	(3.21)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	2620	71.2	672	**71.4**	1375	**78.3**	**6.82*** **	-0.70
							(2.51)	(2.48)
Other fruits and vegetables	2620	13.0	672	**53.0**	1375	**60.4**	**8.10*** **	4.27
							(2.82)	(3.24)
Organ meat	2620	0.8	672	**0.3**	1375	**0.7**	0.37	-0.20
							(0.30)	(0.48)
Meat and fish	2620	22.2	672	**17.0**	1375	**24.6**	**7.20*** **	**6.10***
							(2.26)	(3.12)
Eggs	2620	0.5	672	**0.5**	1375	**0.7**	0.27	-0.67
							(0.32)	(0.44)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	2620	26.9	672	**67.1**	1375	**66.0**	-0.47	-0.81
							(2.82)	(3.19)
Milk and milk products	2620	26.6	672	**29.0**	1375	**35.9**	**8.42*** **	2.69
							(2.50)	(3.29)

Notes: Indicators in this table are constructed using a 24h food recall diary, where the mother/carer is asked to list all the foods the child ate during the previous day, from the moment they woke up to when they went to sleep. For each dish, the mother is asked to list each ingredient used, which is then categorised into different food groups. The indicators are constructed by summing the number of food groups the child received.

14.9 Impact of CDGP on household demographics poverty, expenditure, food security and sanitation

14.9.1 Household demographics

Table 66 Household Age Composition

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Mean member age	27872	17.7	8836	**17.6**	18452	**17.0**	**-0.57****	-0.09
		(16.1)		(17.1)		(16.7)	(0.23)	(0.26)
% in age group:								
0-5 Years	27872	27.6	10043	**25.7**	20873	**26.7**	**1.10****	0.00
		(.)		(11.9)		(12.3)	(0.51)	(0.01)
6-12 Years	27872	23.3	10043	**21.3**	20873	**21.4**	0.16	-0.00
							(0.52)	(0.01)
13-17 Years	27872	9.2	10043	**7.8**	20873	**7.4**	-0.34	-0.00
							(0.34)	(0.00)
18-64 Years	27872	38.5	10043	**31.6**	20873	**31.4**	-0.28	-0.00
							(0.49)	(0.01)
65+ Years	27872	1.4	10043	**13.6**	20873	**13.1**	-0.64	0.00
							(0.83)	**(0.01)**

Table 67 Fertility Effect of CDGP

	Midline				Effect of CDGP†	Adjusted Effect of CDGP†
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Women who were <u>not pregnant</u> at baseline						
% women who gave birth to any child between baseline and midline	496	**61.7**	1062	**64.9**	3.19	**5.63****
					(3.02)	(2.67)
Number of biological children of the index woman living in the household and born after baseline	496	**0.62**	1062	**0.66**	0.03	**0.06****
		(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Number of biological children of the index woman (including those not living in the household anymore) born after baseline	496	**0.72**	1062	**0.76**	0.04	**0.07****
		(0.51)		(0.54)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Number of children aged 0 to 2 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	575	**0.99**	1170	**1.10**	0.10	**0.10***
		(0.83)		(0.87)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Number of children aged 3 to 5 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	575	**1.14**	1170	**1.15**	0.01	0.04
		(1.01)		(1.04)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Household size	496	**7.79**	1062	**7.78**	0.01	-0.08
		(4.09)		(4.12)	(0.23)	(0.11)
Spacing between child born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) and previous child born to index woman (months)	282	**31.8**	654	**31.2**	-0.71	-0.04
		(9.0)		(11.5)	(0.64)	(0.53)
Women who were <u>pregnant</u> at baseline						
% women who gave birth to any child between baseline and midline	1051	**84.8**	2174	**87.2**	**2.38***	**2.38***
					(1.35)	(1.34)
Number of biological children of the index woman living in the household and born after baseline	1051	**0.91**	2174	**0.93**	0.02	0.02
		(0.46)		(0.42)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Number of biological children of the index woman (including those not living in the household anymore) born after baseline	1051	**1.06**	2174	**1.08**	**0.03***	**0.03***
		(0.43)		(0.41)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Number of children aged 0 to 2 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	1186	**1.16**	2502	**1.18**	0.03	0.04
		(0.86)		(0.87)	(0.07)	(0.07)
Number of children aged 3 to 5 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	1186	**1.02**	2502	**1.05**	0.03	0.04
		(0.99)		(1.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Household size	1051	**8.40**	2174	**8.49**	0.14	0.07
		(4.13)		(4.33)	(0.18)	(0.09)
Spacing between child born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) and previous child born to index woman (months)	732	**33.4**	1575	**33.6**	0.03	-0.26
		(12.8)		(13.0)	(0.58)	(0.48)

Notes: †This table presents effects adjusted in two different ways. The second-to-last column contains effects of CDGP adjusted only to take into account LGA-specific characteristics. The last column instead shows effects adjusted for a set of household composition characteristics at baseline: number of children aged 0-2 in the household, number of children aged 3-5 in the household, dummies for the index woman's spacing since the last birth (no previous births, gave birth in 6 months before baseline interview, gave birth 6-12 months before baseline interview, gave birth 12-24 months before baseline interview, gave birth more than 24 months before baseline interview).

Table 68 Fertility Effect of CDGP, by children in household at baseline

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Households with less than 3 children aged 0-5 at baseline						
% women who gave birth to any child between baseline and midline	319	**64.6**	675	**64.7**	-0.20	-0.25
					(3.45)	(3.49)
Number of biological children of the index woman living in the household and born after baseline	319	**0.65**	675	**0.65**	-0.00	-0.01
		(0.49)		(0.49)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Number of biological children of the index woman (including those not living in the household anymore) born after baseline	319	**0.76**	675	**0.78**	0.02	-0.01
		(0.51)		(0.55)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Number of children aged 0 to 2 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	361	**0.85**	743	**0.89**	0.04	0.03
		(0.68)		(0.69)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Number of children aged 3 to 5 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	361	**0.87**	743	**0.81**	-0.07	-0.01
		(0.74)		(0.69)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Households with 3 or more children aged 0-5 at baseline						
% women who gave birth to any child between baseline and midline	177	**56.5**	387	**65.1**	**9.30***	**-8.28***
					(4.80)	(4.59)
Number of biological children of the index woman living in the household and born after baseline	177	**0.57**	387	**0.66**	**0.10****	**-0.09***
		(0.50)		(0.49)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Number of biological children of the index woman (including those not living in the household anymore) born after baseline	177	**0.64**	387	**0.72**	**0.08***	**-0.09***
		(0.52)		(0.52)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Number of children aged 0 to 2 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	214	**1.22**	427	**1.46**	**0.20***	-0.05
		(0.98)		(1.01)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Number of children aged 3 to 5 years old living in the household (including biological children of other women)	214	**1.60**	427	**1.76**	0.13	-0.08
		(1.23)		(1.25)	(0.13)	(0.13)

14.9.2 Household assets and expenditure

Table 69 Household Assets

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Households that own:								
Chair / stool (not including makeshift chairs)	3688	79.8	1051	**75.8**	2169	**3.2**	2.01	-2.58
							(2.25)	(2.67)

Table	3688	17.7	1049	**17.6**	2162	**54.4**	1.49	-0.30
							(2.10)	(2.56)
Mattress or Bed	3688	93.4	1051	**97.3**	2170	**97.2**	-0.14	**-2.09****
							(0.71)	(0.83)
Sewing Machine	3688	8.7	1050	**10.9**	2170	**13.2**	2.10	-1.14
							(1.46)	(1.81)
Gas cooker	3688	0.3	1051	**0.2**	2167	**0.3**	0.13	-0.72
							(0.27)	(0.54)
Stove	3688	7.8	1050	**8.7**	2170	**10.9**	2.16	-1.91
							(1.58)	(2.19)
Fridge/ freezer	3688	1.4	1050	**0.7**	2168	**1.8**	**1.16***	-1.72
							(0.64)	(1.21)
Air conditioner	3688	0.2	1050	**0.1**	2168	**0.1**	0.05	**-0.30***
							(0.12)	(0.17)
Bicycle	3688	17.7	1051	**24.4**	2170	**27.3**	3.59	0.96
							(2.34)	(2.63)
Motorbike	3688	42.6	1051	**45.7**	2166	**48.4**	3.30	-1.14
							(2.76)	(3.03)
Cars and other vehicle	3688	3.4	1051	**3.3**	2166	**4.1**	0.76	**-2.17***
							(0.90)	(1.20)
Generator	3688	6.2	1049	**4.4**	2167	**8.3**	**4.03*****	-2.70
							(1.12)	(1.83)
Fan	3688	4.2	1051	**3.9**	2170	**6.0**	**2.31***	-2.75
							(1.39)	(2.32)
Radio/ cassette player/ CD player	3688	56.3	1051	**51.2**	2167	**53.2**	2.06	0.01
							(2.44)	(2.51)
Microwave	3688	0.1	1050	**0.1**	2167	**0.2**	0.14	-0.51
							(0.21)	(0.42)
Iron (local or electric)	3688	13.2	1051	**33.4**	2170	**32.9**	0.18	1.23
							(2.41)	(2.73)
TV set	3688	5.6	1051	**5.1**	2169	**7.8**	**2.75***	**-4.15***
							(1.59)	(2.36)
Computer	3688	0.4	1051	**0.1**	2171	**0.7**	**0.66***	-0.44
							(0.34)	(0.72)
Mobile phone	3688	58.8	1049	**74.2**	2166	**89.7**	**15.67*****	-0.64
							(2.27)	(1.83)
Tractor	3688	0.5	1049	**0.0**	2167	**0.1**	0.10	0.19
							(0.07)	(0.13)
Plough	3688	5.6	1049	**51.3**	2167	**51.6**	0.62	5.78
							(2.80)	(3.55)
Trailer/cart	3688	1.1	1049	**1.1**	2167	**0.9**	-0.21	**-1.03****
							(0.43)	(0.48)
Wheelbarrow	3688	6.8	1050	**16.1**	2167	**19.0**	2.17	**5.80*****
							(1.73)	(2.19)
Hoe	3688	89.5	1049	**95.6**	2170	**95.2**	-0.50	1.59
							(1.21)	(1.45)
Canoe	3688	1.1	1048	**0.5**	2167	**1.1**	0.71	0.34
							(0.52)	(0.85)
Fishing net	3688	3.7	1049	**3.3**	2167	**5.7**	**2.60****	2.03
							(1.23)	(1.73)
Sprayer	0	.	1050	**34.9**	2165	**34.3**	1.02	-2.86
							(2.63)	(2.98)

Sickle	0	.	1047	**87.6**	2168	**85.9**	-1.53	0.66
							(2.00)	(2.43)

Table 70 Food Expenditure – Percentage of HHs buying foods from different food groups

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH spending anything in the past 7 days on:								
Foods made from grains	3681	4575.0	888	**66.8**	1797	**76.0**	**8.37*** **	-3.53
							(2.55)	(2.90)
Dark green leafy vegetables	3678	37.9	889	**42.2**	1798	**46.0**	3.35	2.44
							(2.88)	(3.27)
Potatoes and roots	3682	18.9	889	**42.3**	1797	**51.0**	**8.29*** **	2.34
							(2.76)	(3.04)
Other vegetables	3680	43.1	888	**70.3**	1798	**71.0**	0.47	0.20
							(2.82)	(3.39)
Fruit	3684	10.6	888	**40.9**	1795	**52.4**	**10.77*** **	-1.82
							(2.69)	(2.82)
Nuts and beans	3676	29.5	888	**34.8**	1795	**38.4**	4.08	1.17
							(2.61)	(3.00)
Meat and eggs	3681	44.5	887	**63.1**	1792	**74.3**	**12.06*** **	-0.68
							(2.23)	(2.58)
Fish	3682	28.8	888	**46.6**	1796	**55.7**	**8.10*** **	3.78
							(2.90)	(3.20)
Milk, cheese and yoghurt	3676	27.7	888	**47.0**	1794	**56.1**	**9.64*** **	-2.67
							(2.71)	(2.97)
Oils and butter	3680	59.5	887	**87.0**	1796	**87.8**	0.22	-1.98
							(1.70)	(2.05)
Condiments for flavour	3675	57.7	885	**61.5**	1792	**67.8**	**7.04*** **	-1.13
							(2.25)	(2.65)
Sugary foods and sweets	3674	18.2	884	**43.9**	1793	**52.6**	**8.24*** **	-1.66
							(2.28)	(2.83)
Drinks	3672	5.5	873	**25.1**	1786	**29.7**	**4.66***	2.55
							(2.44)	(2.87)

Table 71 Food Expenditure – Amount spent on different food groups

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Expenditure in the past 7 days								
Foods made from grains	3565	661.4	868	**1477.7**	1766	**1771.7**	**277.69****	-143.09
		(1436.0)		(2034.0)		(2202.2)	(121.67)	(154.58)
Dark green leafy vegetables	3657	50.7	881	**80.7**	1779	**107.7**	**26.10*****	11.86
		(109.8)		(149.7)		(188.0)	(8.48)	(11.98)
Potatoes and roots	3646	75.7	873	**305.5**	1768	**343.7**	37.50	18.37
		(255.1)		(586.0)		(599.7)	(28.19)	(31.35)
Other vegetables	3598	112.9	866	**223.2**	1767	**240.0**	15.10	3.97
		(217.5)		(269.3)		(292.8)	(14.77)	(18.33)
Fruit	3660	23.0	871	**125.9**	1767	**178.4**	**49.13*****	-0.21
		(100.3)		(232.4)		(267.0)	(12.74)	(14.89)
Nuts and beans	3637	97.8	877	**154.2**	1780	**161.4**	7.69	-5.17
		(287.5)		(391.0)		(360.9)	(18.94)	(19.74)
Meat and eggs	3587	367.5	859	**711.4**	1763	**831.0**	**135.63*****	2.20
		(748.7)		(989.0)		(962.4)	(51.75)	(67.99)
Fish	3614	88.6	871	**205.1**	1756	**250.3**	**42.65****	14.87
		(204.8)		(316.6)		(332.0)	(16.74)	(20.53)
Milk, cheese and yoghurt	3640	57.0	879	**157.6**	1764	**200.5**	**42.13*****	-23.80
		(145.2)		(275.1)		(285.1)	(14.50)	(18.65)
Oils and butter	3598	188.7	865	**556.2**	1749	**570.2**	10.46	-18.26
		(293.8)		(562.6)		(537.8)	(28.55)	(34.28)
Condiments for flavour	3601	83.4	868	**182.5**	1753	**190.4**	9.32	-7.69
		(124.0)		(250.0)		(234.3)	(10.72)	(13.04)
Sugary foods and sweets	3646	18.2	875	**66.2**	1769	**87.0**	**20.57*****	-1.54
		(59.7)		(114.4)		(135.3)	(5.58)	(7.79)
Drinks	3666	17.4	864	**95.6**	1776	**108.8**	12.12	21.57
		(107.4)		(240.0)		(254.6)	(13.19)	(16.45)

Table 72 Weekly Non-Food Expenditure – Percentage of HHs buying items from different groups

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH spending anything in the past 7 days on:								
Firewood or charcoal	3683	3902.0	926	**38.4**	1893	**49.3**	**10.80*** **	5.46
							(3.23)	(3.39)
Matches	3683	53.0	927	**65.6**	1890	**71.2**	**4.29** **	-2.20
							(2.01)	(2.45)
Cigarettes or tobacco	3682	2.0	926	**1.6**	1892	**1.5**	-0.02	0.60
							(0.52)	(0.63)
Kerosene	3683	5.2	926	**4.1**	1890	**6.1**	**2.12***	1.51
							(1.10)	(1.54)
Petrol or diesel	3665	32.1	927	**35.3**	1893	**38.5**	3.47	-0.41
							(2.71)	(3.16)
Other fuel	3611	10.0	926	**18.5**	1888	**18.3**	0.33	2.28
							(2.29)	(2.36)
Newspapers and magazines	3683	0.8	926	**0.7**	1892	**1.2**	0.56	-0.01
							(0.37)	(0.48)
Public transport (bus, train, boat etc)	3607	34.1	927	**47.1**	1892	**47.2**	-0.73	3.69
							(2.28)	(2.96)
Phone credit or recharge card	3437	46.4	927	**56.0**	1893	**69.1**	**12.72*** **	-2.26
							(2.79)	(3.07)
Soap such as bathing soap or liquid soap	3680	82.7	926	**90.9**	1894	**89.3**	-1.84	-2.42
							(1.26)	(1.72)
Washing Powder	3677	59.8	927	**85.9**	1891	**85.8**	-0.12	-1.89
							(1.59)	(2.09)

Table 73 Weekly Non-Food Expenditure – Amount spent on different items

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Expenditure in the past 7 days								
Firewood or charcoal	3659	91.8	918	**285.4**	1873	**361.8**	**78.62****	39.28
		(305.6)		(548.8)		(581.8)	(31.54)	(30.86)
Matches	3609	43.3	924	**21.2**	1887	**22.7**	1.34	0.82
		(117.2)		(34.4)		(36.0)	(1.48)	(1.73)
Cigarettes or tobacco	3669	2.50	924	**3.74**	1889	**3.20**	-0.58	1.47
		(27.73)		(38.17)		(31.54)	(1.46)	(1.62)
Kerosene	3676	17.6	925	**21.1**	1888	**23.0**	1.65	-1.33
		(113.5)		(157.7)		(130.5)	(6.90)	(7.98)
Petrol or diesel	3450	325.2	885	**499.0**	1808	**581.8**	88.74	-29.45
		(855.1)		(1152.6)		(1308.2)	(62.22)	(75.81)
Other fuel	3597	33.4	901	**131.2**	1864	**133.4**	6.90	25.85
		(162.2)		(402.5)		(396.9)	(18.47)	(21.19)
Newspapers and magazines	3681	2.86	925	**2.76**	1890	**3.94**	1.20	0.17
		(49.07)		(43.09)		(45.69)	(1.75)	(1.93)
Public transport (bus, train, boat etc)	3464	274.3	911	**491.1**	1858	**497.2**	0.97	16.62
		(676.7)		(937.3)		(940.4)	(41.17)	(46.28)
Phone credit or recharge card	3214	183.7	884	**265.4**	1829	**338.6**	**76.49****	-7.90
		(327.2)		(409.5)		(427.8)	(22.65)	(29.79)
Soap such as bathing soap or liquid soap	3564	176.6	903	**263.5**	1851	**250.9**	-13.61	-9.07
		(203.9)		(259.9)		(240.6)	(12.77)	(14.21)
Washing Powder	3616	66.0	895	**159.8**	1855	**162.2**	1.93	4.54
		(99.3)		(147.6)		(145.9)	(6.20)	(7.22)

Table 74 Monthly Non-Food Expenditure – Percentage of HHs buying items from different groups

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH spending anything in the past 30 days on:								
Toiletries	3677	9.1	865	**83.0**	1751	**80.2**	-2.71	2.87
							(1.73)	(2.14)
Disinfectant, cleaners, laundry (e.g. Dettol, Izal, Vim, bleach, hypo)	3682	21.1	859	**13.7**	1747	**16.0**	1.08	0.45
							(1.83)	(2.35)
Clothes and shoes for children	3682	40.0	864	**42.2**	1753	**52.8**	**9.84*** **	0.12
							(2.93)	(3.66)
Clothes and shoes for household adults	3682	32.6	864	**32.1**	1751	**40.1**	**7.99*** **	5.77
							(2.66)	(3.56)
Cooking utensils (cookpots, stirring spoons), plates, bowls or glasses	3683	13.6	864	**4.4**	1752	**6.5**	**2.14** **	-0.45
							(1.03)	(1.38)
Cleaning utensils (brooms, brushes etc)	3677	10.5	862	**19.6**	1754	**21.9**	2.49	-1.91
							(2.02)	(2.47)
Electricity including electricity vouchers	3671	5.9	862	**1.5**	1749	**2.9**	1.53	-0.06
							(1.21)	(1.91)
Paraffin/kerosene lamp (hurricane or pressure)	3686	1.9	859	**5.0**	1751	**4.6**	-0.36	0.41
							(1.09)	(1.38)
Health expenditure (excluding insurance)	3637	49.8	864	**78.6**	1751	**75.7**	-3.10	3.27
							(2.23)	(2.88)
Repairs and maintenance (e.g to household items, dwelling, motor vehicle or bicycle)	3593	12.2	862	**29.6**	1743	**32.5**	3.23	3.11
							(2.44)	(2.64)

Table 75 Monthly Non-Food Expenditure – Amount spent on different items

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Expenditure in the past 30 days								
Toiletries	3659	50.4	839	**906.8**	1721	**835.9**	-70.99	-3.81
		(266.1)		(981.5)		(942.3)	(55.80)	(60.68)
Disinfectant, cleaners, laundry (e.g. Dettol, Izal, Vim, bleach, hypo)	3601	163.9	857	**120.1**	1738	**111.2**	-16.74	12.33
		(542.9)		(435.9)		(346.4)	(20.40)	(22.19)
Clothes and shoes for children	3537	1832.4	855	**1495.1**	1724	**2016.3**	**493.10*** **	59.52
		(3694.7)		(3009.2)		(3478.6)	(184.03)	(270.13)
Clothes and shoes for household adults	3599	1411.8	856	**1553.6**	1734	**2005.6**	**444.16** **	333.26
		(2955.8)		(3414.8)		(3934.6)	(194.06)	(273.39)
Cooking utensils (cookpots, stirring spoons), plates, bowls or glasses	3622	337.5	864	**104.9**	1751	**125.2**	16.05	55.24
		(1391.3)		(899.4)		(859.3)	(44.88)	(48.46)
Cleaning utensils (brooms, brushes etc)	3648	26.4	861	**36.0**	1756	**40.9**	4.89	1.14
		(143.3)		(140.6)		(136.6)	(6.60)	(6.88)
Electricity including electricity vouchers	3661	27.7	862	**10.3**	1744	**27.4**	17.91	-3.86
		(144.3)		(114.0)		(201.7)	(12.60)	(22.46)
Paraffin/kerosene lamp (hurricane or pressure)	3686	11.5	854	**83.7**	1749	**45.6**	-36.00	11.69
		(175.1)		(606.7)		(370.7)	(22.90)	(19.61)
Health expenditure (excluding insurance)	3412	1107.4	834	**2908.8**	1698	**2791.2**	-158.88	312.47
		(2375.1)		(3810.5)		(3730.7)	(160.38)	(189.53)
Repairs and maintenance (e.g to household items, dwelling, motor vehicle or bicycle)	3489	272.0	836	**1628.6**	1706	**1608.3**	4.72	-75.62
		(1586.5)		(4411.8)		(4345.9)	(183.33)	(217.99)

Table 76 Yearly Non-Food Expenditure – Percentage of HHs buying items from different groups

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH spending anything in the past 12 months on:								
Dowry costs	3682	10.3	824	**7.0**	1689	**8.2**	1.34	**3.45****
							(1.19)	(1.48)
Marriage ceremony costs	3666	15.6	824	**20.5**	1693	**20.1**	0.15	2.45
							(2.15)	(2.40)
Funeral costs	3667	3.7	820	**6.3**	1691	**8.9**	2.02	**4.75*****
							(1.34)	(1.66)
School fees and registration‡	3657	17.1	824	**27.1**	1693	**29.9**	2.74	-2.38
							(3.25)	(3.87)
Uniforms and school clothes	3660	13.9	824	**29.0**	1696	**32.0**	2.00	-2.35
							(3.07)	(3.37)
Books and school supplies‡‡	3650	17.8	822	**37.4**	1694	**37.7**	-0.43	**-7.53****
							(3.19)	(3.73)
Food, board and lodging at school	3675	2.5	821	**4.8**	1687	**6.1**	1.13	2.16
							(1.07)	(1.46)
Extra-tuition (extra classes)‡‡	3654	1.1	822	**8.2**	1691	**6.5**	-1.69	-1.03
							(1.35)	(1.51)
Remittances/payments to family or friends	0	.	817	**49.0**	1682	**49.8**	1.07	**6.10***
							(2.67)	**(3.17)**

Notes: ‡Includes integrated Islamic education. Does not include non-integrated Qu'ranic education. Includes parent teacher association payments. ‡‡For all school types, including non-integrated Qu'ranic.

Table 77 Yearly Non-Food Expenditure – Amount spent on different items

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Expenditure in the past 12 months, '000NGN								
Dowry costs	3649	1.74	820	**1.62**	1684	**1.72**	0.14	0.41
		(6.51)		(7.72)		(7.45)	(0.33)	(0.39)
Marriage ceremony costs	3571	6.31	808	**9.48**	1678	**9.35**	0.21	-0.06
		(25.03)		(33.41)		(31.15)	(1.32)	(1.50)
Funeral costs	3644	0.15	815	**0.22**	1675	**0.19**	-0.04	0.05
		(1.36)		(1.69)		(1.06)	(0.06)	(0.06)
School fees and registration‡	3518	1.09	810	**2.14**	1668	**2.64**	0.50	0.07
		(5.39)		(7.58)		(8.52)	(0.46)	(0.62)
Uniforms and school clothes	3582	0.27	812	**0.84**	1670	**0.93**	0.07	-0.15
		(1.02)		(1.98)		(2.04)	(0.12)	(0.14)
Books and school supplies‡‡	3541	0.20	807	**0.62**	1660	**0.52**	-0.11	-0.08
		(0.88)		(1.52)		(1.27)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Food, board and lodging at school	3658	0.17	821	**0.69**	1685	**0.57**	-0.13	-0.01
		(1.70)		(4.44)		(3.18)	(0.18)	(0.17)
Extra-tuition (extra classes)‡‡	3649	0.02	818	**0.34**	1688	**0.20**	-0.15	0.02
		(0.23)		(2.26)		(1.37)	(0.13)	(0.08)
Remittances/payments to family or friends	0	.	759	**5.47**	1618	**5.39**	0.03	0.49
		(.)		(13.18)		(10.91)	(0.62)	(0.69)

Notes: ‡Includes integrated Islamic education. Does not include non-integrated Qu'ranic education. Includes parent teacher association payments. ‡‡For all school types, including non-integrated Qu'ranic.

Table 78 Expenditure Aggregates

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Monthly Expenditure – '000 NGN‡								
Food+	3626	8.4	867	**19.0**	1763	**22.3**	**3.32*** **	-0.24
		(12.0)		(17.9)		(18.2)	(1.10)	(1.37)
Non-Food++	3196	13.0	753	**21.5**	1565	**23.5**	**2.05***	1.76
		(15.3)		(21.3)		(21.4)	(1.07)	(1.50)
Durables+++	3672	0.41	1036	**0.75**	2127	**0.89**	**0.16***	0.09
		(1.52)		(2.04)		(2.05)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Total++++	3668	20.2	1031	**32.7**	2133	**37.5**	**4.55****	0.86
		(24.5)		(35.9)		(37.6)	(1.78)	(2.49)
Total (only complete observations)++++	3163	21.8	727	**40.8**	1489	**45.9**	**5.46*** **	1.93
		(23.7)		(34.2)		(33.4)	(2.10)	(2.67)
(log) Monthly Expenditure‡‡								
Food+	3281	8.44	859	**9.41**	1755	**9.67**	**0.26*** **	-0.05
		(1.26)		(1.08)		(0.93)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Non-Food++	3080	8.93	751	**9.51**	1560	**9.66**	**0.15*** **	0.09
		(1.18)		(1.05)		(0.99)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Durables+++	1319	5.55	567	**6.05**	1206	**6.28**	**0.25****	-0.01
		(1.83)		(1.65)		(1.70)	(0.10)	(0.12)
Total++++	3548	9.31	905	**10.00**	1861	**10.19**	**0.17*** **	-0.03
		(1.27)		(1.27)		(1.24)	(0.06)	(0.07)
Total (only complete observations)++++	3128	2.56	726	**3.36**	1489	**3.55**	**0.19*** **	0.03
		(1.16)		(0.90)		(0.81)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Monthly Equivalised Expenditure – '000 NGN‡‡‡								
Food+	3618	1.96	873	**4.01**	1763	**4.76**	**0.75*** **	-0.12
		(2.72)		(3.76)		(3.99)	(0.21)	(0.27)
Non-Food++	3190	2.96	757	**4.57**	1566	**4.80**	0.25	0.31
		(3.36)		(4.68)		(4.20)	(0.25)	(0.32)
Durables+++	3662	0.09	1038	**0.16**	2139	**0.20**	**0.05****	0.01
		(0.32)		(0.47)		(0.49)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Total++++	3687	4.57	1046	**6.81**	2169	**7.54**	**0.66***	0.08
		(5.11)		(7.22)		(7.16)	(0.36)	(0.46)
Total (only complete observations)++++	3163	4.99	726	**8.44**	1489	**9.44**	**1.08*** **	0.31
		(5.11)		(6.92)		(6.64)	(0.41)	(0.50)

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for households who report no expenditure.

‡‡ Values above the 99th percentile and zero values are put to missing.

‡‡‡Values correspond to monthly expenditure values divided by the OECD household equivalence scale. The scale takes value: ES = 1 + 0.7*((number of adults aged 14 or above) – 1) + 0.5*(number of children under 14 years)

+Monthly food expenditure is projected by reference to expenditure on food items in the seven days prior to the survey.

++Monthly non-durable expenditure is projected using:

- seven-day recall regarding consumable items (e.g. petrol, fuel, phone credit, cigarettes);
- 30-day recall regarding a different list of items (e.g. toiletries, clothing, utensils);
- annual expenditure on larger items (e.g. dowry, marriage, funeral, school expenses, books).

+++Monthly durable expenditure is the sum of the reported annual expenditure on assets (e.g. table, mattress, stove, motorbike, plough etc.).

++++The first "Total" row sums food, non-food, and durables expenditures considering all household for which at least one of the three is not missing in the data. The second "Total" row instead considers only those households for which we observe all three categories.

14.10 Impact of CDGP on Food security

Table 79 Food Security throughout the Year

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% HH had not enough food some time in past year	1051	**27.5**	2174	**22.8**	**-6.75*** **	0.42
					(2.26)	(2.39)
% not enough food during Kaka 2015 (MidOct 15 to Dec 15)	1009	**4.2**	2109	**2.0**	**-2.37*** **	0.82
					(0.86)	(0.66)
% not enough food during Sanyi (Dec 15 to Feb 16)	1009	**5.1**	2109	**1.8**	**-3.72*** **	0.36
					(0.97)	(0.54)
% not enough food during Rani (Mar 16 to May 16)	1009	**15.7**	2109	**10.2**	**-6.40*** **	-1.38
					(1.53)	(1.56)
% not enough food during Damuna (Jun 16 to MidOct 16)	1009	**20.1**	2109	**16.8**	**-4.76** **	-0.24
					(1.93)	(2.02)
% Reasons for lack of food						
Food in the market was too expensive, or HH did not have enough money	1009	**21.2**	2109	**16.0**	**-6.82** **	-2.75
					(1.89)	(1.96)
Inadequate HH food stocks due to small land size	1009	**8.2**	2109	**6.2**	**-2.32***	**2.14***
					(1.33)	(1.26)
Inadequate HH food stocks due to lack of farm inputs	1009	**5.5**	2109	**4.5**	-1.51	0.26
					(1.04)	(1.12)
Other reason	1009	**10.0**	2109	**7.1**	**-3.65*** **	0.33
					(1.31)	(1.24)
% households that coped by:						
Helped by relatives/friends	1051	**11.8**	2174	**8.3**	**-4.39*** **	-0.80
					(1.57)	(1.36)
HH members took more work	1051	**11.7**	2174	**7.7**	**-4.84*** **	-1.16
					(1.49)	(1.43)
Did nothing	1051	**12.2**	2174	**7.9**	**-5.09*** **	-0.09
					(1.57)	(1.25)
Borrowed money	1051	**5.0**	2174	**3.3**	**-2.10** **	-0.31
					(0.85)	(0.81)
Reduced condiment or sauce component in meals	1051	**6.2**	2174	**3.7**	**-3.04*** **	-1.03
					(0.97)	(0.91)
Sold livestock	1051	**2.4**	2174	**1.9**	-0.71	0.66
					(0.66)	(0.67)
HH members moved away to find work	1051	**3.4**	2174	**1.2**	**-2.46*** **	-0.71
					(0.71)	(0.53)
Relied on savings	1051	**1.7**	2174	**2.2**	0.23	0.18
					(0.60)	(0.76)
Other strategy	1051	**4.6**	2174	**3.6**	**-1.29***	-0.04
					(0.73)	(0.80)
% HH that used more than one strategy	1051	**18.6**	2174	**11.9**	**-8.18*** **	-1.08
					(1.84)	(1.62)

Notes:

Table 80 Household Hunger

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
A – In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?								
% HH with no food to eat at some point during the past 30 days	3688	15.0	1009	**16.6**	2109	**12.5**	**-4.97****	**3.97***
							(1.62)	(2.03)
How many times:								
% Rarely (1-2 times)	3688	9.3	1009	**5.9**	2109	**5.2**	-1.11	**1.68***
							(0.84)	(0.95)
% Sometimes (3-9 times)	3688	4.5	1009	**8.4**	2109	**5.7**	**-3.10****	1.30
							(1.22)	(1.39)
% Often (more than 10 times)	3688	1.1	1009	**2.2**	2109	**1.6**	-0.76	0.98
							(0.60)	(0.62)
B – In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?								
% HH where members ever went to bed hungry during the past 30 days	3688	8.3	1009	**8.2**	2109	**6.0**	**-2.49****	1.08
							(1.20)	(1.34)
How many times:								
% Rarely (1-2 times)	3688	5.4	1009	**3.6**	2109	**3.0**	-0.73	-0.03
							(0.73)	(0.85)
% Sometimes (3-9 times)	3688	2.7	1009	**4.1**	2109	**2.3**	**-1.82****	0.86
							(0.73)	(0.73)
% Often (more than 10 times)	3688	0.3	1009	**0.6**	2109	**0.7**	0.07	0.25
							(0.30)	(0.36)
C – In the past 30 days, did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?								
% HH where members ever went all day and night without eating during the past 30 days	3688	5.0	1009	**3.6**	2109	**2.9**	-0.78	0.57
							(0.79)	(0.92)
How many times:								
% Rarely (1-2 times)	3688	3.7	1009	**0.9**	2109	**1.1**	0.17	0.37
							(0.37)	(0.55)
% Sometimes (3-9 times)	3688	1.2	1009	**2.1**	2109	**1.5**	-0.68	-0.05
							(0.63)	(0.67)
% Often (more than 10 times)	3688	0.1	1009	**0.6**	2109	**0.3**	-0.27	0.25
							(0.30)	(0.25)
D – In the past 30 days, did you ever reduce the number of meals you ate per day because there was not enough food?								
% HH where members reduced number of meals during the past 30 days	3688	17.3	1009	**24.3**	2109	**17.7**	**-7.78****	2.90
							(2.20)	(2.39)
How many times:								
% Rarely (1-2 times)	3688	10.8	1009	**7.3**	2109	**6.1**	-1.55	1.64
							(1.06)	(1.16)
% Sometimes (3-9 times)	3688	5.3	1009	**12.5**	2109	**8.8**	**-4.28****	0.54
							(1.65)	(1.59)
% Often (more than 10 times)	3688	1.2	1009	**4.5**	2109	**2.8**	**-1.95****	0.72
							(0.81)	(0.81)

Table 81 Household Hunger Scale

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Household Hunger Scale+	3688	0.30 (0.79)	1009	**0.32** (0.79)	2109	**0.24** (0.70)	**-0.09**** (0.04)	0.07 (0.04)
% Little to No HH Hunger (HHS = 0 or 1)	3688	91.5	1009	**91.0**	2109	**93.6**	**3.03**** (1.28)	-0.98 (1.44)
% Moderate HH Hunger (HHS = 2 or 3)	3688	8.0	1009	**8.3**	2109	**5.7**	**-2.97**** (1.19)	0.66 (1.34)
% Severe HH Hunger (HHS = 4, 5, or 6)	3688	0.6	1009	**0.7**	2109	**0.7**	-0.06 (0.35)	0.32 (0.39)

Notes: +The HHS is calculated using questions A, B, and C above. A score of 0 for each of these questions is attributed if the respondent reports 'No' to the main question, a score of 1 is attributed if the respondent reports 'Rarely' or 'Sometimes' to the following question, and a score of 2 is attributed for 'Often'. The scores are then added together to obtain the HHS, which therefore ranges from 0 to 6.

14.11 Impact of CDGP on household drinking water, sanitation and physical characteristics

Table 82 Dwelling Features

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Main flooring material								
% Earth/mud or dirt/straw	3686	75.9	1051	**56.0**	2171	**53.8**	-2.66 (2.64)	0.71 (3.40)
% Cement/concrete	3686	23.9	1051	**43.5**	2171	**45.7**	2.74 (2.61)	-0.57 (3.36)
% Other material+	3686	0.2	1051	**0.6**	2171	**0.5**	-0.08 (0.41)	-0.14 (0.41)
Main roofing material								
% Corrugated iron or zinc sheets	3686	50.9	1051	**59.5**	2171	**62.2**	1.98 (3.53)	-5.78 (3.94)
% Mud/ mud bricks	3686	30.7	1051	**25.0**	2171	**20.2**	-3.04 (2.61)	2.60 (2.75)
% Thatch (grass or straw)	3686	6.5	1051	**11.4**	2171	**11.3**	-1.26 (1.82)	1.94 (2.10)
% Wood/bamboo	3686	11.5	1051	**3.6**	2171	**5.2**	**1.75*** (1.03)	1.52 (1.23)
% Other material++	3686	0.4	1051	**0.5**	2171	**1.1**	**0.58*** (0.33)	-0.28 (0.58)
% Improved Roofing Material+++	3686	51.3	1051	**59.9**	2171	**63.2**	2.53 (3.55)	-5.74 (3.95)
Number of rooms‡								
% One	0	.	1051	**20.5**	2171	**20.4**	0.33	-1.11

							(1.72)	(2.23)
% Two	0	.	1051	**39.6**	2171	**39.1**	-0.38	-0.37
							(2.10)	(2.44)
% Three	0	.	1051	**19.2**	2171	**20.7**	1.37	0.52
							(1.58)	(1.72)
% Four	0	.	1051	**10.5**	2171	**10.7**	-0.01	1.24
							(1.23)	(1.44)
% Five or more	0	.	1051	**10.3**	2171	**9.1**	-1.30	-0.28
							(1.13)	**(1.33)**

Notes: [+]Other flooring materials in the questionnaire include: Wood; Tile; Plant. [++]Other roofing materials in the questionnaire include: Cement/concrete, Roofing tiles (clay), Asbestos or plastic sheets. [+++]This indicator is derived from the PPI guidelines, as the materials that contribute positively to the PPI score. Improved materials include: Concrete; zinc or iron sheets. [‡]Does not include bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, or garage, unless household members sleep in those rooms.

Table 83 Water and Sanitation

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Main source of drinking water								
% Tubewell/borehole	3688	32.7	1051	**37.5**	2172	**45.1**	5.90	8.65
							(4.91)	(6.42)
% Unprotected dug well	3688	29.0	1051	**24.3**	2172	**23.6**	0.31	-3.24
							(3.96)	(4.36)
% Public tap/standpipe	3688	14.2	1051	**9.8**	2172	**9.2**	-0.74	0.02
							(1.77)	(2.00)
% Surface water	3688	8.3	1051	**11.4**	2172	**5.8**	-4.79	3.49
							(3.06)	(2.70)
% Protected dug well	3688	6.4	1051	**9.6**	2172	**8.1**	-1.75	**-4.93****
							(2.26)	(1.97)
% Piped water to yard/plot	3688	1.7	1051	**5.0**	2172	**5.1**	0.14	-2.64
							(1.82)	(2.39)
% Other source	3688	7.7	1051	**2.5**	2172	**3.3**	0.93	-1.34
							(1.69)	(1.93)
% HH with improved water source	3688	59.9	1051	**62.1**	2172	**68.9**	4.62	0.89
							(3.87)	(4.43)
Type of toilet used by HH members								
% Pit latrine without slab/open pit	3688	74.1	1051	**71.7**	2172	**67.4**	**-4.72***	4.12
							(2.77)	(3.42)
% No facilities / bush / field	3688	15.0	1051	**13.8**	2172	**12.9**	-0.08	-0.02
							(2.39)	(2.47)
% Pit latrine with slab	3688	7.9	1051	**13.7**	2172	**17.5**	3.53	-4.14
							(2.23)	(2.87)
% Other type of toilet	3688	3.0	1051	**0.9**	2172	**2.2**	**1.27****	0.04
							(0.62)	(1.17)
% HH with improved toilet facility[++]	3688	10.9	1051	**14.6**	2172	**19.6**	**4.70***	-4.09
							(2.46)	(3.44)
% Toilet Facility for HH Members Only	3136	76.5	906	**69.3**	1892	**72.0**	1.28	-2.10
							(2.30)	(2.93)

Notes: [+]'Improved' drinking water sources are: piped water into a dwelling, piped water into a yard/plot, public tap/stand/pipe, tubewell/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, bottled/sachet water, collected rainwater (WHO and UNICEF, 2006). [++]Improved' toilet facilities are: a flush toilet, a ventilated improved pit latrine, a pit latrine with a slab, a composting toilet (WHO and UNICEF, 2006).

Table 84 Progress out of Poverty Index

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
HH PPI Score 2003/4	3688	27.2 (13.3)	1051	**26.0** (11.8)	2174	**27.4** (12.2)	1.17 (0.82)	-1.10 (1.07)
HH PPI Score 2012/3			1051	**38.5** (11.9)	2174	**41.1** (12.3)	**2.52*** ** (0.70)	-1.37 (0.89)

Notes: Details about the calculation of the indicators in this table are in Section 12.

14.12 Impact of CDGP on women's nutritional status and wellbeing

14.12.1 Women's nutritional status

Table 85 Woman Anthropometrics – Pregnant

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Weight	1106	54.1 (8.1)	364	**57.8** (70.6)	743	**53.2** (35.7)	-4.16 (3.88)	2.22 (2.50)
Height	1106	157.3 (26.1)	364	**161.3** (62.7)	743	**157.8** (31.4)	-3.19 (3.33)	0.99 (2.18)
BMI	1105	22.1 (3.1)	362	**21.4** (3.0)	742	**21.1** (3.0)	-0.21 (0.20)	0.25 (0.24)
Thin (BMI<18)	1105	7.1	362	**14.6**	742	**15.5**	0.36 (2.31)	-1.71 (2.45)
Normal (18<BMI<25)	1105	80.2	362	**75.4**	742	**75.3**	0.41 (2.68)	0.42 (2.64)
Overweight (BMI>25)	1105	12.8	362	**9.9**	742	**9.2**	-0.77 (1.79)	1.29 (1.95)
MUAC	1106	249.1 (28.1)	364	**272.3** (124.6)	743	**265.9** (114.9)	-5.62 (7.92)	-2.13 (7.55)
Moderately Malnourished *Def.1: MUAC in [185,220]*	1108	9.5	364	**7.1**	744	**9.0**	1.40 (1.63)	-1.35 (1.88)
Severely Malnourished *Def.1: MUAC < 185*	1108	1.0	364	**0.0**	744	**0.4**	**0.40*** (0.23)	-0.19 (0.42)
Moderately Malnourished *Def.2: MUAC in [190,230]*	1108	21.2	364	**18.7**	744	**19.1**	-0.10 (2.41)	-2.24 (2.96)
Severely Malnourished *Def.2: MUAC < 190*	1108	1.2	364	**0.0**	744	**0.5**	**0.52** ** (0.26)	0.06 (0.49)

Table 86 Woman Anthropometrics – Not Pregnant

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Weight	2005	54.6 (31.1)	645	**51.5** (38.2)	1364	**54.9** (68.4)	3.65 (2.38)	2.84 (3.73)
Height	2005	157.5 (27.2)	645	**158.3** (33.7)	1364	**160.8** (60.5)	2.84 (2.15)	2.78 (3.26)
BMI	2003	21.8 (3.2)	644	**20.3** (2.8)	1357	**20.4** (3.1)	0.13 (0.16)	-0.16 (0.24)
Thin (BMI<18)	2003	11.1	644	**26.6**	1357	**27.3**	0.49 (2.21)	0.84 (2.69)
Normal (18<BMI<25)	2003	75.6	644	**66.8**	1357	**64.6**	-2.00 (2.47)	-0.06 (3.01)
Overweight (BMI>25)	2003	13.3	644	**6.7**	1357	**8.1**	1.51 (1.42)	-0.78 (2.02)
MUAC	2005	253.2 (39.0)	645	**265.9** (99.9)	1364	**275.5** (133.0)	**11.19*** (5.94)	3.96 (10.20)
Moderately Malnourished *Def.1: MUAC in [185,220]*	2009	9.8	645	**7.6**	1364	**8.9**	1.10 (1.31)	-0.56 (1.52)
Severely Malnourished *Def.1: MUAC < 185*	2009	0.9	645	**0.0**	1364	**0.1**	0.12 (0.09)	0.02 (0.17)
Moderately Malnourished *Def.2: MUAC in [190,230]*	2009	21.3	645	**17.2**	1364	**19.0**	1.58 (1.92)	-2.16 (2.24)
Severely Malnourished *Def.2: MUAC < 190*	2009	1.0	645	**0.0**	1364	**0.1**	0.12 (0.09)	0.02 (0.17)

14.12.2 Women's self-reported wellbeing

Table 87 Woman Wellbeing

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Wellbeing scale	3687	4.61 (1.83)	1001	**5.49** (1.95)	2097	**5.69** (2.00)	**0.23***** (0.08)	-0.05 (0.11)

14.13 Impact of CDGP on child education, health and development

14.13.1 Children's education

Table 88 Child Education

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Children aged 4-8 attending school	4854	36.3	2002	**38.5**	4192	**40.6**	1.28	-5.49
							(3.48)	(4.24)
% Children aged 4-8 who ever attended school	4854	39.6	2002	**41.5**	4192	**43.6**	1.29	-3.63
							(3.42)	(4.26)
% Children aged 9-18 attending school	6036	36.9	1922	**34.6**	3882	**36.6**	1.37	-4.50
							(3.73)	(4.80)
% Children aged 9-18 who ever attended school	6036	46.0	1922	**49.2**	3882	**48.8**	-1.02	-6.14
							(4.08)	(5.19)
% Children aged 9-18 who completed primary education	5983	16.3	1922	**19.1**	3882	**19.0**	-0.09	-2.08
							(2.68)	(3.31)

14.13.2 Children's health

Table 89 Vaccinations of children born <u>after</u> the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children for which source of vaccination data is vaccination card	865	**7.6**	1853	**17.2**	**9.13*****	-0.14
					(2.01)	(2.96)
% children who have received:						
BCG vaccine	865	**24.3**	1853	**38.6**	**12.49*****	-1.00
					(2.70)	(3.62)
Any polio vaccine	865	**91.8**	1853	**93.1**	1.73	1.41
					(1.42)	(1.42)
Polio at birth	865	**43.9**	1853	**49.6**	**5.94****	-3.48
					(2.63)	(3.44)
3 or more polio vaccines	799	**84.5**	1725	**83.8**	-0.13	**3.67***
					(1.87)	(2.10)
Any DPT vaccine	865	**13.1**	1853	**19.4**	**4.92****	-2.15
					(1.95)	(2.46)
3 or more DPT vaccines	851	**1.8**	1816	**2.3**	0.47	1.21
					(0.65)	(0.80)
Any measles vaccine	865	**31.1**	1853	**44.7**	**12.25*****	-0.09
					(2.84)	(3.33)
Any hepatitis B vaccine	865	**10.4**	1853	**17.8**	**6.32****	-2.17
					(1.85)	(2.60)
Any yellow fever vaccine	865	**15.8**	1853	**29.8**	**12.64*****	-4.80

					(2.41)	(3.13)
All basic vaccinations	865	**0.8**	1853	**1.7**	**0.84***	1.11
					(0.51)	(0.68)
None of the basic vaccinations	865	**7.8**	1853	**6.5**	-1.57	-1.13
					(1.40)	(1.39)

Table 90 Health and Treatment of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children given deworming medication in past 6 month	865	**15.9**	1853	**24.8**	**8.63*****	-0.14
					(1.97)	(2.74)
Where NC was given deworming medication:						
When a health worker visited the house	138	**52.2**	459	**40.5**	**-9.57***	-0.49
					(5.22)	(5.33)
At the health facility	138	**33.3**	459	**44.0**	**8.05***	**11.63****
					(4.82)	(5.79)
At the chemist/traditional healer	138	**8.7**	459	**9.8**	2.14	-5.27
					(2.91)	(3.21)
At the house of the village head	138	**4.3**	459	**4.8**	0.25	**-5.11***
					(2.29)	(2.75)
Other	138	**1.4**	459	**0.7**	-0.97	-0.52
					(1.08)	(0.74)
Don't Know	138	**0.0**	459	**0.2**	0.10	-0.24
					(0.11)	(0.24)
% children weighed at birth	865	**2.5**	1853	**5.7**	**2.91****	-0.85
					(1.02)	(1.59)
% children who had an illness or injury in the past 30 days	865	**69.6**	1853	**61.0**	**-8.39*****	-0.74
					(2.30)	(2.63)
% children for whom someone was consulted regarding illness or injury	602	**94.8**	1131	**96.7**	**1.92***	1.10
					(1.07)	(1.09)

Table 91 Diarrhoea of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks	865	**37.8**	1853	**30.6**	**-6.66*** **	-3.61
					(2.18)	(2.52)
% children given more or less to drink during the diarrhoea:						
Much less	326	**10.7**	567	**13.1**	3.54	1.83
					(2.18)	(2.49)
Somewhat less	326	**21.2**	567	**20.5**	-1.47	0.86
					(2.74)	(3.56)
About the same	326	**23.6**	567	**27.5**	3.59	-4.56
					(3.07)	(3.86)
More	326	**44.5**	567	**37.4**	**-7.35***	2.43
					(3.96)	(4.66)
Nothing was given	326	**0.0**	567	**1.6**	**1.68*** **	-0.56
					(0.57)	(1.00)
% children given more or less to eat during the diarrhoea:						
Much less	325	**20.0**	566	**22.6**	4.16	**5.73***
					(2.56)	(3.44)
Somewhat less	325	**38.5**	566	**33.4**	**-5.91***	-4.56
					(3.28)	(4.03)
About the same	325	**29.2**	566	**30.4**	1.24	**-6.52***
					(2.82)	(3.85)
More	325	**7.4**	566	**6.5**	-1.18	**4.09***
					(2.04)	(2.29)
Nothing was given	325	**4.9**	566	**7.1**	1.68	1.27
					(1.57)	(2.42)
% children for whom someone sought advice or treatment for the diarrhoea	327	**78.3**	568	**84.2**	**5.96** **	1.80
					(2.94)	(3.35)
% children given ORS for diarrhoea	327	**40.7**	568	**48.6**	**8.91** **	4.11
					(3.91)	(4.82)
% children given anything else for diarrhoea	327	**70.3**	568	**72.7**	2.05	0.62
					(3.02)	(3.53)
% other treatments given for diarrhoea						
Antibiotic pill or syrup	230	**63.9**	413	**67.1**	3.62	-2.10
					(4.75)	(5.11)
Zinc pill or syrup	230	**27.4**	413	**23.2**	-2.08	-8.02
					(4.70)	(4.85)
Antibiotic injection	230	**3.9**	413	**9.4**	**6.28*** **	2.51
					(2.17)	(3.05)
Herbal/traditional medicine	230	**5.2**	413	**4.1**	-1.06	-0.61
					(1.88)	(2.09)
Other	230	**10.9**	413	**8.0**	-2.35	**7.77*** **
					(2.54)	(2.45)
Don't know	230	**7.4**	413	**12.3**	3.74	2.24
					(2.50)	(3.13)

Table 92 Health and Treatment for children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children given deworming medication in past 6 month	2620	12.9	687	**20.7**	1396	**31.4**	**10.48*** **	-2.87
							(2.49)	(3.30)
% where child was given deworming medication:								
When a health worker visited the house	339	40.4	142	**54.9**	439	**46.5**	-7.46	-1.60
							(5.12)	(6.28)
At the health facility	339	36.6	142	**31.0**	439	**37.4**	5.20	7.58
							(5.07)	(6.11)
At the chemist/traditional healer	339	20.4	142	**9.2**	439	**7.7**	-0.96	-1.97
							(2.98)	(2.78)
At the house of the village head	339	0.3	142	**2.8**	439	**5.9**	3.00	-4.97
							(2.14)	(3.32)
Other	339	2.4	142	**2.1**	439	**2.3**	0.03	0.51
							(1.47)	(1.84)
Don't Know	339	0.0	142	**0.0**	439	**0.2**	0.19	0.45
							(0.19)	(0.41)
% children who had an illness or injury in the past 30 days	2620	47.6	687	**64.3**	1396	**60.5**	-3.93	**-6.29***
							(2.67)	(3.36)
% children for whom someone was consulted regarding illness or injury	1248	88.3	442	**93.4**	845	**95.2**	2.00	-0.75
							(1.37)	(1.38)

Table 93 Diarrhoea for children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% children who had diarrhoea in the past two weeks	2620	29.1	687	**20.1**	1396	**15.5**	**-4.33****	**-4.14****
							(1.92)	(2.07)
% children given more or less to drink during the diarrhoea:								
Much less	762	11.8	138	**11.6**	217	**10.6**	-0.59	**8.12***
							(3.68)	(4.33)
Somewhat less	762	19.7	138	**14.5**	217	**17.5**	3.12	2.20
							(3.75)	(5.19)
About the same	762	19.4	138	**23.2**	217	**30.9**	5.65	**-11.85***
							(5.23)	(6.38)
More	762	18.0	138	**47.8**	217	**37.8**	-9.19	6.21
							(6.03)	(6.45)
Nothing was given	762	28.5	138	**0.7**	217	**1.8**	1.47	**-3.70****
							(1.16)	(1.61)
% children given more or less to eat during the diarrhoea:								
Much less	762	21.1	138	**28.3**	217	**22.1**	-4.49	8.11
							(5.07)	(6.10)
Somewhat less	762	36.5	138	**37.7**	217	**30.9**	**-8.62***	1.37
							(4.67)	(6.04)
About the same	762	31.5	138	**24.6**	217	**34.6**	**10.39****	**-11.78***
							(4.94)	(6.27)
More	762	7.1	138	**7.2**	217	**10.6**	3.60	1.65
							(2.95)	(4.07)
Nothing was given	762	3.7	138	**2.2**	217	**1.8**	-0.88	0.65
							(1.51)	(1.37)
% children for whom someone sought advice or treatment for the diarrhoea	762	79.1	138	**80.4**	217	**88.0**	**7.05***	5.39
							(3.85)	(3.95)
% children given ORS for diarrhoea	762	40.5	138	**45.6**	217	**53.9**	**9.53***	10.38
							(5.43)	(7.11)
% children given anything else for diarrhoea	762	76.9	138	**67.4**	217	**75.1**	5.09	2.89
							(5.31)	(6.02)
% other treatments given for diarrhoea								
Antibiotic pill or syrup	585	80.2	93	**58.1**	163	**67.5**	10.06	-0.80
							(6.32)	(6.15)
Zinc pill or syrup	585	8.4	93	**25.8**	163	**24.5**	1.69	-2.03
							(5.42)	(6.61)
Antibiotic injection	585	9.1	93	**5.4**	163	**7.4**	2.16	1.59
							(3.23)	(4.11)
Herbal/traditional medicine	585	8.7	93	**3.2**	163	**1.8**	-1.29	-1.15
							(2.06)	(2.04)
Other	585	4.4	93	**16.1**	163	**6.1**	-8.09	-0.63
							(4.96)	(3.71)
Don't know	585	6.7	93	**10.8**	163	**15.3**	1.87	**9.37***
							(4.15)	(5.42)

14.13.3 Children's nutritional status

Table 94 Nutritional status of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	Effect of CDGP (age-adjusted)†	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP				
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)		Mean (SE)
Age in months	865	**19.5**	1853	**18.6**	**-0.90****	-	-0.37
		(6.6)		(6.4)	(0.29)	-	(0.32)
Weight (kg)	859	**8.78**	1835	**8.69**	-0.11	-0.00	**-0.26****
		(1.77)		(2.90)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.13)
Height (cm)	860	**74.2**	1828	**74.0**	-0.24	0.22	**-0.61***
		(6.8)		(7.0)	(0.29)	(0.17)	(0.36)
BMI-for-age Z-score	851	**-0.13**	1819	**-0.28**	**-0.15*****	**-0.10****	-0.08
		(1.14)		(1.16)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	851	**-2.57**	1819	**-2.39**	**0.21*****	**0.14****	-0.07
		(1.34)		(1.36)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.08)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	851	**70.5**	1819	**65.0**	**-6.10*****	**-3.86***	1.17
					(2.36)	(2.18)	(2.58)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	851	**38.0**	1819	**34.0**	**-4.65****	-2.61	**4.86***
					(2.24)	(2.05)	(2.66)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	851	**-0.54**	1819	**-0.66**	**-0.11****	**-0.08***	-0.09
		(1.13)		(1.15)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.07)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	851	**10.2**	1819	**12.3**	**2.13***	1.52	2.73
					(1.25)	(1.26)	(1.89)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	851	**2.7**	1819	**2.5**	-0.06	-0.29	0.70
					(0.66)	(0.69)	(0.71)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	851	**-1.73**	1819	**-1.71**	0.04	0.03	-0.10
		(1.20)		(1.19)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.08)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	851	**40.0**	1819	**39.9**	-0.61	0.01	3.27
					(2.21)	(2.13)	(2.63)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	851	**14.6**	1819	**14.7**	-0.03	0.27	1.08
					(1.54)	(1.55)	(1.96)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	860	**135.1**	1834	**134.6**	-0.46	-0.36	**-1.55***
		(13.0)		(13.5)	(0.65)	(0.64)	(0.83)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	860	**17.6**	1834	**18.7**	1.03	1.04	1.13
					(1.71)	(1.68)	(2.08)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	860	**6.2**	1834	**6.1**	0.01	0.43	1.20
					(1.10)	(1.04)	(1.18)

Notes: All z-scores are computed using the 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein **(WHO, 2006)**.
†The column "Effect of CDGP (age-adjusted)" shoes the effect of CDGP calculated in a similar way to the column "Effect of CDGP", i.e. by OLS regression with standard errors clustered at the PSU level. However in this additional column we adjust the effect – beyond the LGA fixed effects that are common throughout the report – also for a quadratic in the child's age in months. This is to control for the fact that children in CDGP areas are .9 months younger on average, and that the profile of z-scores is steeply decreasing in age. This addresses the possible issues whereby we might observe raw differences in z-scores that are partly attributed to different age composition of the CDGP and non-CDGP samples.

Table 95 Anthropometrics for children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline)

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
BMI-for-age Z-score	2539	0.15	316	**-0.01**	611	**-0.01**	-0.00	0.03
		(1.16)		(0.93)		(0.91)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	2539	-2.57	316	**-2.16**	611	**-2.22**	-0.03	-0.08
		(1.44)		(1.08)		(1.09)	(0.08)	(0.10)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	2539	67.9	316	**57.9**	611	**58.4**	-0.49	0.07
							(3.77)	(4.32)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	2539	37.4	316	**22.1**	611	**23.2**	0.04	4.92
							(2.99)	(3.77)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	2539	-0.19	316	**-0.17**	611	**-0.19**	-0.02	0.02
		(1.15)		(0.93)		(0.92)	(0.07)	(0.08)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	2539	6.1	316	**2.2**	611	**2.1**	0.13	1.81
							(1.03)	(1.12)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	2539	1.6	316	**0.6**	611	**0.2**	-0.43	-0.34
							(0.47)	(0.33)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	2539	-1.60	316	**-1.43**	611	**-1.47**	-0.03	-0.04
		(1.15)		(0.84)		(0.85)	(0.06)	(0.08)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	2539	33.7	316	**25.6**	611	**27.0**	0.81	4.65
							(3.28)	(4.07)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	2539	12.3	316	**2.9**	611	**3.8**	0.56	1.41
							(1.11)	(1.47)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	2589	147.7	658	**152.4**	1349	**152.1**	-0.22	-0.58
		(15.2)		(10.6)		(10.9)	(0.57)	(0.72)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	2589	5.8	658	**0.3**	1349	**0.3**	-0.04	0.06
							(0.26)	(0.29)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	2589	2.0	658	**0.0**	1349	**0.1**	0.06	0.19
							(0.06)	(0.18)

Source: CDGP baseline and midline data.
Notes:
1. The sample is women who were pregnant at the time of the baseline survey in 2014. We interviewed this pregnant woman and her husband and also asked questions about her children. At midline, we interviewed the same people.
2. Mean = unweighted estimate of the mean. SD is reported for continuous indicators only.
3. Effect of CDGP = the difference in means between CDGP and non-CDGP communities at midline.
4. High–low diff. = difference in means between communities receiving high-intensity BCC and those receiving low-intensity BCC.
5. Means, effects and differences are measured in percentage points for binary and categorical indicators. For continuous indicators, they are measured in the relevant unit of measurement.
6. Both the 'Effect of CDGP' and the 'High–low diff.' are estimated by OLS regression with LGA fixed effects and SEs clustered at the village level. Significance levels: * (10%), ** (5%), ***(1%).
7. All Z-scores are computed using 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein (WHO, 2006). The sample size at midline is reduced due to the fact that these Z-scores are not defined by WHO standards above 59 months, and many of the children surveyed at the time of the baseline are older than 59 months by the time of the midline.

14.13.4 Children's communication and motor skills

Table 96 Communication and motor skills of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline)

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
ASQ Communication Skills Score	807	**25.1**	1721	**26.5**	1.28	-1.46
		(16.6)		(17.2)	(0.96)	(1.05)
ASQ Communication Skills Referral/Monitoring class	807	**68.0**	1721	**63.0**	**-4.91****	3.06
					(2.38)	(2.82)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Score	807	**35.8**	1721	**37.5**	1.60	-1.77
		(17.9)		(18.4)	(1.02)	(1.19)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Referral/Monitoring class	807	**60.0**	1721	**55.8**	-4.19	**5.67***
					(2.75)	(3.25)

15 Impact heterogeneity analysis results

15.1 Woman and husband earnings by State

Table 97 Woman Work Activities – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	1410	68.7	394	**76.7**	895	**82.8**	**5.93***	-1.24
							(3.43)	(2.75)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	1378	2720.3	390	**2746.4**	874	**3405.3**	**704.52****	700.43
		(5187.0)		(4320.6)		(5164.9)	(341.94)	(456.62)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	780	7.78	251	**7.89**	606	**7.95**	0.06	**0.26****
		(1.30)		(1.03)		(1.12)	(0.09)	(0.12)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	1410	0.98	394	**1.17**	895	**1.22**	0.03	-0.06
		(0.85)		(0.86)		(0.77)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	805	4.26	255	**4.18**	627	**4.23**	0.19	0.32
		(2.93)		(2.84)		(2.77)	(0.23)	(0.25)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	710	33.2	251	**35.4**	617	**36.4**	1.04	1.36
		(15.5)		(16.2)		(15.6)	(1.34)	(1.27)
Days/week worked at job worked most often‡	951	4.97	302	**5.29**	741	**5.35**	0.08	-0.05
		(2.71)		(2.60)		(2.52)	(0.23)	(0.25)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often‡	806	35.6	298	**40.3**	727	**41.0**	0.57	0.19
		(15.5)		(14.8)		(14.4)	(1.25)	(1.12)
Occupation+								
% agricultural job	1410	23.2	394	**40.9**	895	**42.5**	0.60	-2.70
							(4.10)	(5.59)
% skilled job	1410	26.5	394	**12.7**	895	**13.5**	0.74	-0.25
							(2.94)	(3.21)
% unskilled job	1410	40.1	394	**57.9**	895	**60.2**	2.10	-2.55
							(3.89)	(4.49)
% professional job	1410	0.1	394	**0.2**	895	**0.3**	0.13	-0.30
							(0.37)	(0.52)
% women with multiple job categories++	1410	19.4	394	**33.0**	895	**32.5**	-1.53	-3.02
							(3.71)	(4.53)
% women working also for someone outside the HH	1410	12.8	394	**7.4**	895	**5.5**	-2.23	-1.71
							(1.96)	**(1.68)**

Notes: †Excluding housework and childcare. ††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. ††† Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. ‡Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

+Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

[++] Women that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 98 Woman Work Activities – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m[†]	2277	73.0	615	**76.6**	1214	**82.5**	**6.43***** (2.31)	-2.21 (2.42)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN[††]	2237	2424.5 (4475.2)	598	**3611.6** (5830.9)	1193	**4167.9** (5862.1)	543.09 (350.91)	-103.31 (463.58)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN[†††]	1212	7.85 (1.14)	374	**8.10** (1.15)	863	**8.18** (1.03)	0.07 (0.07)	0.09 (0.08)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	2278	1.10 (0.84)	615	**1.16** (0.82)	1214	**1.25** (0.76)	**0.11*** (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	1243	4.05 (2.94)	391	**4.58** (2.67)	884	**4.36** (2.83)	-0.24 (0.17)	-0.02 (0.19)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	1154	36.2 (15.4)	388	**37.0** (15.7)	878	**35.9** (15.3)	-1.07 (1.07)	-0.59 (1.12)
Days/week worked at job worked most often[‡]	1633	5.70 (2.43)	471	**5.90** (2.14)	1002	**5.86** (2.27)	-0.03 (0.15)	-0.06 (0.18)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often[‡]	1504	41.8 (14.1)	467	**42.5** (14.2)	995	**42.0** (14.5)	-0.39 (1.01)	-0.45 (1.28)
Occupation[+]								
% agricultural job	2277	50.4	615	**45.7**	1214	**47.0**	3.09 (4.31)	-0.81 (4.82)
% skilled job	2277	9.9	615	**3.1**	1214	**4.0**	0.75 (0.90)	0.01 (1.19)
% unskilled job	2277	45.1	615	**62.9**	1214	**70.2**	**7.28**** (3.28)	-4.89 (3.65)
% professional job	2277	0.2	615	**0.2**	1214	**0.4**	0.23 (0.26)	0.09 (0.45)
% women with multiple job categories[++]	2277	31.8	615	**34.2**	1214	**38.2**	5.32 (4.19)	-3.12 (4.80)
% women working also for someone outside the HH	2277	12.5	615	**4.7**	1214	**3.3**	-1.59 **(1.10)**	**2.50**** **(0.98)**

Notes: [†]Excluding housework and childcare. [††]Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. [†††] Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. [‡]Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

[+]Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

[++] Women that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 99 Husband Work Activities – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% husbands with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m[†]	1409	91.0	400	**99.8**	903	**100.0**	0.28	0.00
							(0.27)	(0.00)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN[††]	1234	15950.9	316	**16464.3**	727	**22769.6**	**6070.52****	-537.52
		(34615.8)		(30923.1)		(40149.9)	(2403.84)	(3193.07)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN[†††]	593	9.73	187	**9.54**	473	**9.81**	**0.27****	-0.04
		(1.34)		(1.32)		(1.24)	(0.13)	(0.14)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	1410	1.60	400	**2.09**	904	**2.10**	-0.00	-0.01
		(0.89)		(0.74)		(0.75)	(0.06)	(0.08)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	760	4.35	264	**4.05**	631	**4.33**	0.27	-0.02
		(2.70)		(2.49)		(2.58)	(0.23)	(0.24)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	649	36.7	243	**41.2**	600	**39.8**	-0.78	0.21
		(13.4)		(13.3)		(13.3)	(1.16)	(1.35)
Days/week worked at job worked most often[‡]	1196	6.03	390	**6.08**	881	**6.11**	0.03	-0.19
		(1.81)		(1.61)		(1.65)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often[‡]	986	36.2	355	**45.4**	823	**45.1**	-0.20	-1.10
		(13.3)		(9.1)		(9.8)	(0.68)	(0.89)
Occupation[+]								
% agricultural job	1409	76.5	400	**99.0**	903	**96.8**	**-2.28****	2.00
							(1.01)	(1.69)
% skilled job	1409	10.4	400	**6.5**	903	**10.7**	**4.37****	-1.98
							(1.81)	(2.77)
% unskilled job	1409	26.8	400	**52.8**	903	**44.4**	**-9.18****	0.27
							(4.03)	(4.39)
% professional job	1409	15.3	400	**6.5**	903	**9.6**	**3.25***	-2.51
							(1.90)	(2.55)
% husbands with multiple job categories[++]	1409	36.8	400	**63.0**	903	**59.6**	-4.14	-1.07
							(4.10)	(4.42)
% husbands working also for someone outside the HH	1409	12.8	400	**22.0**	903	**22.3**	-0.48	0.25
							(3.44)	**(3.80)**

Notes: [†]Excluding housework and childcare. [††]Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. [†††] Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing.

Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. ‡Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

+Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

++ Men that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 100 Husband Work Activities – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% husbands with any paid or unpaid work in the past 12m†	2277	95.7	622	**99.5**	1213	**99.8**	0.24	-0.14
							(0.31)	(0.26)
Earnings								
Total monthly earnings, NGN††	1969	16999.7	476	**29458.8**	982	**28409.6**	-990.57	**-7066.55***
		(36968.1)		(48986.2)		(48667.6)	(3535.75)	(4095.23)
Log total monthly earnings, NGN†††	1053	9.6	313	**10.1**	640	**10.1**	-0.07	**-0.26****
		(1.4)		(1.1)		(1.2)	(0.09)	(0.12)
Labour Supply								
Number of work activities	2278	1.85	622	**2.10**	1214	**2.10**	0.02	0.01
		(0.82)		(0.69)		(0.72)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Days/week worked at highest paying job	1392	3.97	441	**4.28**	848	**4.23**	-0.05	-0.31
		(2.80)		(2.72)		(2.67)	(0.15)	(0.21)
Weeks/year worked at highest paying job	1268	38.3	424	**41.1**	819	**39.8**	-1.26	-0.69
		(14.8)		(12.4)		(13.6)	(1.10)	(1.10)
Days/week worked at job worked most often‡	2144	5.79	592	**6.25**	1183	**6.22**	-0.04	-0.09
		(2.01)		(1.65)		(1.64)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Weeks/year worked at job worked most often‡	1912	39.3	573	**44.1**	1136	**43.8**	-0.24	-0.18
		(13.3)		(10.3)		(10.6)	(0.65)	(0.77)
Occupation+								
% agricultural job	2277	88.1	622	**96.1**	1213	**96.1**	0.03	1.47
							(1.32)	(2.34)
% skilled job	2277	16.1	622	**10.1**	1213	**11.1**	1.24	0.56
							(1.93)	(2.37)
% unskilled job	2277	34.1	622	**60.5**	1213	**57.5**	-3.07	-0.54
							(3.18)	(4.17)
% professional job	2277	8.8	622	**5.5**	1213	**6.3**	1.07	-2.98
							(2.00)	(3.23)
% husbands with multiple job categories++	2277	50.2	622	**71.2**	1213	**69.7**	-1.16	-1.09
							(3.07)	(3.72)
	2277	9.3	622	**14.0**	1213	**18.6**	4.40	**-7.25****

% husbands working also for someone outside the HH							**(2.69)**	**(3.37)**

Notes: †Excluding housework and childcare. ††Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for subjects who report no paid activities. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries. ††† Derived by summing earning across all work activities. Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Subjects who report no paid activities have a missing value. Discrepancies in N with the above indicators are due to missing/DK entries and zero earnings. ‡Job worked most often is defined as the activity the subject reports taking place on the most days during a normal week.

+Categories can have a sum greater than 100% since multiple activities were recorded for the same person.

The categories above comprise the following activities:

Agriculture: Farming/ land cultivation/ selling food from your farm; fishing/selling fish you have caught; animal rearing/ tending animals; landlord/ renting shops or houses; other agricultural work.

Professional labour: religious leader; local doctor/ traditional doctor / traditional birth attendant/ healer; doctor / health worker / CHEW / dentist / nurse; politician/ government officer; teacher; non-governmental organisation (NGO) worker; advocate / lawyer; other professional.

Skilled labour: plumber; electrician; painter; engineer; roofer; mechanic; repairs / garage work; furniture maker; artisan; carpenter; tailor; tanner / leather maker; weaver; nail maker; shoemaker / cobbler; goldsmith; wheel maker; stone mason; bladesmith; locksmith; potter; blacksmith; other skilled labour.

Unskilled labour: porter; car washing; barber; hairdresser; beautician; businessman; petty trader; street vendor; making and selling snacks; making and selling soap; factory worker; brick layer / construction work/builder; transport operator / driver; maid/servant/cleaner; restaurant or hotel work; DJ/ entertainer/ musician; other unskilled labour.

++ Men that have at least two activities that fall into two of the above categories (agriculture, professional, skilled, unskilled).

Table 101 Woman Land Cultivation – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women cultivating any land in past 12 months	1410	7.2	394	**6.9**	894	**8.5**	2.45	0.93
							(2.56)	(3.28)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	1410	7.0	394	**6.9**	894	**8.3**	2.19	0.98
							(2.54)	(3.21)
5 to 9	1410	0.2	394	**0.0**	894	**0.2**	0.25	-0.05
							(0.18)	(0.33)
10 to 14	1410	0.1	394	**0.0**	894	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
% Women who own any plots	1410	4.8	394	**4.3**	894	**5.5**	1.90	0.76
							(1.70)	(2.16)
% Women who rent any plots	1410	0.8	394	**1.5**	894	**0.9**	-0.44	-0.20
							(0.86)	(0.92)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	1410	3.3	394	**3.0**	894	**3.8**	1.26	2.20
							(1.41)	(1.72)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	1388	8.85	389	**8.87**	878	**13.21**	6.07	8.94
		(74.92)		(72.54)		(101.12)	(6.08)	(7.54)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	1410	2.3	394	**2.8**	894	**2.7**	0.36	1.25
							(1.33)	(1.52)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	1389	3.42	390	**5.91**	874	**1.95**	-3.45	1.25
		(38.02)		(49.06)		(30.02)	(2.89)	(2.00)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	0	.	394	**3.5**	894	**4.4**	1.49	1.20
							(1.69)	(2.00)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	0	.	391	**53.5**	881	**57.0**	13.01	11.02
		(.)		(334.7)		(357.4)	(26.64)	(28.50)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months	1409	1.7	394	**2.5**	894	**3.7**	1.34	0.94
							(1.37)	(1.52)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	1398	6.44	391	**5.63**	881	**11.58**	6.72	5.16
		(71.60)		(66.17)		(102.92)	(5.08)	(6.47)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	1409	1.0	394	**2.3**	894	**3.4**	1.35	0.07
							(1.18)	(1.45)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	1402	1.03	387	**0.78**	871	**1.38**	0.83	0.65
		(16.71)		(15.25)		(17.89)	(1.09)	(1.39)
Crop sales								
% Women with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months	1410	5.1	394	**2.5**	894	**5.3**	**3.39***	0.26
							(1.74)	(2.67)
Crop sales‡	1410	684.5	394	**157.9**	894	**834.0**	**771.45*****	169.40
		(4413.7)		(1190.4)		(5274.6)	(240.14)	(406.09)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	72	8.91	10	**8.50**	47	**9.04**	0.30	0.04
		(1.16)		**(0.72)**		**(1.24)**	**(0.36)**	**(0.40)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 102 Woman Land Cultivation – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women cultivating any land in past 12 months	2278	2.2	613	**3.8**	1212	**2.4**	-1.15	-1.52
							(1.06)	(0.91)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	2278	2.2	613	**3.8**	1212	**2.3**	-1.22	-1.34
							(1.06)	(0.91)
5 to 9	2278	0.0	613	**0.0**	1212	**0.1**	0.08	-0.19
							(0.08)	(0.18)
10 to 14	2278	0.0	613	**0.0**	1212	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
% Women who own any plots	2278	1.4	613	**0.8**	1212	**0.7**	-0.02	0.12
							(0.55)	(0.45)
% Women who rent any plots	2278	0.5	613	**0.0**	1212	**0.2**	0.15	0.29
							(0.11)	(0.20)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	2278	0.9	613	**1.1**	1212	**0.7**	-0.33	-0.19
							(0.59)	(0.52)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	2262	1.66	610	**2.54**	1210	**2.40**	-0.04	-1.24
		(37.01)		(41.89)		(43.55)	(2.19)	(2.70)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	2278	0.5	613	**0.0**	1212	**0.2**	0.23	0.11
							(0.17)	(0.34)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	2270	0.70	613	**0.00**	1209	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
		(17.30)		(0.00)		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	0	.	613	**0.8**	1212	**0.2**	-0.53	-0.17
							(0.52)	(0.29)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	0	.	610	**4.10**	1211	**2.06**	-1.97	-4.13
		(.)		(83.44)		(59.23)	(3.90)	(3.27)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months	2278	1.4	613	**1.3**	1212	**0.9**	-0.38	-0.25
							(0.66)	(0.55)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	2249	0.89	609	**1.45**	1205	**0.75**	-0.67	-1.45
		(29.81)		(25.43)		(25.93)	(1.69)	(1.43)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	2278	1.1	613	**0.5**	1212	**0.7**	0.19	-0.41
							(0.43)	(0.54)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	2258	0.29	610	**0.00**	1204	**0.00**	0.00	0.00
		(7.66)		(0.00)		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Crop sales								
% Women with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months	2278	1.5	613	**0.8**	1212	**0.4**	-0.40	-0.21
							(0.52)	(0.42)
Crop sales‡	2276	318.0	613	**152.5**	1212	**105.0**	-52.12	95.21
		(3518.4)		(2445.8)		(2254.2)	(116.30)	(116.26)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	32	9.58	5	**8.98**	5	**9.09**	0.11	**2.01****
		(1.03)		**(1.65)**		**(2.29)**	**(1.07)**	**(0.50)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 103 Husband Land Cultivation – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Husbands cultivating any land in past 12 months	1410	95.1	400	**99.0**	904	**95.6**	**-3.35*** **	**3.70***
							(1.21)	(2.13)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	1410	68.3	400	**73.5**	904	**69.7**	-3.18	0.44
							(3.04)	(3.54)
5 to 9	1410	21.0	400	**21.8**	904	**22.6**	0.21	0.59
							(2.70)	(3.20)
10 to 14	1410	2.7	400	**2.5**	904	**2.5**	0.12	1.80
							(1.11)	(1.10)
15 or more	1410	0.8	400	**0.5**	904	**0.5**	0.02	0.83
							(0.42)	(0.71)
% Husbands who own any plots	1400	76.5	398	**82.7**	903	**77.4**	**-5.59***	2.34
							(2.83)	(3.99)
Number of plots owned	1382	2.44	397	**2.39**	902	**2.31**	-0.05	0.21
		(2.50)		(2.15)		(2.03)	(0.18)	(0.20)
% Husbands who rent any plots	1396	16.1	397	**23.9**	901	**21.0**	-3.03	-0.44
							(3.27)	(2.75)
Number of plots rented	1392	0.31	397	**0.42**	901	**0.35**	-0.07	-0.04
		(1.11)		(0.92)		(0.82)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	1410	48.2	400	**52.5**	904	**50.7**	-0.34	4.85
							(3.54)	(4.15)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	1318	3869.8	369	**3039.9**	852	**3105.3**	221.03	84.68
		(8463.0)		(6431.6)		(6243.8)	(482.14)	(676.55)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	1410	41.7	400	**54.5**	904	**46.5**	**-7.29** **	4.81
							(3.58)	(4.24)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	1325	1483.9	372	**2320.6**	838	**2583.1**	335.02	**961.33** **
		(3763.7)		(5276.3)		(5613.5)	(435.36)	(467.67)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	69	0.0	400	**69.0**	904	**59.4**	**-8.43** **	2.18
							(3.62)	(3.81)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	69	0.0	345	**9940.0**	833	**8930.7**	-620.85	1808.25
		(0.0)		(16258.0)		(16871.6)	(1349.09)	(1333.51)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months	1390	62.9	390	**75.9**	885	**75.6**	-0.65	5.17
							(3.52)	(3.45)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	1302	5296.8	357	**9232.0**	826	**8962.0**	64.03	134.23
		(9270.7)		(14850.7)		(15094.2)	(1313.95)	(1589.04)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	1373	41.7	389	**58.9**	876	**59.1**	1.53	-3.19
							(4.67)	(3.78)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	1306	1382.7	356	**2521.3**	812	**2400.3**	6.31	263.11
		(3113.7)		(4343.0)		(4299.4)	(358.14)	(466.02)
Crop sales								
% Husbands with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months	1410	41.1	400	**50.8**	905	**45.4**	-5.35	-5.62
							(3.76)	(4.64)

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Crop sales‡	1405	21797.8	398	**33789.3**	897	**28048.6**	-3958.34	-8967.18
		(53076.7)		(76864.4)		(61802.0)	(5762.18)	(7237.01)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	575	10.2	201	**10.3**	403	**10.4**	**0.22***	0.01
		(1.3)		**(1.6)**		**(1.2)**	**(0.13)**	**(0.15)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

Table 104 Husband Land Cultivation – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% Husbands cultivating any land in past 12 months	2278	95.9	622	**94.9**	1213	**95.0**	0.23	2.11
							(1.52)	(2.68)
Number of plots cultivated								
0 to 4	2278	73.0	622	**60.9**	1213	**64.6**	4.19	2.52
							(3.52)	(4.17)
5 to 9	2278	17.6	622	**26.2**	1213	**23.7**	-2.60	0.50
							(2.89)	(3.59)
10 to 14	2278	2.4	622	**3.9**	1213	**4.4**	0.36	-1.79
							(1.24)	(1.60)
15 or more	2278	1.3	622	**2.1**	1213	**1.7**	-0.55	0.11
							(0.94)	(0.82)
% Husbands who own any plots	2264	80.0	614	**89.7**	1210	**88.5**	-1.46	2.71
							(2.25)	(3.14)
Number of plots owned	2249	2.60	610	**3.25**	1207	**3.11**	-0.17	-0.14
		(2.99)		(2.69)		(2.75)	(0.18)	(0.25)
% Husbands who rent any plots	2269	16.9	614	**23.3**	1210	**28.8**	**4.59****	**5.13***
							(2.29)	(2.92)
Number of plots rented	2263	0.27	614	**0.43**	1208	**0.51**	0.05	0.07
		(0.84)		(0.99)		(1.02)	(0.06)	(0.06)
Farming inputs								
% spent anything on seeds for crops in past 3 months	2278	35.7	622	**51.3**	1213	**46.2**	-5.92	4.32
							(3.87)	(4.13)
Expenditure on seeds for crops, NGN‡	2213	2817.6	573	**3645.1**	1139	**3281.3**	-420.52	331.58
		(7290.8)		(7323.5)		(6907.3)	(469.52)	(478.19)
% spent anything on tools and machinery for crops in past 3 months	2278	31.3	622	**42.8**	1213	**45.8**	2.00	2.53
							(3.05)	(4.10)
Expenditure on tools and machinery for crops, NGN‡	2214	845.5	568	**1373.7**	1111	**2079.7**	**643.22****	154.01
		(2813.9)		(3265.7)		(4753.6)	(296.06)	(454.36)
% spent anything on animals and labourers in past 3 months	94	0.0	622	**63.2**	1213	**60.9**	-3.20	-0.75
							(3.68)	(4.56)
Expenditure on animals and labourers, NGN‡	94	0.0	534	**13475.8**	1072	**11757.3**	-1908.13	-883.52
		(0.0)		(22912.4)		(21569.0)	(1464.47)	(1551.32)
	2254	79.1	599	**72.0**	1188	**73.7**	-0.06	2.15

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% spent anything on fertilizer in past 3 months							(2.91)	(3.91)
Expenditure on fertilizer, NGN‡	2103	10817.1	545	**17031.4**	1084	**15610.7**	**-2389.68***	993.00
		(15858.1)		(22827.3)		(22155.6)	(1351.67)	(1721.30)
% spent anything on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides in past 3 months	2234	61.5	595	**66.7**	1186	**63.6**	-3.33	3.09
							(4.12)	(4.45)
Expenditure on pesticides, insecticides, or herbicides, NGN‡	2113	2605.8	532	**4611.6**	1074	**3991.0**	-622.91	-114.48
		(3990.9)		(6343.9)		(5652.8)	(477.48)	(527.84)
Crop sales								
% Husbands with any revenue from crops in the past 12 months	2278	54.3	622	**50.2**	1214	**52.5**	0.30	3.46
							(2.50)	(3.79)
Crop sales‡	2263	39185.1	610	**50947.6**	1184	**55569.2**	2301.78	5020.33
		(73268.6)		(89369.9)		(97461.3)	(4796.25)	(6620.56)
Log Crop Sales‡‡	1222	10.6	300	**11.0**	607	**11.1**	0.02	0.04
		(1.2)		**(1.1)**		**(1.1)**	**(0.09)**	**(0.11)**

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is zero if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

‡‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. Value is missing if no expenditure/sales in past 3 months.

15.2 Household expenditure by State

Table 105 Expenditure Aggregates – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Monthly Expenditure – '000 NGN‡								
Food+	1393	9.5	360	**17.2**	780	**22.7**	**6.16*****	2.20
		(13.2)		(15.5)		(17.6)	(1.46)	(1.79)
Non-Food++	1234	11.9	317	**18.9**	681	**22.4**	**4.13****	**3.97***
		(14.8)		(19.0)		(20.8)	(1.58)	(2.13)
Durables+++	1403	0.37	412	**0.49**	903	**0.92**	**0.48*****	0.20
		(1.36)		(1.39)		(1.95)	(0.10)	(0.15)
Total++++	1410	20.2	414	**29.9**	926	**36.5**	**7.43*****	**5.64***
		(24.7)		(30.3)		(33.9)	(2.37)	(3.32)
Total (only complete observations)++++	1227	22.0	310	**36.8**	649	**45.3**	**10.01*****	**7.51****
		(25.0)		(30.8)		(32.9)	(2.74)	(3.73)
(log) Monthly Expenditure‡‡								
Food+	1274	8.53	356	**9.36**	777	**9.72**	**0.41*****	0.06
		(1.29)		(1.01)		(0.87)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Non-Food++	1187	8.77	317	**9.38**	680	**9.63**	**0.26*****	**0.21****
		(1.24)		(1.01)		(0.95)	(0.08)	(0.09)
Durables+++	505	5.57	227	**5.64**	538	**6.31**	**0.72*****	0.13

		(1.78)		(1.60)		(1.74)	(0.13)	(0.18)
Total[++++]	1375	2.32	372	**3.02**	837	**3.20**	**0.19****	0.09
		(1.38)		(1.26)		(1.35)	(0.09)	(0.11)
Total (only complete observations)[++++]	1210	2.51	310	**3.27**	649	**3.54**	**0.31*****	**0.17****
		(1.22)		(0.86)		(0.79)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Monthly Equivalised Expenditure – '000 NGN[‡‡‡]								
Food[+]	1390	2.19	363	**3.74**	783	**5.10**	**1.51*****	0.50
		(2.85)		(3.45)		(4.12)	(0.29)	(0.38)
Non-Food[++]	1231	2.81	316	**3.81**	682	**4.72**	**1.02*****	**1.09****
		(3.37)		(3.97)		(4.03)	(0.34)	(0.41)
Durables[+++]	1399	0.08	412	**0.11**	910	**0.22**	**0.13*****	0.02
		(0.30)		(0.35)		(0.50)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Total[++++]	1409	4.70	414	**6.30**	928	**7.99**	**1.86*****	**1.42****
		(5.31)		(6.47)		(7.29)	(0.52)	(0.69)
Total (only complete observations)[++++]	1227	5.10	310	**7.71**	649	**9.80**	**2.39*****	**1.79****
		(5.33)		(6.51)		(6.83)	(0.57)	(0.72)

Notes: [‡]Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for households who report no expenditure.

[‡‡] Values above the 99th percentile and zero values are put to missing.

[‡‡‡]Values correspond to monthly expenditure values divided by the OECD household equivalence scale. The scale takes value: ES = 1 + 0.7*((number of adults aged 14 or above) – 1) + 0.5*(number of children under 14 years)

[+]Monthly food expenditure is projected by reference to expenditure on food items in the seven days prior to the survey.

[++]Monthly non-durable expenditure is projected using:

- seven-day recall regarding consumable items (e.g. petrol, fuel, phone credit, cigarettes);
- 30-day recall regarding a different list of items (e.g. toiletries, clothing, utensils);
- annual expenditure on larger items (e.g. dowry, marriage, funeral, school expenses, books).

[+++]Monthly durable expenditure is the sum of the reported annual expenditure on assets (e.g. table, mattress, stove, motorbike, plough etc.).

[++++]The first "Total" row sums food, non-food, and durables expenditures considering all household for which at least one of the three is not missing in the data. The second "Total" row instead considers only those households for which we observe all three categories.

Table 106 Expenditure Aggregates – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Monthly Expenditure – '000 NGN‡								
Food+	2233	7.7	507	**20.2**	983	**22.1**	1.25	-2.14
		(11.1)		(19.3)		(18.6)	(1.53)	(1.96)
Non-Food++	1962	13.7	436	**23.5**	884	**24.3**	0.54	0.11
		(15.5)		(22.6)		(21.8)	(1.42)	(2.06)
Durables+++	2269	0.44	624	**0.92**	1224	**0.87**	-0.06	0.01
		(1.62)		(2.35)		(2.12)	(0.13)	(0.15)
Total++++	2278	19.8	633	**33.2**	1239	**35.7**	1.35	-2.90
		(22.4)		(35.7)		(35.1)	(2.21)	(2.90)
Total (only complete observations)++++	1936	21.7	417	**43.8**	840	**46.4**	2.09	-2.29
		(22.8)		(36.3)		(33.8)	(2.96)	(3.63)
(log) Monthly Expenditure‡‡								
Food+	2007	8.38	503	**9.44**	978	**9.63**	**0.16***	-0.14
		(1.24)		(1.13)		(0.97)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Non-Food++	1893	9.03	434	**9.60**	880	**9.68**	0.07	0.01
		(1.12)		(1.07)		(1.01)	(0.07)	(0.10)
Durables+++	814	5.54	340	**6.32**	668	**6.26**	-0.07	-0.12
		(1.86)		(1.63)		(1.66)	(0.12)	(0.17)
Total++++	2209	2.41	557	**2.98**	1085	**3.12**	0.10	-0.15
		(1.29)		(1.54)		(1.52)	(0.08)	(0.10)
Total (only complete observations)++++	1918	2.59	416	**3.43**	840	**3.55**	0.11	-0.08
		(1.12)		(0.92)		(0.82)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Monthly Equivalised Expenditure – '000 NGN‡‡‡								
Food+	2228	1.81	510	**4.20**	980	**4.50**	0.20	-0.60
		(2.62)		(3.96)		(3.86)	(0.27)	(0.38)
Non-Food++	1959	3.06	441	**5.11**	884	**4.86**	-0.31	-0.27
		(3.35)		(5.06)		(4.32)	(0.34)	(0.44)
Durables+++	2263	0.09	626	**0.20**	1229	**0.19**	-0.01	-0.00
		(0.34)		(0.53)		(0.48)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Total++++	2278	4.49	632	**7.14**	1241	**7.20**	-0.15	-0.89
		(4.98)		(7.66)		(7.04)	(0.46)	(0.58)
Total (only complete observations)++++	1936	4.92	416	**8.98**	840	**9.16**	0.10	-0.80
		(4.96)		(7.17)		(6.49)	(0.55)	(0.66)

Notes: ‡Values above the 99th percentile are put to missing. It includes zeros for households who report no expenditure.

‡‡ Values above the 99th percentile and zero values are put to missing.

‡‡‡Values correspond to monthly expenditure values divided by the OECD household equivalence scale. The scale takes value: ES = 1 + 0.7*((number of adults aged 14 or above) – 1) + 0.5*(number of children under 14 years)

+Monthly food expenditure is projected by reference to expenditure on food items in the seven days prior to the survey.

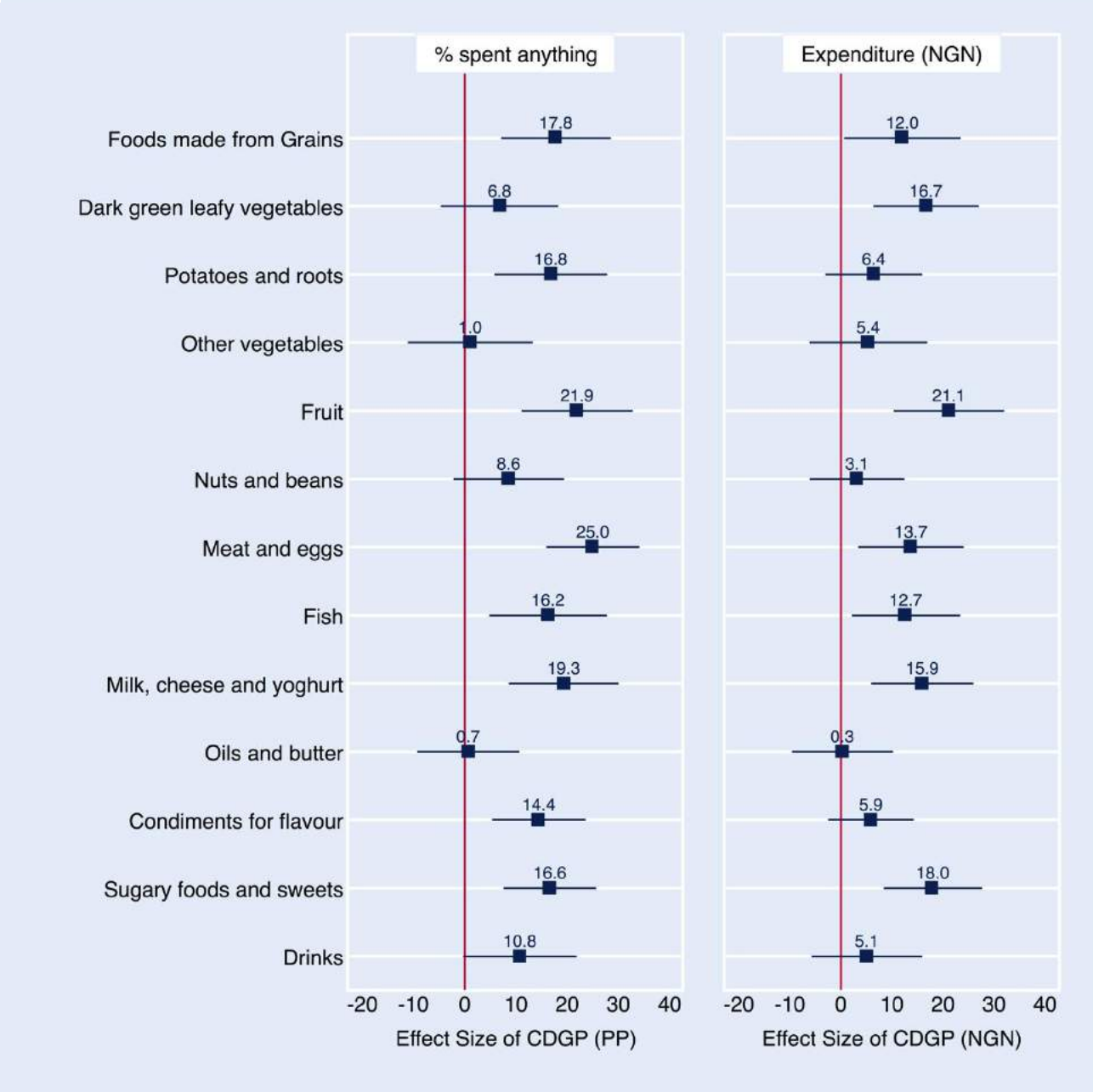
++Monthly non-durable expenditure is projected using:

- seven-day recall regarding consumable items (e.g. petrol, fuel, phone credit, cigarettes);
- 30-day recall regarding a different list of items (e.g. toiletries, clothing, utensils);
- annual expenditure on larger items (e.g. dowry, marriage, funeral, school expenses, books).

+++Monthly durable expenditure is the sum of the reported annual expenditure on assets (e.g. table, mattress, stove, motorbike, plough etc.).

++++The first "Total" row sums food, non-food, and durables expenditures considering all household for which at least one of the three is not missing in the data. The second "Total" row instead considers only those households for which we observe all three categories.

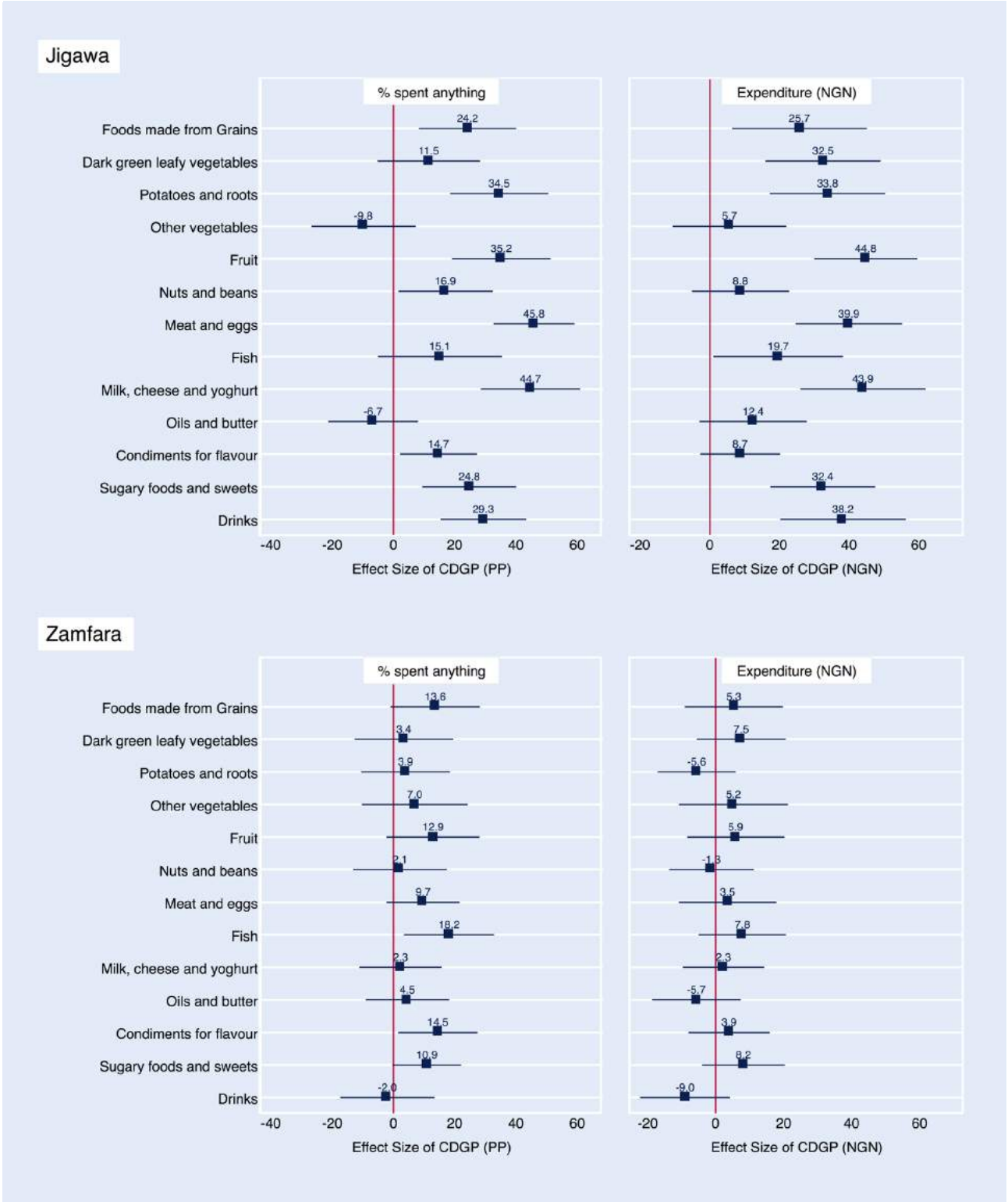
Figure 11 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Household Food Expenditure in past 7 Days



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes (ES), i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The left side panel for each item details the size of the effect on whether the household had any expenditure on that item (measured in percentage points); the right side panel shows the size of the effect on the money expenditure (measured in Naira), including zeros for those households who report not having spent anything on the item. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

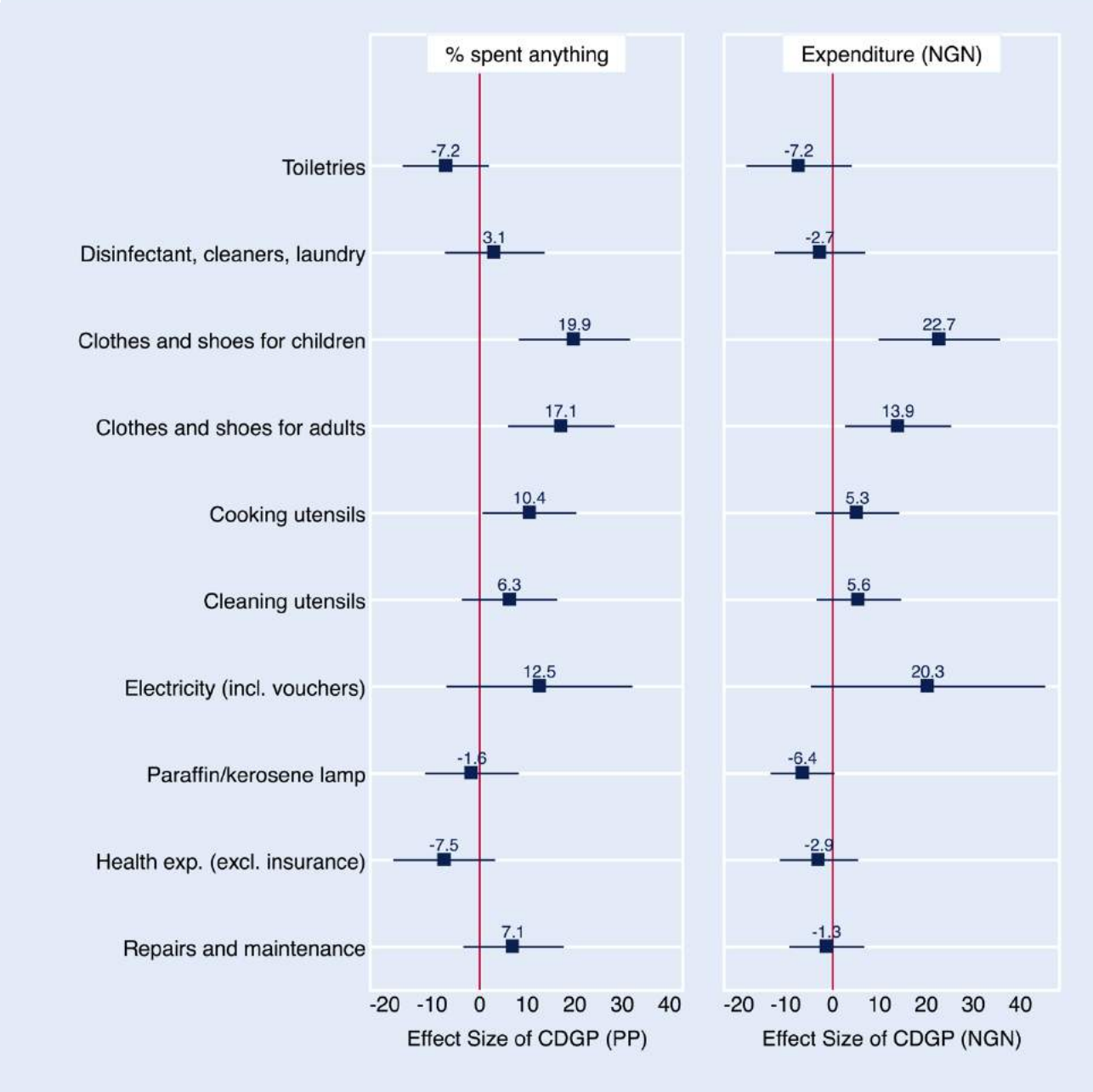
Figure 12 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Household Food Expenditure in past 7 Days by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The left side panel for each item details the size of the effect on whether the household had any expenditure on that item (measured in percentage points); the right side panel shows the size of the effect on the money expenditure (measured in Naira), including zeros for those households who report not having spent anything on the item. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

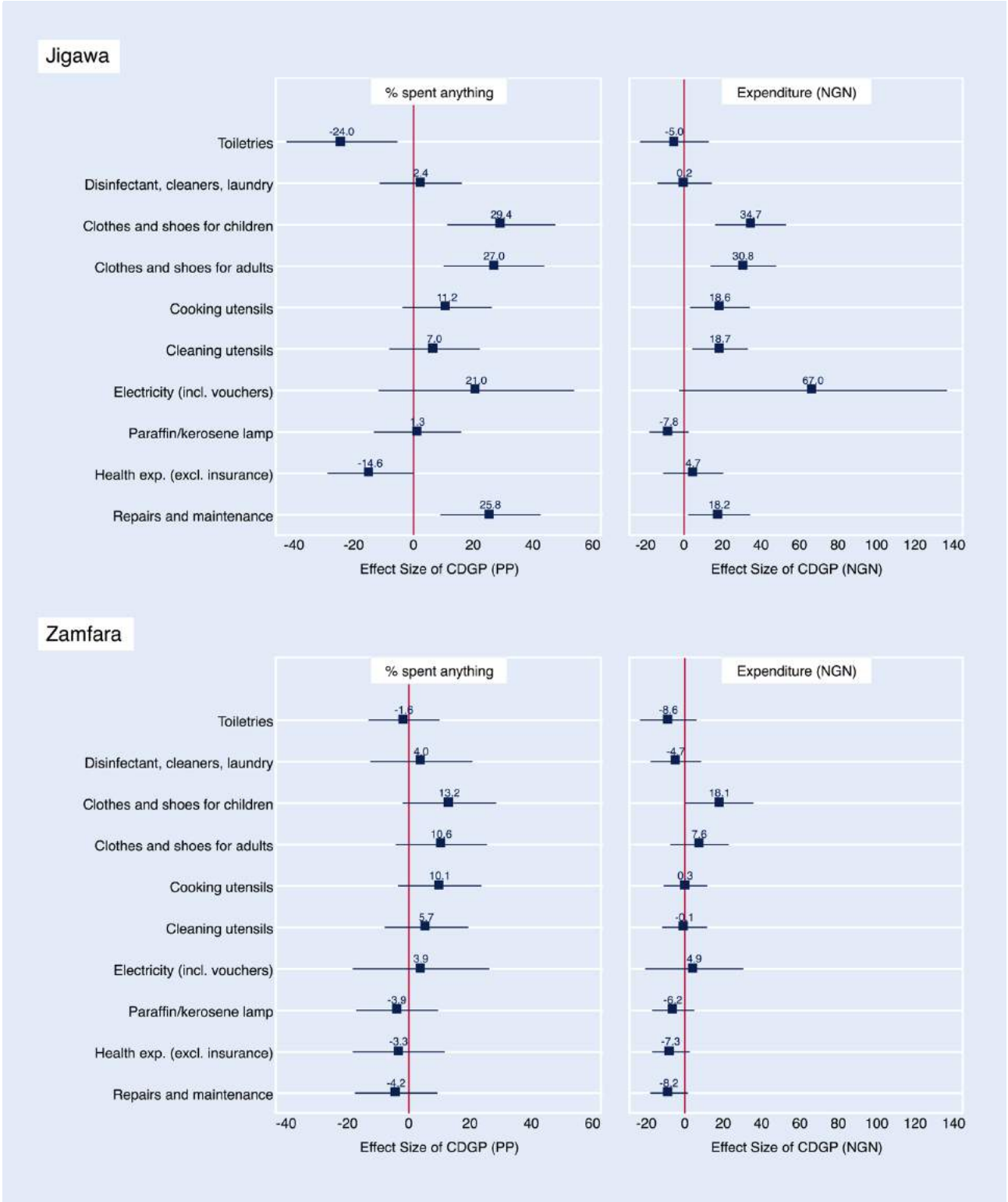
Figure 13 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Household Non-Food Expenditure in past 30 Days



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The left side panel for each item details the size of the effect on whether the household had any expenditure on that item (measured in percentage points); the right side panel shows the size of the effect on the money expenditure (measured in Naira), including zeros for those households who report not having spent anything on the item. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

Figure 14 Standardised Effect Size of CDGP on Household Non-Food Expenditure in past 30 Days, by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The left side panel for each item details the size of the effect on whether the household had any expenditure on that item (measured in percentage points); the right side panel shows the size of the effect on the money expenditure (measured in Naira), including zeros for those households who report not having spent anything on the item. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

15.3 Women's health and treatment by State

Table 107 Pregnant Women's Antenatal Care – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who have had antenatal care for current pregnancy	1406	40.6	142	**22.5**	342	**41.5**	**19.00*** **	0.95
							(4.72)	(5.96)
If not: % women who plan to receive any antenatal care during the pregnancy	795	58.7	108	**82.4**	198	**95.0**	**11.55*** **	2.80
							(4.34)	(2.98)

Table 108 Pregnant Women's Antenatal Care – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who have had antenatal care for current pregnancy	2277	25.2	222	**17.6**	402	**31.1**	**13.47*** **	-2.28
							(4.54)	(6.46)
If not: % women who plan to receive any antenatal care during the pregnancy	1575	33.7	171	**61.4**	265	**76.2**	**14.38** **	-4.82
							(5.62)	(6.48)

Table 109 Women's Treatment at Health Facility – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
If had antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	574	46.9	142	**83.8**	342	**76.9**	**-8.24***	3.24
							(4.16)	(4.92)
If had no antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	835	41.1	252	**82.1**	552	**78.4**	-3.88	-4.59
							(3.46)	(3.59)
How many times visited HF in past 6 months:								
One	1403	14.7	392	**10.7**	887	**11.8**	1.14	0.54
							(1.85)	(2.45)
Two	1403	13.1	392	**21.7**	887	**20.7**	-1.38	-1.93
							(2.55)	(2.61)
Three	1403	7.9	392	**19.4**	887	**18.5**	-1.74	-3.26
							(2.50)	(2.60)
Four or more	1403	7.5	392	**30.9**	887	**26.6**	-3.59	3.37
							(3.57)	(4.22)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for themselves at the HF in past 6 months	1400	69.3	391	**61.6**	888	**62.3**	0.53	-2.36
							(3.05)	(3.85)
Amount spent on themselves in past 6 months, NGN	1400	494.6	391	**673.3**	888	**714.5**	36.12	142.40
		(1291.8)		(1416.1)		(1519.5)	(86.01)	(102.05)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for children at the HF in past 6 months	1404	71.4	390	**27.2**	887	**32.7**	**6.44***	4.90
		(0.84)		(0.99)		(0.96)	(3.25)	(3.48)
Amount spent on children in past 6 months, NGN	1404	484.8	390	**1702.0**	887	**1357.2**	**-367.14*****	8.31
		(1274.3)		(2095.8)		(1806.2)	(124.57)	(121.53)
If pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	612	43.0	207	**80.2**	433	**91.0**	**12.26*****	3.13
		(659.9)		(608.4)		(524.5)	(3.26)	(2.89)
Folic acid	612	39.2	207	**75.9**	433	**86.6**	**11.62*****	2.41
		(1.16)		(1.22)		(1.18)	(3.52)	(3.10)
If not pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	0	.	119	**73.1**	263	**68.8**	-3.45	2.58
							(4.71)	(6.32)
Folic acid	0	.	119	**68.9**	263	**66.2**	-2.08	2.73
							(5.01)	**(6.28)**

Table 110 Women's Treatment at Health Facility – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
If had antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	573	38.0	221	**48.4**	402	**62.4**	**13.69****	-0.46
							(5.35)	(5.56)
If had no antenatal care: % women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months	1702	30.0	393	**56.0**	811	**62.4**	**5.87***	-1.13
							(3.46)	(4.89)
How many times visited HF in past 6 months:								
One	2263	13.1	613	**15.7**	1210	**15.4**	-0.24	3.19
							(1.86)	(2.36)
Two	2263	8.9	613	**17.3**	1210	**18.6**	1.29	-0.44
							(1.74)	(2.09)
Three	2263	4.8	613	**9.3**	1210	**13.3**	**3.93****	-0.41
							(1.87)	(2.22)
Four or more	2263	4.9	613	**10.9**	1210	**15.0**	**3.70***	-3.16
							(2.07)	(2.88)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for themselves at the HF in past 6 months	2267	80.7	609	**80.0**	1201	**77.6**	-1.61	4.98
							(2.43)	(3.07)
Amount spent on themselves in past 6 months, NGN	2267	399.7	609	**530.9**	1201	**576.5**	25.10	**-180.77***
		(1223.6)		(1535.1)		(1559.0)	(77.45)	(101.89)
% women spending anything on treatment or medicine for children at the HF in past 6 months	2264	80.0	603	**63.9**	1187	**52.2**	**-10.82*****	-0.28
		(0.84)		(0.99)		(0.96)	(3.35)	(4.69)
Amount spent on children in past 6 months, NGN	2264	443.3	603	**886.3**	1187	**1182.5**	**271.80*****	-227.24
		(1325.6)		(1627.1)		(1882.0)	(95.90)	(141.93)
If pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	728	34.2	220	**65.9**	506	**72.3**	6.43	-4.21
		(659.9)		(608.4)		(524.5)	(5.47)	(4.60)
Folic acid	728	32.1	220	**61.8**	506	**69.4**	7.72	-7.42
		(1.16)		(1.22)		(1.18)	(4.75)	(5.32)
If not pregnant, % women who received from HF								
Iron supplements	0	.	107	**41.1**	251	**54.6**	**13.77***	8.72
							(7.11)	(7.58)
Folic acid	0	.	107	**40.2**	251	**51.4**	11.46	7.36
							(6.97)	**(7.42)**

Table 111 Women's Contraception and Birth Spacing – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who would like another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	1347	94.2	383	**94.3**	884	**95.5**	1.09	0.27
							(1.21)	(1.31)
% women who would prefer to wait at least 2 years to have another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	1246	79.1	351	**63.5**	816	**62.3**	-2.04	**-8.43****
							(3.89)	(3.23)
% women who know any contraceptive method	1410	57.5	394	**83.2**	894	**82.4**	-1.97	-2.43
							(2.85)	(3.20)
% women who have heard of:								
Exclusive breastfeeding	1410	3.5	394	**0.8**	894	**0.5**	0.23	-0.27
							(0.54)	(0.81)
Non-Exclusive breastfeeding	599	0.0	394	**1.8**	894	**1.7**	0.15	0.42
							(0.95)	(1.05)
Male and female condoms	1410	4.0	394	**2.8**	894	**3.5**	0.60	0.62
							(1.33)	(1.34)
Abstinence	1410	0.7	394	**2.3**	894	**1.7**	-0.47	-0.79
							(0.98)	(1.00)
Injectable contraceptives (Depo-Provera)	1410	49.3	394	**71.8**	894	**68.2**	-3.98	-1.98
							(3.55)	(4.14)
Oral contraceptives (pills)	1410	44.8	394	**68.8**	894	**65.4**	-4.63	-0.60
							(3.21)	(3.67)
Norplant/implant under the skin in the upper arm	1410	3.2	394	**1.8**	894	**2.2**	0.17	-1.49
							(1.00)	(1.30)
Diaphragm/IUD/Foam/Jelly	1410	0.3	394	**0.0**	894	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Tubal ligation/female sterilisation	1410	3.6	394	**1.8**	894	**2.6**	0.59	**-2.92*****
							(1.09)	(1.08)
Vasectomy/male sterilisation	1410	0.4	394	**0.5**	894	**0.0**	-0.49	0.00
							(0.33)	(0.00)
Withdrawal	1410	0.6	394	**0.0**	894	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Calculation/rhythm/calendar/safe period	1410	0.3	394	**0.2**	894	**0.2**	-0.03	0.50
							(0.28)	(0.36)
Traditional method	1410	13.0	394	**17.8**	894	**19.1**	0.01	**6.48****
							(3.24)	(3.17)
Other (specify)	1410	0.1	394	**0.2**	894	**0.3**	0.01	-0.59
							(0.33)	(0.40)

Table 112 Women's Contraception and Birth Spacing – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
% women who would like another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	2201	94.5	597	**93.5**	1182	**93.0**	-0.62	0.38
							(1.46)	(1.66)
% women who would prefer to wait at least 2 years to have another child (if currently pregnant, after the current pregnancy)	1923	84.7	552	**65.2**	1091	**67.2**	1.69	-3.63
							(2.88)	(2.66)
% women who know any contraceptive method	2278	68.3	615	**78.4**	1214	**87.4**	**8.58*** **	**-7.12*** **
							(2.66)	(2.39)
% women who have heard of:								
Exclusive breastfeeding	2278	3.2	615	**0.8**	1214	**0.3**	-0.40	0.09
							(0.38)	(0.34)
Non-Exclusive breastfeeding	722	0.0	615	**0.7**	1214	**0.9**	0.27	-0.62
							(0.45)	(0.50)
Male and female condoms	2278	3.7	615	**3.1**	1214	**5.2**	1.93	-1.69
							(1.33)	(1.77)
Abstinence	2278	2.6	615	**0.2**	1214	**0.2**	0.00	-0.35
							(0.21)	(0.24)
Injectable contraceptives (Depo-Provera)	2278	51.1	615	**63.6**	1214	**75.7**	**11.71*** **	-5.00
							(3.12)	(3.27)
Oral contraceptives (pills)	2278	50.7	615	**54.0**	1214	**66.1**	**11.60*** **	**-9.49** **
							(3.47)	(4.09)
Norplant/implant under the skin in the upper arm	2278	6.1	615	**18.4**	1214	**27.1**	**8.62** **	**-17.59*** **
							(3.70)	(4.73)
Diaphragm/IUD/Foam/Jelly	2278	0.2	615	**0.7**	1214	**1.7**	**1.00***	-0.87
							(0.55)	(0.93)
Tubal ligation/female sterilisation	2278	0.3	615	**0.7**	1214	**0.7**	0.04	-0.99
							(0.52)	(0.79)
Vasectomy/male sterilisation	2278	0.1	615	**0.0**	1214	**0.0**	0.00	0.00
							(0.00)	(0.00)
Withdrawal	2278	1.6	615	**0.2**	1214	**0.2**	0.09	**0.49***
							(0.22)	(0.27)
Calculation/rhythm/calendar/safe period	2278	0.6	615	**0.3**	1214	**0.5**	0.24	-0.30
							(0.33)	(0.48)
Traditional method	2278	38.0	615	**42.4**	1214	**42.8**	0.63	**5.50***
							(3.06)	(3.29)
Other (specify)	2278	0.0	615	**0.0**	1214	**0.1**	0.08	0.15
							(0.08)	(0.15)

15.4 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) by State

Table 113 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Jigawa

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Child ever breastfed Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	277	**100.0**	736	**99.7**	-0.21	0.41
					(0.15)	(0.28)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding Proportion of children 0–23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed	218	**33.0**	623	**41.2**	**7.95***	-1.09
					(4.27)	(4.08)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (immediately) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	276	**38.8**	735	**75.7**	**36.22*****	6.84
					(4.95)	(4.40)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (24 hours) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth	276	**82.6**	735	**94.6**	**11.80*****	0.26
					(3.89)	(2.13)
Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	23	**13.0**	54	**81.5**	**63.00*****	11.76
					(10.26)	(11.88)
Predominant breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed	23	**73.9**	54	**92.6**	14.22	4.53
					(12.29)	(6.87)
Continued breastfeeding at one year (12–15 months) Proportion of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk	15	**86.7**	52	**86.5**	-0.11	-6.88
					(9.88)	(10.23)
Continued breastfeeding at two years (20–23 months) Proportion of children 20–23 months of age who are fed breast milk	126	**18.2**	334	**16.8**	-1.50	3.90
					(4.18)	(4.48)
Milk feeding frequency Proportion of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who receive at least two milk feedings in 24 hours	120	**5.8**	336	**25.3**	**19.28*****	1.15
					(3.24)	(5.52)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods	10	**70.0**	23	**52.2**	-21.74	-20.41
					(14.84)	(23.05)
Consumption of iron-rich/fortified foods (6–23 months) Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home	195	**25.1**	569	**30.9**	6.63	0.76
					(4.29)	(4.40)
Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months) Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months old who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more	195	**55.9**	569	**64.3**	**9.27****	0.49
					(3.86)	(4.60)
Minimum dietary diversity (6–23 months) Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from four or more food groups+	195	**33.3**	569	**51.9**	**18.92*****	3.53
					(3.96)	(4.62)
Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)	195	**9.2**	569	**20.2**	**11.29*****	-2.45

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)[++]					(3.71)	(3.85)
Excl Breastfed for at least 6m (if stopped)	332	**17.5**	751	**63.9**	**45.61*** **	5.54
					(4.43)	(5.07)

Table 114 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Zamfara

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Child ever breastfed Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	459	**99.4**	1002	**99.7**	0.34	**-0.57***
					(0.49)	(0.33)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding Proportion of children 0–23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed	382	**41.1**	874	**42.3**	1.79	5.64
					(3.07)	(3.97)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (immediately) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	453	**47.7**	997	**67.2**	**20.07*****	4.02
					(4.00)	(4.63)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (24 hours) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth	453	**72.4**	997	**90.2**	**17.17*****	0.52
					(4.27)	(3.14)
Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	42	**35.7**	94	**62.8**	**28.95*****	12.94
					(9.37)	(11.76)
Predominant breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed	43	**86.1**	94	**83.0**	-3.25	**13.97***
					(6.20)	(7.86)
Continued breastfeeding at one year (12–15 months) Proportion of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk	20	**95.0**	53	**88.7**	-5.54	-9.79
					(7.23)	(7.43)
Continued breastfeeding at two years (20–23 months) Proportion of children 20–23 months of age who are fed breast milk	209	**21.5**	472	**22.0**	1.22	-2.62
					(3.70)	(4.57)
Milk feeding frequency Proportion of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who receive at least two milk feedings in 24 hours	181	**18.2**	438	**24.2**	**6.64***	0.93
					(3.83)	(5.03)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods	18	**61.1**	41	**56.1**	-4.03	-2.76
					(13.59)	(14.97)
Consumption of iron-rich/fortified foods (6–23 months) Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home	339	**11.2**	780	**19.9**	**9.30*****	4.16
					(2.68)	(3.55)
Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months) Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months old who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more	338	**57.7**	780	**62.7**	5.06	-3.92
					(3.19)	(3.92)
Minimum dietary diversity (6–23 months) Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from four or more food groups[+]	339	**43.1**	780	**51.3**	**8.92*****	-1.76
					(3.23)	(3.54)
Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)	339	**16.2**	780	**21.1**	**5.25***	1.95

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)[++]					(2.78)	(3.23)
Excl Breastfed for at least 6m (if stopped)	526	**8.0**	1021	**27.6**	**19.29*** **	**9.96***
					(3.26)	(5.57)

15.5 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) by gender

Table 115 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Males

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Child ever breastfed Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed	394	**99.5**	876	**99.8**	0.29	-0.01
					(0.37)	(0.28)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding Proportion of children 0–23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed	328	**37.5**	758	**40.4**	3.04	2.12
					(3.36)	(3.94)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (immediately) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	388	**44.1**	873	**70.6**	**26.05*** **	2.76
					(3.65)	(3.82)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (24 hours) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth	388	**76.6**	873	**91.2**	**13.90*** **	0.83
					(3.42)	(2.60)
Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk	32	**25.0**	69	**69.6**	**44.49*** **	11.78
					(9.86)	(12.40)
Predominant breastfeeding among children under six months Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed	33	**81.8**	69	**91.3**	6.77	6.55
					(7.90)	(6.72)
Continued breastfeeding at one year (12–15 months) Proportion of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk	20	**85.0**	60	**83.3**	-0.31	-8.14
					(9.99)	(9.68)
Continued breastfeeding at two years (20–23 months) Proportion of children 20–23 months of age who are fed breast milk	189	**21.2**	416	**19.5**	-1.21	-0.47
					(3.75)	(4.16)
Milk feeding frequency Proportion of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who receive at least two milk feedings in 24 hours	167	**15.0**	404	**25.5**	**10.51*** **	-1.80
					(3.63)	(4.92)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months) Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods	13	**53.8**	31	**48.4**	0.31	-27.98
					(18.89)	(19.07)
Consumption of iron-rich/fortified foods (6–23 months) Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home	295	**15.9**	689	**25.5**	**9.01*** **	3.93
					(2.82)	(3.37)
Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months) Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months old who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more	294	**59.2**	689	**63.7**	4.70	-2.66
					(3.40)	(3.99)
Minimum dietary diversity (6–23 months)	295	**39.3**	689	**55.4**	**16.46*** **	-0.56

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from four or more food groups[+]					(3.30)	(4.09)
Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)	295	**13.6**	689	**21.5**	**8.20*** **	-1.20
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)[++]					(2.73)	(3.49)
Excl Breastfed for at least 6m (if stopped)	461	**11.7**	896	**44.6**	**30.58*** **	6.11
					(3.13)	**(4.39)**

Table 116 IYCF of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Females

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Child ever breastfed	342	**99.7**	862	**99.7**	-0.07	-0.33
Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were ever breastfed					(0.32)	(0.38)
Age-appropriate breastfeeding	272	**39.0**	739	**43.4**	4.74	4.30
Proportion of children 0–23 months of age who are appropriately breastfed					(3.32)	(3.87)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (immediately)	341	**44.6**	859	**71.0**	**26.55*** **	**7.35***
Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth					(3.72)	(3.85)
Early initiation of breastfeeding (24 hours)	341	**76.0**	859	**92.9**	**16.39*** **	-0.07
Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth					(3.18)	(2.31)
Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months	33	**30.3**	79	**69.6**	**38.69*** **	12.35
Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are fed exclusively with breast milk					(10.22)	(12.92)
Predominant breastfeeding among children under six months	33	**81.8**	79	**82.3**	-2.23	14.95
Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age who are predominantly breastfed					(7.86)	(9.52)
Continued breastfeeding at one year (12–15 months)	15	**100.0**	45	**93.3**	-7.36	-5.55
Proportion of children 12–15 months of age who are fed breast milk					(4.54)	(8.62)
Continued breastfeeding at two years (20–23 months)	146	**19.2**	390	**20.3**	2.02	0.83
Proportion of children 20–23 months of age who are fed breast milk					(3.73)	(4.42)
Milk feeding frequency	134	**11.2**	370	**23.8**	**13.44*** **	3.92
Proportion of non-breastfed children 6–23 months of age who receive at least two milk feedings in 24 hours					(3.08)	(4.17)
Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (6–8 months)	15	**73.3**	33	**60.6**	-18.34	10.29
Proportion of infants 6–8 months of age who receive solid, semi-solid or soft foods					(14.68)	(21.61)
Consumption of iron-rich/fortified foods (6–23 months)	239	**16.7**	660	**23.5**	**7.44****	1.66
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive an iron-rich food or iron-fortified food that is specially designed for infants and young children, or that is fortified in the home					(3.11)	(3.49)
Minimum meal frequency (6–23 months)	239	**54.4**	660	**63.0**	**9.17*** **	-0.76
Proportion of breastfed and non-breastfed children 6–23 months old who receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more					(3.49)	(3.90)
Minimum dietary diversity (6–23 months)	239	**39.8**	660	**47.4**	**9.12*** **	1.64

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive foods from four or more food groups[+]					(3.36)	(3.58)
Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)	239	**13.8**	660	**20.0**	**7.05****	1.85
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (apart from breast milk)[++]					(2.91)	(2.97)
Excl Breastfed for at least 6m (if stopped)	397	**11.6**	876	**41.3**	**29.01*****	**10.30****
					(3.45)	(4.44)

15.6 Child nutrition by State

Table 117 Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline) – Jigawa

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	1038	2.59 (0.90)	267	**3.43** (0.99)	596	**3.76** (1.06)	**0.34***** (0.09)	**0.20*** (0.10)
Grains, roots and tubers	1038	98.0	267	**99.2**	596	**99.5**	0.19 (0.58)	-0.24 (0.57)
Legumes and Nuts	1038	29.3	267	**77.9**	596	**70.6**	-6.72 (4.15)	-0.27 (4.66)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	1038	11.3	267	**17.2**	596	**35.6**	**18.66***** (3.52)	5.24 (4.81)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	1038	26.3	267	**28.1**	596	**35.6**	**7.97*** (4.30)	**10.17*** (5.44)
Eggs	1038	0.6	267	**0.4**	596	**1.0**	0.65 (0.50)	**-1.48*** (0.74)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1038	85.5	267	**88.4**	596	**88.6**	0.08 (2.35)	1.31 (2.45)
Other fruits and vegetables	1038	7.7	267	**31.8**	596	**45.1**	**13.15***** (3.55)	5.16 (4.45)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	1038	2.97 (1.10)	267	**3.84** (1.11)	596	**4.14** (1.17)	**0.31***** (0.10)	**0.22**** (0.11)
Starchy staples	1038	98.0	267	**99.2**	596	**99.5**	0.19 (0.58)	-0.24 (0.57)
Dark green leafy vegetables	1038	61.7	267	**67.4**	596	**50.8**	**-16.61***** (4.59)	-0.20 (4.70)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1038	62.0	267	**61.8**	596	**75.5**	**13.21***** (3.28)	3.64 (3.90)
Other fruits and vegetables	1038	7.7	267	**31.8**	596	**45.1**	**13.15***** (3.55)	5.16 (4.45)
Organ meat	1038	0.3	267	**0.4**	596	**0.5**	0.13 (0.45)	0.36 (0.50)
Meat and fish	1038	26.1	267	**27.7**	596	**35.1**	**7.84*** (4.33)	**9.81*** (5.37)
Eggs	1038	0.6	267	**0.4**	596	**1.0**	0.65 (0.50)	**-1.48*** (0.74)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	1038	29.3	267	**77.9**	596	**70.6**	-6.72	-0.27

							(4.15)	(4.66)
Milk and milk products	1038	11.3	267	**17.2**	596	**35.6**	**18.66***** (3.52)	5.24 (4.81)

Table 118 Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline) – Zamfara

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	1582	2.87 (0.98)	405	**3.60** (1.00)	779	**3.76** (1.07)	**0.19**** (0.08)	0.03 (0.10)
Grains, roots and tubers	1582	98.0	405	**99.3**	779	**99.4**	0.15 (0.46)	-0.13 (0.53)
Legumes and Nuts	1582	25.4	405	**60.0**	779	**62.5**	3.87 (3.70)	-1.22 (4.37)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	1582	36.7	405	**36.8**	779	**36.2**	1.31 (3.25)	0.79 (4.50)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	1582	20.8	405	**10.1**	779	**17.5**	**7.29***** (2.45)	2.71 (3.78)
Eggs	1582	0.4	405	**0.5**	779	**0.5**	0.00 (0.42)	-0.07 (0.52)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1582	89.5	405	**85.9**	779	**88.1**	2.10 (2.63)	-2.37 (2.47)
Other fruits and vegetables	1582	16.4	405	**66.9**	779	**72.0**	4.59 (4.04)	3.60 (4.61)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	1582	3.45 (1.14)	405	**3.92** (1.07)	779	**4.05** (1.17)	**0.17**** (0.08)	0.02 (0.11)
Starchy staples	1582	98.0	405	**99.3**	779	**99.4**	0.15 (0.46)	-0.13 (0.53)
Dark green leafy vegetables	1582	69.7	405	**40.5**	779	**36.8**	-2.68 (4.21)	-0.18 (4.40)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1582	77.2	405	**77.8**	779	**80.5**	2.39 (3.53)	-3.94 (3.15)
Other fruits and vegetables	1582	16.4	405	**66.9**	779	**72.0**	4.59 (4.04)	3.60 (4.61)
Organ meat	1582	1.1	405	**0.2**	779	**0.8**	0.54 (0.41)	-0.61 (0.75)
Meat and fish	1582	19.7	405	**9.9**	779	**16.7**	**6.75***** (2.39)	3.32 (3.65)
Eggs	1582	0.4	405	**0.5**	779	**0.5**	0.00 (0.42)	-0.07 (0.52)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	1582	25.4	405	**60.0**	779	**62.5**	3.87 (3.70)	-1.22 (4.37)
Milk and milk products	1582	36.7	405	**36.8**	779	**36.2**	1.31 (3.25)	0.79 (4.50)

Table 119 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 23 months and older, Jigawa

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	154	**3.29** (1.04)	272	**3.62** (1.13)	**0.36***** (0.10)	0.21 (0.16)
Grains, roots and tubers	154	**99.4**	272	**98.5**	-0.71 (0.87)	**2.44**** (1.13)
Legumes and Nuts	154	**74.0**	272	**73.2**	1.20 (4.49)	0.94 (6.33)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	154	**20.8**	272	**41.5**	**20.86***** (5.53)	-8.37 (7.17)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	154	**24.0**	272	**26.1**	2.17 (4.43)	9.57 (6.79)
Eggs	154	**0.7**	272	**1.8**	1.01 (0.94)	-0.09 (1.43)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	154	**81.8**	272	**80.9**	-1.28 (3.86)	**7.34*** (4.10)
Other fruits and vegetables	154	**27.9**	272	**40.4**	**12.80***** (4.39)	9.20 (5.61)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	154	**3.63** (1.18)	272	**3.93** (1.28)	**0.32**** (0.13)	0.19 (0.18)
Starchy staples	154	**99.4**	272	**98.5**	-0.71 (0.87)	**2.44**** (1.13)
Dark green leafy vegetables	154	**60.4**	272	**41.9**	**-18.15***** (5.67)	4.82 (6.12)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	154	**55.8**	272	**69.8**	**12.75***** (4.56)	0.33 (5.09)
Other fruits and vegetables	154	**27.9**	272	**40.4**	**12.80***** (4.39)	9.20 (5.61)
Organ meat	154	**0.0**	272	**0.4**	0.37 (0.38)	0.80 (0.80)
Meat and fish	154	**24.0**	272	**25.7**	1.80 (4.39)	8.78 (6.70)
Eggs	154	**0.7**	272	**1.8**	1.01 (0.94)	-0.09 (1.43)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	154	**74.0**	272	**73.2**	1.20 (4.49)	0.94 (6.33)
Milk and milk products	154	**20.8**	272	**41.5**	**20.86***** (5.53)	-8.37 (7.17)

Table 120 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 23 months and older, Zamfara

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	217	**3.39** (1.10)	312	**3.55** (1.12)	**0.18*** (0.11)	-0.07 (0.12)
Grains, roots and tubers	217	**100.0**	312	**98.4**	**-1.53*** (0.79)	1.93 (1.61)
Legumes and Nuts	217	**58.5**	312	**60.3**	2.48 (4.37)	-6.20 (5.27)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	217	**31.3**	312	**37.8**	7.87 (4.94)	-0.29 (6.58)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	217	**8.8**	312	**12.2**	3.94 (2.93)	5.92 (3.73)
Eggs	217	**1.4**	312	**0.3**	-1.08 (0.84)	-0.64 (0.64)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	217	**80.2**	312	**82.0**	1.70 (3.58)	-4.44 (4.20)
Other fruits and vegetables	217	**59.0**	312	**64.4**	5.05 (4.42)	-3.58 (5.12)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	217	**3.64** (1.18)	312	**3.82** (1.22)	**0.21*** (0.12)	-0.09 (0.14)
Starchy staples	217	**100.0**	312	**98.4**	**-1.53*** (0.79)	1.93 (1.61)
Dark green leafy vegetables	217	**36.9**	312	**31.7**	-4.65 (5.09)	-1.72 (5.81)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	217	**67.7**	312	**76.9**	**8.74**** (3.82)	-4.75 (4.45)
Other fruits and vegetables	217	**59.0**	312	**64.4**	5.05 (4.42)	-3.58 (5.12)
Organ meat	217	**0.0**	312	**1.0**	**1.01*** (0.57)	-0.56 (1.08)
Meat and fish	217	**8.8**	312	**11.2**	2.93 (2.91)	**6.48*** (3.69)
Eggs	217	**1.4**	312	**0.3**	-1.08 (0.84)	-0.64 (0.64)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	217	**58.5**	312	**60.3**	2.48 (4.37)	-6.20 (5.27)
Milk and milk products	217	**31.3**	312	**37.8**	7.87 (4.94)	-0.29 (6.58)

15.7 Child nutrition by gender

Table 121 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, not breastfed, males

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	167	**3.28** (1.10)	403	**3.80** (1.10)	**0.53***** (0.10)	-0.09 (0.12)
Grains, roots and tubers	167	**98.8**	403	**99.5**	0.74 (0.89)	-0.08 (0.77)
Legumes and Nuts	167	**57.5**	403	**69.2**	**11.25**** (4.63)	-2.33 (5.01)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	167	**28.7**	403	**45.9**	**17.75***** (4.35)	-8.02 (5.39)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	167	**15.6**	403	**24.1**	**8.27**** (3.58)	4.66 (3.94)
Eggs	167	**1.2**	403	**2.2**	1.11 (1.07)	**-2.46*** (1.41)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	167	**82.0**	403	**82.6**	0.56 (4.16)	-1.81 (3.75)
Other fruits and vegetables	167	**44.3**	403	**56.3**	**13.45***** (4.23)	0.86 (4.91)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	167	**3.62** (1.24)	403	**4.06** (1.20)	**0.46***** (0.12)	-0.10 (0.12)
Starchy staples	167	**98.8**	403	**99.5**	0.74 (0.89)	-0.08 (0.77)
Dark green leafy vegetables	167	**44.9**	403	**33.0**	**-12.58***** (4.28)	-0.29 (4.21)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	167	**71.3**	403	**76.2**	5.55 (4.21)	-2.62 (3.91)
Other fruits and vegetables	167	**44.3**	403	**56.3**	**13.45***** (4.23)	0.86 (4.91)
Organ meat	167	**0.6**	403	**0.5**	-0.05 (0.74)	0.95 (0.64)
Meat and fish	167	**15.0**	403	**23.6**	**8.31**** (3.49)	3.71 (3.85)
Eggs	167	**1.2**	403	**2.2**	1.11 (1.07)	**-2.46*** (1.41)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	167	**57.5**	403	**69.2**	**11.25**** (4.63)	-2.33 (5.01)
Milk and milk products	167	**28.7**	403	**45.9**	**17.75***** (4.35)	-8.02 (5.39)

Table 122 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, not breastfed, females

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	134	**3.28** (1.09)	370	**3.56** (1.20)	**0.30***** (0.11)	0.04 (0.13)
Grains, roots and tubers	134	**98.5**	370	**97.6**	-1.08 (1.33)	-0.48 (1.62)
Legumes and Nuts	134	**58.2**	370	**60.5**	2.75 (4.90)	-2.11 (5.44)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	134	**28.4**	370	**41.9**	**14.53***** (4.63)	-1.86 (5.46)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	134	**11.9**	370	**23.2**	**11.77***** (3.26)	-1.74 (4.46)
Eggs	134	**0.0**	370	**0.8**	**0.86*** (0.49)	0.44 (0.82)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	134	**82.8**	370	**78.9**	-3.64 (3.91)	1.65 (4.62)
Other fruits and vegetables	134	**48.5**	370	**53.0**	4.66 (4.89)	**8.50*** (4.92)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	134	**3.57** (1.23)	370	**3.83** (1.35)	**0.28**** (0.12)	0.05 (0.16)
Starchy staples	134	**98.5**	370	**97.6**	-1.08 (1.33)	-0.48 (1.62)
Dark green leafy vegetables	134	**43.3**	370	**34.0**	**-8.52*** (4.51)	0.49 (4.55)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	134	**68.7**	370	**71.6**	3.18 (4.87)	1.28 (5.34)
Other fruits and vegetables	134	**48.5**	370	**53.0**	4.66 (4.89)	**8.50*** (4.92)
Organ meat	134	**0.0**	370	**0.8**	**0.84*** (0.48)	0.49 (0.94)
Meat and fish	134	**11.9**	370	**22.4**	**10.93***** (3.23)	-2.23 (4.37)
Eggs	134	**0.0**	370	**0.8**	**0.86*** (0.49)	0.44 (0.82)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	134	**58.2**	370	**60.5**	2.75 (4.90)	-2.11 (5.44)
Milk and milk products	134	**28.4**	370	**41.9**	**14.53***** (4.63)	-1.86 (5.46)

Table 123 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, breastfed, males

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	105	**2.76** (1.52)	288	**3.05** (1.40)	**0.31*** (0.17)	0.07 (0.15)
Grains, roots and tubers	105	**92.4**	288	**92.7**	0.49 (2.95)	1.56 (2.96)
Legumes and Nuts	105	**47.6**	288	**52.1**	4.07 (5.68)	-2.90 (5.94)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	105	**27.6**	288	**39.9**	**14.40***** (5.50)	6.34 (6.06)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	105	**17.1**	288	**16.0**	-1.23 (4.67)	**8.38*** (4.26)
Eggs	105	**0.0**	288	**1.7**	**1.77**** (0.80)	-1.67 (1.45)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	105	**54.3**	288	**62.2**	7.62 (4.84)	-5.25 (4.91)
Other fruits and vegetables	105	**37.1**	288	**39.9**	4.09 (6.20)	0.25 (5.90)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	105	**2.94** (1.67)	288	**3.21** (1.53)	**0.30*** (0.18)	-0.01 (0.16)
Starchy staples	105	**92.4**	288	**92.7**	0.49 (2.95)	1.56 (2.96)
Dark green leafy vegetables	105	**26.7**	288	**22.2**	-3.91 (4.78)	**-8.07*** (4.52)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	105	**45.7**	288	**56.6**	**10.30**** (5.00)	-4.61 (5.37)
Other fruits and vegetables	105	**37.1**	288	**39.9**	4.09 (6.20)	0.25 (5.90)
Organ meat	105	**0.0**	288	**0.0**	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Meat and fish	105	**17.1**	288	**16.0**	-1.23 (4.67)	**8.38*** (4.26)
Eggs	105	**0.0**	288	**1.7**	**1.77**** (0.80)	-1.67 (1.45)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	105	**47.6**	288	**52.1**	4.07 (5.68)	-2.90 (5.94)
Milk and milk products	105	**27.6**	288	**39.9**	**14.40***** (5.50)	6.34 (6.06)

Table 124 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 6-23 months, breastfed, females

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	127	**2.86** (1.32)	283	**3.17** (1.50)	**0.28*** (0.14)	0.13 (0.18)
Grains, roots and tubers	127	**93.7**	283	**93.6**	-0.23 (2.71)	1.29 (2.76)
Legumes and Nuts	127	**47.2**	283	**48.8**	-0.30 (4.98)	-1.27 (6.02)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	127	**29.9**	283	**41.3**	**11.10**** (4.91)	1.02 (6.19)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	127	**11.0**	283	**19.1**	6.77 (4.12)	2.54 (5.20)
Eggs	127	**0.0**	283	**1.8**	**1.79**** (0.78)	-0.66 (1.52)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	127	**64.6**	283	**66.8**	0.74 (4.70)	1.96 (5.19)
Other fruits and vegetables	127	**39.4**	283	**45.6**	8.02 (5.92)	8.22 (6.27)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	127	**3.06** (1.46)	283	**3.35** (1.62)	0.25 (0.16)	0.15 (0.19)
Starchy staples	127	**93.7**	283	**93.6**	-0.23 (2.71)	1.29 (2.76)
Dark green leafy vegetables	127	**32.3**	283	**24.4**	**-9.89**** (4.75)	-0.87 (5.56)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	127	**52.0**	283	**59.7**	7.10 (5.36)	3.89 (5.91)
Other fruits and vegetables	127	**39.4**	283	**45.6**	8.02 (5.92)	8.22 (6.27)
Organ meat	127	**0.8**	283	**0.3**	-0.47 (0.82)	0.74 (0.72)
Meat and fish	127	**10.2**	283	**19.1**	**7.55*** (4.13)	2.54 (5.20)
Eggs	127	**0.0**	283	**1.8**	**1.79**** (0.78)	-0.66 (1.52)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	127	**47.2**	283	**48.8**	-0.30 (4.98)	-1.27 (6.02)
Milk and milk products	127	**29.9**	283	**41.3**	**11.10**** (4.91)	1.02 (6.19)

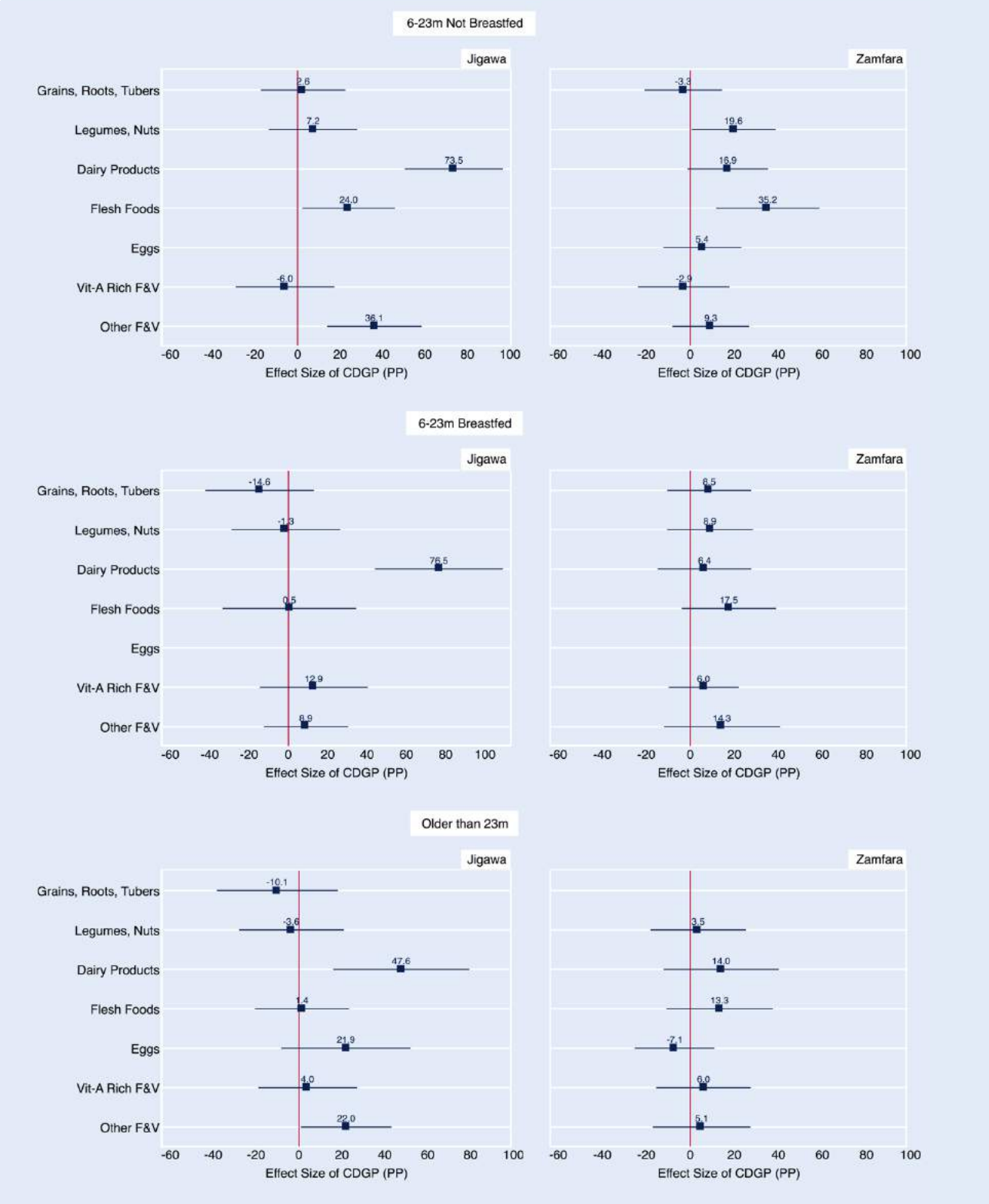
Table 125 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 23 months and older, males

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	196	**3.29** (1.08)	296	**3.63** (1.16)	**0.35***** (0.10)	0.13 (0.13)
Grains, roots and tubers	196	**100.0**	296	**98.0**	**-1.77**** (0.73)	**3.50**** (1.38)
Legumes and Nuts	196	**59.2**	296	**68.6**	**9.58**** (4.70)	1.54 (5.40)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	196	**24.5**	296	**42.6**	**18.19***** (4.95)	-5.66 (6.59)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	196	**14.3**	296	**17.6**	2.52 (3.03)	**9.91**** (4.22)
Eggs	196	**1.0**	296	**1.4**	0.29 (0.94)	0.23 (1.29)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	196	**82.1**	296	**81.1**	-1.50 (3.27)	1.55 (4.42)
Other fruits and vegetables	196	**48.0**	296	**53.7**	**7.57*** (3.90)	2.35 (5.26)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	196	**3.58** (1.17)	296	**3.94** (1.28)	**0.37***** (0.11)	0.14 (0.15)
Starchy staples	196	**100.0**	296	**98.0**	**-1.77**** (0.73)	**3.50**** (1.38)
Dark green leafy vegetables	196	**46.9**	296	**37.8**	**-9.91**** (4.76)	-0.41 (5.79)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	196	**63.8**	296	**74.3**	**10.59***** (3.79)	2.51 (4.88)
Other fruits and vegetables	196	**48.0**	296	**53.7**	**7.57*** (3.90)	2.35 (5.26)
Organ meat	196	**0.0**	296	**0.3**	0.38 (0.38)	-0.72 (0.72)
Meat and fish	196	**14.3**	296	**17.2**	2.14 (3.02)	**10.63**** (4.20)
Eggs	196	**1.0**	296	**1.4**	0.29 (0.94)	0.23 (1.29)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	196	**59.2**	296	**68.6**	**9.58**** (4.70)	1.54 (5.40)
Milk and milk products	196	**24.5**	296	**42.6**	**18.19***** **(4.95)**	-5.66 **(6.59)**

Table 126 Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – 23 months and older, females

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	175	**3.41** (1.07)	287	**3.54** (1.09)	0.16 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.14)
Grains, roots and tubers	175	**99.4**	287	**99.0**	-0.44 (0.79)	0.88 (1.21)
Legumes and Nuts	175	**71.4**	287	**64.1**	-6.54 (4.20)	-8.32 (5.63)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	175	**29.7**	287	**36.6**	**8.39*** (4.71)	-2.01 (5.83)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	175	**16.0**	287	**19.5**	3.30 (3.49)	4.30 (5.30)
Eggs	175	**1.1**	287	**0.7**	-0.54 (0.86)	-0.71 (0.58)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	175	**79.4**	287	**81.9**	2.37 (4.01)	-0.02 (4.37)
Other fruits and vegetables	175	**44.0**	287	**52.6**	**9.08*** (4.74)	1.98 (5.92)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	175	**3.70** (1.19)	287	**3.80** (1.22)	0.13 (0.12)	-0.07 (0.16)
Starchy staples	175	**99.4**	287	**99.0**	-0.44 (0.79)	0.88 (1.21)
Dark green leafy vegetables	175	**46.3**	287	**35.2**	**-10.47*** (5.39)	4.47 (5.60)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	175	**61.7**	287	**72.8**	**10.48**** (4.81)	-7.73 (5.17)
Other fruits and vegetables	175	**44.0**	287	**52.6**	**9.08*** (4.74)	1.98 (5.92)
Organ meat	175	**0.0**	287	**1.1**	**1.09*** (0.63)	0.77 (1.33)
Meat and fish	175	**16.0**	287	**18.5**	2.21 (3.45)	3.53 (5.21)
Eggs	175	**1.1**	287	**0.7**	-0.54 (0.86)	-0.71 (0.58)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	175	**71.4**	287	**64.1**	-6.54 (4.20)	-8.32 (5.63)
Milk and milk products	175	**29.7**	287	**36.6**	**8.39*** (4.71)	-2.01 (5.83)

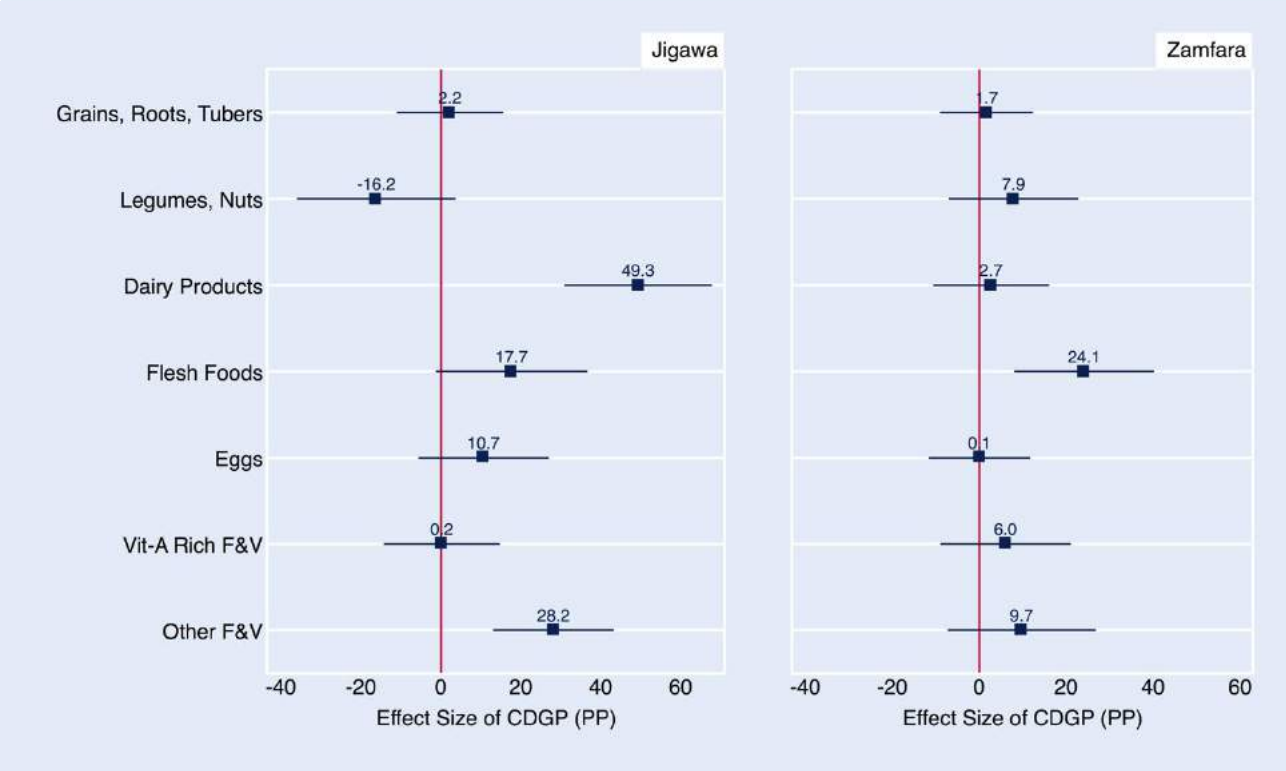
Figure 15 Standardised Effect Sizes of CDGP on Nutrition of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – MDD Index Components by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval. Missing estimates correspond to indicators for which the standard deviation is zero in the non-CDGP group.

Figure 16 Standardised Effect of CDGP on Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline) – MDD Index Components by State



Source: CDGP Midline data.

Notes: Sample restricted to households where the index woman was pregnant at baseline. The graph represents standardised effect sizes, i.e. the effects of CDGP divided by the standard deviation of the variable in the non-CDGP group. The number and square are the point estimates and the dark blue line is the 95% confidence interval.

Table 127 Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline) – Males

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	1300	2.77 (0.96)	342	**3.55** (0.96)	692	**3.81** (1.04)	**0.27*** ** (0.08)	0.09 (0.09)
Grains, roots and tubers	1300	98.5	342	**99.4**	692	**99.6**	0.17 (0.46)	-0.18 (0.47)
Legumes and Nuts	1300	27.6	342	**67.5**	692	**67.5**	1.06 (3.50)	-2.69 (4.19)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	1300	26.5	342	**29.8**	692	**34.5**	**5.98*** (3.41)	2.26 (4.19)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	1300	23.4	342	**17.0**	692	**27.3**	**9.84*** ** (2.79)	5.09 (3.99)
Eggs	1300	0.4	342	**0.6**	692	**0.9**	0.21 (0.53)	-0.64 (0.72)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1300	87.5	342	**88.0**	692	**89.0**	0.71 (2.39)	-0.22 (2.37)
Other fruits and vegetables	1300	12.9	342	**52.6**	692	**61.9**	**8.66** ** (3.54)	5.55 (4.12)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	1300	3.26 (1.14)	342	**3.90** (1.05)	692	**4.16** (1.15)	**0.27*** ** (0.08)	0.09 (0.10)
Starchy staples	1300	98.5	342	**99.4**	692	**99.6**	0.17 (0.46)	-0.18 (0.47)
Dark green leafy vegetables	1300	66.0	342	**53.5**	692	**43.8**	**-9.50*** ** (3.62)	-3.31 (3.91)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1300	70.9	342	**69.6**	692	**80.3**	**10.34*** ** (3.27)	2.73 (3.00)
Other fruits and vegetables	1300	12.9	342	**52.6**	692	**61.9**	**8.66** ** (3.54)	5.55 (4.12)
Organ meat	1300	0.7	342	**0.3**	692	**0.7**	0.45 (0.45)	-0.85 (0.79)
Meat and fish	1300	22.7	342	**16.7**	692	**26.6**	**9.39*** ** (2.81)	5.94 (3.94)
Eggs	1300	0.4	342	**0.6**	692	**0.9**	0.21 (0.53)	-0.64 (0.72)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	1300	27.6	342	**67.5**	692	**67.5**	1.06 (3.50)	-2.69 (4.19)
Milk and milk products	1300	26.5	342	**29.8**	692	**34.5**	**5.98*** (3.41)	2.26 (4.19)

Table 128 Nutrition of children born before the start of CDGP (aged 0-5 at baseline) – Females

	Baseline		Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
			Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Minimum Dietary Diversity Indicator (WHO)	1297	2.76 (0.95)	322	**3.52** (1.04)	673	**3.72** (1.08)	**0.23***** (0.08)	0.10 (0.10)
Grains, roots and tubers	1297	98.0	322	**99.1**	673	**99.3**	0.20 (0.60)	-0.19 (0.65)
Legumes and Nuts	1297	26.1	322	**66.5**	673	**64.6**	-1.99 (3.65)	1.18 (4.19)
Dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese)	1297	27.0	322	**27.9**	673	**37.6**	**11.23***** (3.43)	2.47 (4.42)
Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats)	1297	22.7	322	**18.0**	673	**23.5**	**4.86*** (2.88)	6.14 (3.80)
Eggs	1297	0.5	322	**0.3**	673	**0.6**	0.28 (0.40)	-0.69 (0.62)
Vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1297	88.7	322	**85.7**	673	**87.5**	1.68 (2.51)	-1.32 (2.99)
Other fruits and vegetables	1297	13.1	322	**54.0**	673	**59.1**	**7.02*** (3.74)	2.54 (4.35)
Individual Dietary Diversity Score (FAO)	1297	3.27 (1.14)	322	**3.87** (1.13)	673	**4.03** (1.18)	**0.18**** (0.09)	0.10 (0.11)
Starchy staples	1297	98.0	322	**99.1**	673	**99.3**	0.20 (0.60)	-0.19 (0.65)
Dark green leafy vegetables	1297	67.5	322	**47.8**	673	**41.9**	-6.64 (4.13)	3.14 (4.23)
Other vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables	1297	71.8	322	**73.3**	673	**76.2**	3.27 (3.30)	-4.49 (3.56)
Other fruits and vegetables	1297	13.1	322	**54.0**	673	**59.1**	**7.02*** (3.74)	2.54 (4.35)
Organ meat	1297	0.9	322	**0.3**	673	**0.6**	0.30 (0.40)	0.50 (0.57)
Meat and fish	1297	21.8	322	**17.7**	673	**22.9**	4.56 (2.84)	5.64 (3.74)
Eggs	1297	0.5	322	**0.3**	673	**0.6**	0.28 (0.40)	-0.69 (0.62)
Legumes, nuts and seeds	1297	26.1	322	**66.5**	673	**64.6**	-1.99 (3.65)	1.18 (4.19)
Milk and milk products	1297	27.0	322	**27.9**	673	**37.6**	**11.23***** (3.43)	2.47 (4.42)

15.8 Children's nutritional status by gender and State

Table 129 Nutritional status of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Males

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Age in months	464	**19.6** (6.4)	931	**18.7** (6.4)	**-1.00**** (0.39)	-0.50 (0.41)
Weight (kg)	459	**9.02** (1.75)	923	**8.91** (1.82)	-0.11 (0.11)	**-0.22*** (0.13)
Height (cm)	460	**74.8** (6.6)	920	**74.6** (7.0)	-0.26 (0.42)	-0.70 (0.48)
BMI-for-age Z-score	452	**-0.12** (1.16)	914	**-0.24** (1.22)	**-0.13*** (0.07)	-0.10 (0.09)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	452	**-2.73** (1.38)	914	**-2.50** (1.42)	**0.24***** (0.09)	-0.02 (0.10)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	452	**72.8**	914	**68.2**	**-5.05*** (2.98)	-2.16 (3.35)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	452	**42.7**	914	**39.0**	-4.33 (2.94)	**6.46*** (3.65)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	452	**-0.58** (1.14)	914	**-0.67** (1.19)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.11 (0.09)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	452	**11.5**	914	**13.1**	1.46 (1.74)	2.28 (2.27)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	452	**3.1**	914	**2.8**	-0.15 (1.04)	1.36 (1.05)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	452	**-1.81** (1.17)	914	**-1.74** (1.21)	0.08 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.09)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	452	**41.1**	914	**41.7**	0.05 (2.98)	2.87 (3.41)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	452	**16.4**	914	**16.2**	-0.34 (2.01)	4.13 (2.66)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	460	**136.4** (13.0)	922	**136.3** (13.7)	-0.16 (0.84)	**-1.86*** (1.04)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	460	**15.2**	922	**15.8**	0.86 (2.08)	**3.93*** (2.27)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	460	**5.9**	922	**5.3**	-0.44 (1.23)	2.15 (1.40)

Notes: All z-scores are computed using the 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein **(WHO, 2006)**.

Table 130 Nutritional status of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Females

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Age in months	401	**19.4**	922	**18.6**	**-0.80***	-0.34
		(6.8)		(6.5)	(0.44)	(0.44)
Weight (kg)	400	**8.50**	912	**8.46**	-0.06	-0.30
		(1.76)		(3.67)	(0.14)	(0.19)
Height (cm)	400	**73.5**	908	**73.3**	-0.13	-0.60
		(7.0)		(6.8)	(0.43)	(0.47)
BMI-for-age Z-score	399	**-0.15**	905	**-0.32**	**-0.17*****	-0.06
		(1.11)		(1.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	399	**-2.40**	905	**-2.27**	**0.16***	-0.11
		(1.27)		(1.30)	(0.09)	(0.10)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	399	**67.9**	905	**61.9**	**-7.27****	4.49
					(3.18)	(3.56)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	399	**32.6**	905	**29.1**	-4.36	2.98
					(2.94)	(3.44)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	399	**-0.50**	905	**-0.65**	**-0.15****	-0.06
		(1.12)		(1.10)	(0.07)	(0.08)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	399	**8.8**	905	**11.5**	2.83	3.06
					(1.75)	(2.45)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	399	**2.3**	905	**2.2**	0.00	0.07
					(0.84)	(0.91)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	399	**-1.65**	905	**-1.67**	-0.01	-0.12
		(1.22)		(1.17)	(0.08)	(0.09)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	399	**38.6**	905	**38.0**	-1.14	3.69
					(3.01)	(3.35)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	399	**12.5**	905	**13.2**	0.43	-1.75
					(2.17)	(2.30)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	400	**133.6**	912	**132.9**	-0.54	-1.26
		(12.9)		(13.1)	(0.83)	(0.96)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	400	**20.2**	912	**21.6**	0.53	-1.22
					(2.51)	(3.03)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	400	**6.5**	912	**6.9**	0.29	0.32
					(1.69)	(1.81)

Notes: All z-scores are computed using the 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein **(WHO, 2006)**.

Table 131 Nutritional status of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Jigawa

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Age in months	336	**20.0**	793	**18.9**	**-1.15****	-0.52
		(6.3)		(6.3)	(0.46)	(0.45)
Weight (kg)	335	**8.77**	786	**8.73**	-0.06	-0.37
		(1.65)		(3.88)	(0.16)	(0.24)
Height (cm)	336	**74.4**	781	**74.1**	-0.29	-0.63
		(6.3)		(6.6)	(0.49)	(0.50)
BMI-for-age Z-score	331	**-0.17**	773	**-0.37**	**-0.19****	-0.09
		(1.16)		(1.16)	(0.08)	(0.10)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	331	**-2.66**	773	**-2.43**	**0.25****	0.04
		(1.28)		(1.35)	(0.10)	(0.13)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	331	**73.7**	773	**66.8**	**-7.52***	-2.11
					(3.85)	(4.26)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	331	**42.9**	773	**35.3**	**-8.42****	2.33
					(3.35)	(4.42)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	331	**-0.60**	773	**-0.75**	**-0.14***	-0.08
		(1.16)		(1.14)	(0.08)	(0.11)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	331	**12.1**	773	**14.5**	2.53	3.10
					(2.01)	(3.30)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	331	**2.1**	773	**2.7**	0.66	0.59
					(1.00)	(1.21)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	331	**-1.82**	773	**-1.80**	0.04	-0.04
		(1.19)		(1.16)	(0.08)	(0.11)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	331	**44.1**	773	**43.3**	-1.53	2.72
					(3.40)	(4.57)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	331	**16.0**	773	**16.9**	0.79	-0.24
					(2.42)	(3.17)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	336	**135.2**	785	**134.7**	-0.27	-0.75
		(13.5)		(12.9)	(1.01)	(1.22)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	336	**18.4**	785	**18.7**	-0.10	-1.21
					(2.48)	(2.94)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	336	**6.6**	785	**5.3**	-1.23	1.25
					(1.96)	(1.50)

Notes: All z-scores are computed using the 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein **(WHO, 2006)**.

Table 132 Nutritional status of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Zamfara

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
Age in months	529	**19.2**	1060	**18.5**	**-0.74***	-0.26
		(6.7)		(6.6)	(0.38)	(0.46)
Weight (kg)	524	**8.79**	1049	**8.65**	-0.13	-0.18
		(1.85)		(1.85)	(0.10)	(0.13)
Height (cm)	524	**74.1**	1047	**73.9**	-0.21	-0.60
		(7.1)		(7.2)	(0.36)	(0.50)
BMI-for-age Z-score	520	**-0.11**	1046	**-0.22**	**-0.12****	-0.07
		(1.12)		(1.15)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Height-for-Age (HAZ)	520	**-2.52**	1046	**-2.35**	**0.18***	-0.14
		(1.37)		(1.37)	(0.09)	(0.10)
% Stunted (HAZ<-2)	520	**68.5**	1046	**63.8**	**-5.16***	3.54
					(2.99)	(3.19)
% Severely Stunted (HAZ<-3)	520	**34.8**	1046	**33.1**	-2.16	**6.70****
					(2.97)	(3.30)
Weight-for-Height (WHZ)	520	**-0.51**	1046	**-0.59**	-0.09	-0.09
		(1.12)		(1.15)	(0.06)	(0.09)
% Wasted (WHZ<-2)	520	**9.0**	1046	**10.7**	1.86	2.46
					(1.61)	(2.22)
% Severely Wasted (WHZ<-3)	520	**3.1**	1046	**2.4**	-0.55	0.79
					(0.88)	(0.86)
Weight-for-Age (WAZ)	520	**-1.68**	1046	**-1.64**	0.04	-0.14
		(1.20)		(1.21)	(0.08)	(0.10)
% Underweight (WAZ<-2)	520	**37.3**	1046	**37.3**	0.00	3.67
					(2.91)	(3.12)
% Severely Underw. (WAZ<-3)	520	**13.7**	1046	**13.0**	-0.58	2.03
					(2.00)	(2.51)
Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC)	524	**135.0**	1049	**134.5**	-0.58	**-2.13***
		(12.8)		(13.9)	(0.85)	(1.12)
% Malnourished (MUAC<125)	524	**17.0**	1049	**18.7**	1.79	2.85
					(2.33)	(2.89)
% Severely Malnourished (MUAC<115)	524	**5.9**	1049	**6.7**	0.83	1.16
					(1.28)	(1.73)

Notes: All z-scores are computed using the 2006 WHO growth charts, and cleaned by the standards described therein **(WHO, 2006).**

15.9 Children's communication and motor skills, by state

Table 133 Communication and motor skills of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Jigawa

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
ASQ Communication Skills Score	316	**27.3** (16.5)	744	**29.1** (16.4)	**2.41*** (1.31)	-1.10 (1.51)
ASQ Communication Skills Referral/Monitoring class	316	**64.9**	744	**57.8**	**-8.55**** (3.58)	3.90 (4.25)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Score	316	**38.8** (16.9)	744	**39.9** (17.6)	1.64 (1.18)	0.12 (1.47)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Referral/Monitoring class	316	**54.4**	744	**52.0**	-4.14 (3.64)	0.63 (4.46)

Table 134 Communication and motor skills of children born after the start of CDGP (i.e. born after baseline) – Zamfara

	Midline				Effect of CDGP	High-Low Diff.
	Non-CDGP		CDGP			
	N	Mean (SD)	N	Mean (SD)	Mean (SE)	Mean (SE)
ASQ Communication Skills Score	491	**23.8** (16.6)	977	**24.6** (17.6)	0.52 (1.34)	-1.72 (1.46)
ASQ Communication Skills Referral/Monitoring class	491	**70.1**	977	**66.9**	-2.45 (3.15)	2.42 (3.79)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Score	491	**33.9** (18.3)	977	**35.7** (18.8)	1.56 (1.51)	**-3.18*** (1.74)
ASQ Gross Motor Skills Referral/Monitoring class	491	**63.5**	977	**58.8**	-4.22 (3.91)	**9.43**** (4.55)

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